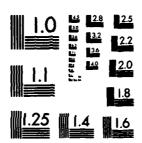
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The purpose of this report is to	•	-
construction and operational information which can be used by engineers t		7 - 1
 familiarize themselves with the project (2) reevaluate the embankment in the event unsatisfactory performance occurs and (3) provide guidance for 		
designing comparable future proj		ind (3) provide guidance for
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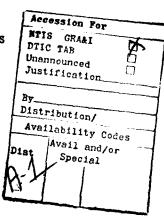
APPENDIX V

EMBANKMENT CRITERIA AND PERFORMANCE REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1984

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI





NOTE:

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This is a condensed volume of the Hillsdale Embankment Criteria Report. Plates containing record control laboratory test results and instrumentation data have been removed to make the report less voluminous. Summaries of laboratory tests and typical instrumentation data are provided in this volume. The following plates are not included in this volume, but can be obtained upon request from the Kansas City District.

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189	Alinement Monuments D-10, D-11, and D-12	0-15-918
190	Alinement Monuments D-13, D-14, and D-15	0-15-919
191	Alinement Monuments D-16, D-17, and D-18	0-15-920
192	Alinement Monument D-19	0-15-921
193	Foundation Settlement Plate and Open Tube	
	Piezometer S-80	0-15-922
194	Foundation Settlement Plate and Open Tube	
	Piezometer S-90	0-15-923
195	Foundation Settlement Plate and Open Tube	
	Piezometer S-100	0-15-924
196	Foundation Settlement Plate and Open Tube	.
	Piezomete S-110	0-15-925
197	Open Tube Piezometer P-56-1	0-15-926
198	Open Tube Piezometer P-56-2	0-15-927
199	Open Tube Piezometer P-74-1	0-15-928
200	Open Tube Piezometer P-74-2	0-15-929

DRAWINGS -- con.

Plate No.	Title	File No.
201	Air Cell Piezometer P-75-1	0-15-930
202	Air Cell Piezometer P-75-2	0-15-931
203	Air Cell Piezometer P-78-1	0-15-932
204	Air Cell Piezometer P-80-1	0-15-933
205	Open Tube Piezometer P-82-1	0-15-934
206	Open Tube Piezometer P-82-2	0-15-935
207	Open Tube Piezometer P-83-2	0-15-936
208	Open Tube Piezometer P-84-1	0-15-937
209	Open Tube Piezometer P-85-1	0-15-938
210	Open Tube Piezometer P-86-1	0-15-939
211	Open Tube Piezometer P-87-1	0-15-940
212	Open Tube Piezometer P-87-2	0-15-941
213	Open Tube Piezometer P-87-3	0-15-942
214	Open Tube Piezometer P-90-1	0-15-943
215	Open Tube Piezometer P-91-1	0-15-944
216	Air Cell Piezometer P-94-1	0-15-945
217	Air Cell Piezometer P-94-2A Air Cell Piezometer P-94-3	0-15-946
218 219	Air Cell Piezometer P-94-4	0-15-947
220	Air Cell Piezometer P-94-5	0-15-948 0-15-949
221	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-6	0-15-950
222	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-7	0-15-951
223	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-8	0-15-952
224	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-9	0-15-953
225	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-10	0-15-954
226	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-11	0-15-955
227	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-12	0-15-956
228	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-13	0-15-957
229	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-14A	0-15-958
230	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-15	0-15-959
231	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-16	0-15-960
232	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-17	0-15-961
233	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-18	0-15-962
234	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-19	0-15-963
235	Open Tube Piezometer P-94-20	0-15-964
236	Open Tube Piezometer P-95-1	0-15-965
237	Open Tube Piezometer P-99-2	0-15-967
238	Open Tube Piezometer P-101-1	0-15-968
239	Open Tube Piezometer P-101-2	0-15-969
240 241	Air Cell Piezometer P-104-1A Air Cell Piezometer P-104-2	0-15-970
241 242	Air Cell Piezometer P-104-2 Air Cell Piezometer P-104-3	0-15-971
243	Air Cell Piezometer P-104-4	0-15-972 0-15-973
244 244	Open Tube Piezometer P-104-5	0-15-973 0-15-974
245	Open Tube Piezometer P-104-6	0-15-975
246	Open Tube Piezometer P-104-7	0-15-976
247	Open Tube Piezometer P-104-8	0-15-977
	-t transment t-IndeA	0-13-911

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DRAWINGS -- con.

Plate No.	Title	File No.
248	Open Tube Piezometer P-104-9	0-15-978
249	Open Tube Piezometer P-104-10	0-15-979
250	Open Tube Piezometer F-104-11	0-15-980
251	Open Tuhe Piezometer P-104-12	0-15~981
252	Open Tube Piezometer P-104-13	0-15 -9 82
253	Open Tube Piezometer P-104-14	0-15-983
254	Open Tube Piezometer P-105-1	0-15-984
255	Open Tube Piezometer P-108-2	0~15-986
256	Air Cell Piezometer P-113-1	0-15-987
257	Open Tube Piezometer P-113-2	0-15-988
258	Open Tube Piezometer P-113-3	0-15-989
259	Open Tube Piezometer P-120-1	0-15-990
260	Open Tube Piezometer P-120-2	0-15-996
26 1	Inclinometer I-72-1	0-15-1044
262	Inclinameter I-72-2	0-15-1045
263	Inclinometer I-82-1	0-15-1046
264	Inclinometer I-82-2	0-15-1047
265	Inclinameter I-90-1	0-15-1048
266	Inclinometer 1-90-2	0-15-1049
267	Inclinameter I-91-1	0-15-1050
268	Inclinometer I-99-2	0-15-1052
269	Inclinometer I-108-2	0-15-1054
270	Inclinometer I-113-1	0-15-1055
271	Inclinometer I-114-1	0-15-1056

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL HILLSDALE LAKE BIG BULL CREEK, KANSAS

APPENDIX V

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1-01. Purpose and Scope of Report. The purpose of this report is to provide in one volume the significant information needed by engineers to familiarize themselves with Hillsdale Lake, reevaluate the embankment in the event unsatisfactory performance occurs, and provide guidance for designing comparable earth dams. The scope of this report provides a summary record of significant design data, design assumptions, specification requirements, construction equipment, construction procedures, construction experience, field control and record control test data, and embankment performance as monitored by instrumentation during construction and during initial lake filling.

1-02. <u>Project Purpose.</u> The project purposes include flood control, water supply, water quality control, and recreation, including fish and wildlife enhancement. The percentages of benefits assigned to the authorized purpose are 24 percent for flood control, 48 percent for water supply, 20 percent for water quality control and 8 percent for recreation. The average benefits, at 1977 price levels, attributable to the Hillsdale Lake over a 100-year period total \$2,962,000.

1-03. <u>Project Authorization.</u> The Hillsdale Lake was authorized as a flood control project by the Flood Control Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-780) which states in part:

"The comprehensive plan for the Missouri River Basin, approved by the Act of June 28, 1938, and as amended and supplemented, is hereby further modified to include the project for flood protection on the Osage River and tributaries, Missouri and Kansas, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, in House Document Numbered 549, Eighty-first Congress."

House Document No. 549, 81st Congress states in part:

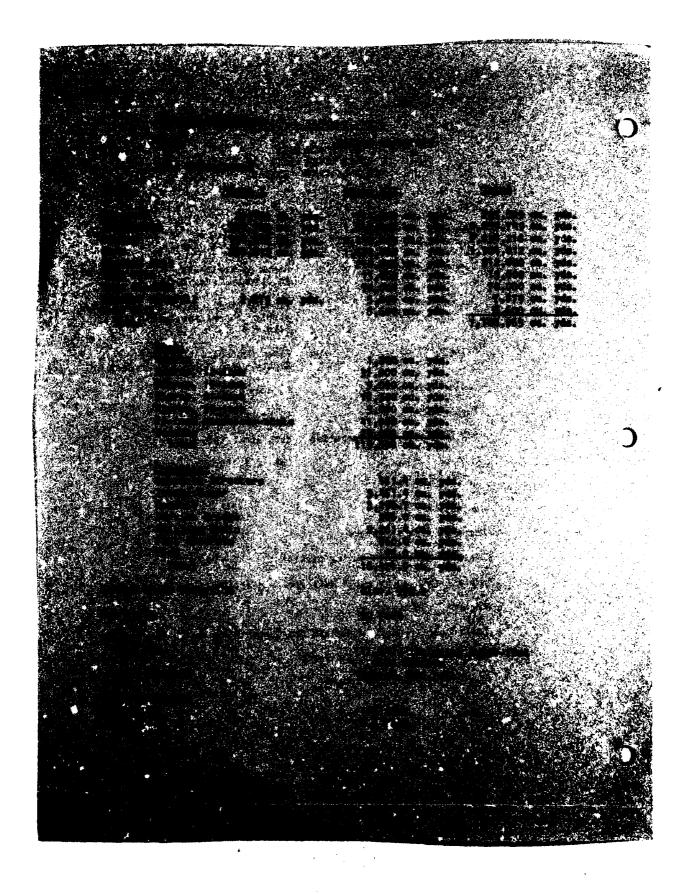
"The Osage River Basin plan consists of a nine-reservoir system (Hillsdale included) to be operated as a multiple-purpose project with the primary purpose of flood control. . . . the nine-reservoir system would control a drainage area of 11,500 square miles or 75 percent of the total area of the basin. The system will provide a very high degree of protection from flooding on the Osage River; reduce flood heights on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers; provide storage for increasing low-water flows for the improvement of water supply, abatement of pollution, and improvement of navigation; and facilities for the production of hydroelectric power."

CHAPTER 2

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2-01. <u>Project Location</u>. The Hillsdale Dam is located on the Big Bull Creek, Kansas, approximately 2 1/2 miles west of U.S. Highway No. 169 and 5 miles northwest of Paola, Kansas. The dam is located in Miami County with the lake extending north into Johnson County. Location and vicinity maps are shown on plate 1. Major thoroughfares and project access is shown on plate 2. A general plan of the damsite is shown on plate 3.

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2-03. Lake Description. Based on the multipurpose pool elevation of 917 feet above mean sea level, Hillsdale Lake has 51 miles of shoreline, a mean depth of 27 feet, a mean breadth of approximately 1 mile, and a length of approximately 6 miles. The major topographic feature of the region is the Bull Creek Valley which is joined from the northeast by the Little Bull Creek Valley. Mature to submature dissection of the plain has resulted in a topography characterized by gently rolling uplands and comparatively broad valleys. Maximum relief in the area is approximately 180 feet. Valley slopes are somewhat steeper along Big Bull Creek than along Little Bull Creek. The steeper slopes and valley walls are mainly brush and timber covered.

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- 2-04. <u>Dam Description.</u> The dam is a zoned, compacted earthfill embankment with a crest length of 11,640 feet which includes a 2,590 foot dike section on the upper right abutment. Crest width of the embankment is 30 feet with the dike section having a crest width of 15 feet. The embankment has a central impervious core across the valley with random and berm zones both upstream and downstream. The impervious core is tied to bedrock with a cutoff trench across the valley. The embankment includes an inclined pervious drain to intercept through seepage. The inclined pervious zone drains to pervious stringers extending to the downstream toe in the valley and to continuous pervious blankets extending to the toe on the abutments. The maximum height above streambed is 100 feet, while the height above flood plain is approximately 75 feet. The elevation of the top of dam is 952.2 which provides 4.2 feet of freeboard above the spillway design flood. The upper right abutment embankment (dike section) is not zoned. It consists of compacted impervious material from the spillway excavation. The lower right abutment embankment includes the Big Bull Creek where closure was made. various embankment sections include the upper right abutment, lower right abutment, main valley reach, Little Bull Creek area, outlet works, and the left abutment. Details of the various sections are shown in the typical embankment sections on plates 13 and 14. The outlet works is not perpendicular to the dam axis therefore the conduit section and transitions are at different locations upstream and downstream. The outlet works section consists entirely of impervious material with the exception of the pervious backfill surrounding the conduit downstream of the dam axis. The upstream slope protection is designed to provide slope protection at the more frequent pool elevation and on the steep alopes near the embankment crest. Rock protection from the toe extending as high as Elevation 905.2 consists of limestone and shale obtained from required excavation. Riprap and bedding provides protection to Elevation 921.0 with a grass covered 1 on 3 slope transitioning to a 1 on 10 slope between Elevation 921.0 and 942.2. Rock protection consisting of 21 inch riprap provides slope protection from Elevation 942.2 to the crest of the dam.
- 2-05. Spillway. The spillway is located on the right abutment of the dam. The spillway is a limited service, uncontrolled, flat crested notch type. It is 50 feet wide and level throughout its \$4,950 feet of length. It has a crest elevation of 935.0 feet, m.s.l., and 1 on 3 excavated side slopes.
- 2-06. <u>Outlet Works</u>. The outlet works is located near the toe of the left abutment and consists of an approach channel, intake tower and service bridge, cut-and-cover conduit, stilling basin, and outlet channel. The approach channel is approximately 1,750 feet long with an excavated bottom width of 30 feet and 1 on 2.5 side slopes. The approach channel originates at

the confluence of the Scott Branch and Big Bull Creek and intersects Little Bull Creek prior to connecting with the approach walls and intake structure. A combination wet well-dry well intake tower consists of a combination trash fender and trashrack structure, streamlined inlet, gate passageways, a transition from the gate passageway to the conduit, a multilevel low flow intake within the trashrack structure, two wet wells with a single cable-hoist operated emergency gate, a dry well with two hydraulically operated service gates, an operating floor, a service deck, and an entrance house. Access to the structure is provided by a service bridge from the embankment to the intake structure. The 11.67- by 15.92-foot oblong conduit is located in opencut excavation and is covered with impervious material, upstream and pervious downstream of the dam axis. The total length of the conduit and intake structure, portal to portal, is approximately 802 feet long. The stilling basin and downstream transition structure provides for energy dissipation by a conventional hydraulic jump to prevent serious erosion of the downstream channel. In cross section, the stilling basin is a U-wall type structure. Baffles and an end sill are built into the stilling basin floor slab. Walkway platforms are provided at the top of the stilling basin walls for observation and fishing. Ramps constructed along the riprap adjacent to the outlet provide fishermen access to the outlet channel.

2-07. Reservoir Operations. Hillsdale Lake is one unit in a system of multiple-purpose projects which comprise a comprehensive plan for flood control and water resource development in the Missouri River basin and its Osage River tributary basin. Flood control storage in Hillsdale Lake acts in conjunction with the other flood storage projects in the Osage River basin to reduce flooding on the Marais des Cygnes, Osage and Lower Missouri River. Hillsdale Lake will have storage for sediment, low-flow supplementation, water supply, and flood control. Sediment storage will provide 11,000 acre-feet of sediment allocation for a 100-year design period. The 68,000 acre-feet multipurpose pool allocation will furnish a water supply withdrawal of 32 cubic feet per second on a 2 percent chance dependability and low flow supplementation of 13 cubic feet per second based on a 10 percent chance. Results of a historical period of record reservoir operation are shown on plate 18, as a Lake Stage Frequency Curve for Hillsdale Lake.

CHAPTER 3

GEOLOGY

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- 3-01. Physiography. Hillsdale Lake is located in the northeastern part of the Osage Plains section of the Central Lowlands physiographic province. This section is characterized by a series of plains separated by eastward facing escarpments formed by differential erosion of Pennsylvanian limestone and shale strata which dip gently westward. Big Bull Creek and Little Bull Creek rise in the southwestern corner of Johnson County near the town of Gardner, Kaneas. The two streams merge about 1,000 feet downstream of the dam axis and flow in incised channels with a moderate amount of meandering. At the damsite the flood plain is about 3,000 feet wide. Isolated terrace deposits of Wisconsinan age occur in Big Bull Creek valley upstream and downstream of the dam axis. The valley slopes are mantled primarily with residual soils and some colluvial material (lean and fat clays) ranging in thickness from 0 to 20 feet.
- 3-02. <u>Description of Overburden</u>. The description of the overburden is based on observations made during the excavation of the outoff trench.
- a. <u>Valley Alluvium</u>. The valley alluvium consists of up to 30 feet of Pleistocene and recent deposits of lean and fat clays with clayey sand several feet thick at the base. Valley alluvium across the valley, except where the Drum limestome was eroded away in the Big Bull Creek channel (Station 80+10 to 82+30. Lean and fat clay deposits vary from 25 to 30 feet thick. The Pleistocene and recent deposits contain very few sand and gravel deposits. A 3-foot thick sand and gravel deposit with a minor amount of water exists between Station 80+00 and 82+20 on the upstream side of the trench. A small deposit of sand and gravel one foot thick exists between Stations 104+00 and 105+00. These sand and gravel deposits correspond to the creek crossings.
- b. Upland Overburden. On the right abutment, overburden ranges in thickness from 6 to 20 feet and consists largely of residual fat clay derived from weathering of the Lane shale formation. The maximum thickness occurs from Station 36+00 to Station 46+00. From Station 44+00 to Station 75+00 the Lane shale is absent and residual clays are resting directly on weathered Iola limestone. From Station 75+00 to Station 79+00 fat and lean clays are resting on the Chanute shale. Bedrock between Station 75+00 to Station 78+50 is a moderately hard, friable, very fine grained, thin bedded, tan, sandstone. The steep slope from Station 78+00 down to Big Bull Creek at Station 79+00 is thinly mantled. There is less than 6 feet of fat clay and many large sandstone slabs from the overlying Chanute shale. On the left abutment overburden is comparatively thin. From Station 105+00 to Station 112+00 the overburden ranges from 6 to 12 feet thick over the Chanute shale. From Station 112+00 to Station 116+00 the overburden was on the Iola limestone. From Station 116+00 to Station 124+00 the overburden is on the Lane shale. From Station 112+00 to Station 124+00 the overburden is composed of lean and fat clays. Limestone fragments were not common and no sand was noted from Station 105+00 to Station 124+00.

3-03. Bedrock Stratigraphy. Bedrock units present at the damsite are of the rennsylvanian System, Lansing, and Kansas City groups. They consist of alternating beds of limestone and shale with occasional zones of sandstone and siltstone. Unexposed similar sedimentary strata extend about 2,000 feet to the Precambrian basement. The bedrock units are described, in descending order, in the following paragraphs:

a. Lansing Group.

- (1) Plattsburg Formation. These units were not encountered in the excavations.
- (a) Spring Hill limestone is 14 feet thick, moderately hard, dense to finely crystalline with occasional pits. It is light gray and massive to thin bedded with shaly partings.
- (b) Hickory Creek shale is 0.5 foot thick, soft, platy, calcareous and dark gray.
- (c) Merriam limestone is 2.5 feet thick, moderately hard, dense to finely crystalline, colitic, thin bedded, fossiliferous and light gray.
- (d) Bonner Springs shale is 19 feet thick, soft to very soft and platy with calcareous partings. It is light to dark gray with a maroon zone near the center. A moderately hard, very fine grained sandstone occurs at the base.

(2) Wyandotte Formation.

- (a) Farley limestone, Island Creek shale (0.1 foot thick) and Argentine limestone members total about 14 feet thick. They are moderately hard, dense, thin-beddad, with wavy shale partings and light gray to buff with light blue mottling. These units were not encountered in the excavations.
- (b) Lane shale member is about 100 feet thick, soft to occasionally very soft, clayey to sandy, platy, gray to dark gray with occasional carbonaceous partings and limestone nodules. The upper half includes sandstone, moderately hard, fine grained, micaceous, occasionally calcareous, thin bedded and gray.

(3) Iola Formation.

- (a) Raytown limestone member is about 17 feet thick, moderately hard, dense to finely crystalline, argillaceous, fossiliferous, thin to medium, wavy bedded and light bluish gray. The ledge contains two thin shale beds.
- (b) Muncie Creek shale member is 0.5 feet thick, soft, clayey, calcareous, gray with occasional phosphate modules.
- (c) Paola limestone member is 2.5 feet thick, moderately hard, dense, fossiliferous, thick bedded and light gray.

(4) Chanute Formation.

- (a) Chanute shale is approximately 30 feet thick, soft to moderately hard, clayer to silty, platy to massive, dark gray to green with pinkish limestons nodules. Sandstons and siltstone beds are common in the upper part. A soft shale underclay with numerous slickensides occurs beneath a thin coal seam near the middle. The sandstone and siltstone are moderately hard, very fine grained, calcareous, thin bedded and gray to brown. The siltstone is often interlaminated with shale.
- (b) In the outlet works excavation several zones within the Chanute shale formation have been recognized. They are described in descending order, below.

Zone A is about 5 feet thick. It is shale, soft, platy to fissile and dark gray with occasional moderately hard siltstone beds.

Zone B is about 8 feet thick. It consists of siltstone and sandstone, moderately hard, thin bedded to laminated, calcareous, light and dark gray with a 3/4 inch thick coal seam at the base.

 $\underline{\text{Zone C}}$ is about 5.5 feet thick. It is shale, soft, blocky and dark gray with numerous slickensides.

 $\underline{\text{Zone D}}$ is about 1.8 feet thick. It is soft, blocky, purple shale with numerous slickensides.

 $\underline{Zone}\ \underline{E}$ is about 5 feet thick. It is siltstone, moderately hard, thin to medium bedded, calcareous and greenish gray with limestone lenses and nodules.

Zone F is about 3.5 feet thick. It is shale, soft, laminated and gray. It contains numerous tight vertical joints.

- (5) Drum Formation. Cement City limestone member is 4 feet thick, moderately hard, dense to finely crystalline, thin to medium bedded, fossiliferous, light gray with thin green wavy shale partings.
- (6) Cherryvale Formation. The Quivira shale member is the only unit encountered in the excavations.
- (a) Quivira shale member is 12 feet thick, soft, clayey to silty and dark gray. It contains siltstone and underclay and occasional very soft partings and bands. A thin coal seam commonly occurs in the upper 4 feet. The lower portion is often interlaminated with moderately hard, light gray siltstone.
- (b) Westerville limestone member is 2.5 feet thick, moderately hard, thin-bedded, argillaceous, brownish gray with green shaly partings and zones of nodular limestone in a matrix of green shale.
- (c) Wea shale member is 21 feet thick, soft to moderately hard, clayey to silty, platy, occasionally calcareous and contains siltstone bands and partings. It is dark gray to green gray.

- (d) Block limetone member is 14 feet thick, moderately hard, dence to very finely crystalline, thin wavy bedded, light brownish gray with occasional light blue mottling and numerous dark gray, soft shale partings.
- (e) Fontana shale member is 14 feet thick, soft to moderately hard, clayey to silty, platy, dark gray to green gray with occasional limetone partings.
- (f) Winterset limetone member is 20 feet thick, moderately hard to hard, finely crystalline, argillaceous, cherty, thick bedded, and light gray.
- 3-04. <u>Bedrock Structure.</u> The damsite is located on the Prairie Plains homocline. The term is applied to strata that dip in one direction at a uniform angle. The regional dip is 20 to 30 feet per mile to the northwest. The regional dip, however, is not apparent at the damsite; instead, the local strata dip slightly to the northeast at a rate of about 15 feet per mile. The rock units are at a lower elevation on the left abutment than on the right.
- 3-05. Badrock Weathering. From Station 45+00 to Station 58+00 the Raytown limestons in the cutoff trench was weathered with open joints and clay pockets. The upper six to eight feet of the ledge was excavated down to a shale parting near Elevation 910. From Station 69+00 to Station 72+00 the Chanute shale was soft and weathered. The upper five feet were excavated to expose a firm unweathered shale surface. From Station 75+00 to Station 78+50, up to five feet of weathered Chanute shale was excavated. From Station 79+50 to Station 106+30 a five foot thick ledge of weathered Drum limestone and three feet of the underlying Quivira shale were excavated. From Station 106+30 to Station 114+15, the upper five feet of weathered Chanute shale was excavated. A clay filled joint in the Raytown limestone was encountered on the downstream wall of the cutoff trench at Station 114+34. From Station 114+15 to Station 118+50 Raytown limestone forms the floor of the trench. From Station 118+50 to Station 121+00 the upper two feet of weathered Lane shale was excavated.
- 3-06. Leaching and/or Solution Activity. Several solution cavities were encountered in the Paola limestone and Chanute shale on the walls of the outlet works excavation.
- 3-07. <u>Jointing.</u> Joints in the Raytown and Drum limestones on the floor of the cutoff trench were tight and indistinct in the abutments and joints in the Drum were open in the valley. The major joints strike north 45 degrees to 65 degrees east. The minor joints strike north 30 degrees west. The joints were cleaned and filled with grout. During foundation grouting they tested tight. A few joints were noted in the Raytown limestone on the floor of the cutoff trench. A few joints were noted in the Drum limestone on the floor of the cutoff trench from Station 79+00 to Station 79+50. They were also tight. Numerous joints were found in the Chanute shale in the stilling basin foundation. The joints were vertical and open for a depth of about 7 inches. One set strikes south 80 degrees east and the other set strikes north 25 degrees east.
- 3-08. Ground Water. Overburden and bedrock units at the damsite and in the reservoir were expected to be poor aquifers. The excavations through the

fat clays of the cutoff trench disclosed only two clayey, gravelly, sand areas in the old channels of Big and Little Bull Creeks. Except for the initial discharge when first disturbed, groundwater seepage was insignificant. Groundwater seepage in the cutlet works excavation was also minimal. Pressure testing indicated the underlying shales and limestone were relatively impervious. Small yields had been reported in the Chanute shale in wells outside the reservoir. Excavation of the Iola and Drum limestones confirmed that they were poor and aquifers. Jointing was well defined and slightly open only in the cutorop areas. Grouting confirmed the limestones and shales were tight except for one small area in the Chanute shale that accepted most of the grout injected. This area was a sandstone lense near the top of the Chanute shale. Occasional open joints in this sandstone probably supply what little well water is available in the area.

CHAPTER 4

HISTORY OF PROJECT DESIGN

- 4-01. <u>Investigations Prior to Project Authorization</u>. Studies prior to project authorization consist of reports prepared by the Corps of Engineers, reports of other agencies, flood damage investigations, special field investigations, and the report on the Osage River and Tributaries (Missouri and Kansas), House Document No. 91, Seventy-third Congress and other information used in the preparation of House Document No. 549, Eighty-first Congress, which is the project document.
- 4-02. <u>Investigations Subsequent to Authorization</u>. Post authorization studies included topographic surveys, subsurface explorations, and preliminary contacts with governmental agencies and local groups having an interest in the project. Design studies leading to the following DMs were initiated.

TABLE 1

Hillsdale Design Memorandums

DM Number	Title
1	Project Economics
2	Hydrology
3	General
2 3 3 4 5 6	Appendix E - Recreation Resources
4	Preliminary Cost Allocation
5	Source of Construction Materials
6	Administrative Facilities
6	Supp 1. Administrative Facilities
	Soil Data & Embankment Design
7	Supp A. Soil Data & Embankment Design
7 7 8	Outlet Works and Spillway
9	Miami County Road Relocations
10	Access Roads
11	Real Estate
11	Supp A. Miami Co. Rd. Relocations
12	Relocation of Power and Telephone Lines
13	Master Plan
14	Petroleum & Pipeline Relocations
15	Interpretive Prospectus and Exhibit Design Concept
16	Lake Clearing
17	O&M Water Supply
18	Initial Reservoir Filling Plan

Preliminary embankment design quantities were evaluated for several sites to be considered in the site selection procedure. A site selection conference was held in February of 1969 with a summary of the data presented being published in a report. Geologic investigating and soil testing to determine strength characteristics and moisture-density relationships of proposed borrow material as well as the stress-strain and consolidation characteristics and

strength parameters of the foundation materials proceed d while the General Design Memorandum was being prepared. The additional foundation information resulted in a revised embankment. Details of the modified design are presented in Design Memorandum No. 7, Soil Data and Embankment Design, March 1971. In response to review comments to DM 7 a Supplement presenting the results of additional exploration and testing of the foundation shales was prepared in December 1971. The outlet works embankment design and the conduit location were revised in the supplement. Stage construction was planned to allow observation and analysis of the foundation conditions during excavation of the cutoff trench. Advance plans and specifications for Stage I were submitted October 1974. Advance plans and specifications for Stage II were submitted February 1976. Based on results of additional testing of the Quivira shale and evaluation of the foundation conditions during Stage I construction, a revised embankment design was presented in January 1978 in Design Memorandum No. 7, Supplement A, Soil Data and Embankment Design. Stage III plans and specifications were submitted April 1978.

- 4-03. Changes in Project Plan. The following changes have been made to the project as planned in the General Design Memorandum.
- a. Top of Dam. The top of dam has been changed from Elevation 953.0 feet, m.s.l. to Elevation 952.2 feet, m.s.l. This change was the regult of modifying the practice of rounding up the top of dam elevation to an even foot.
- b. <u>Conduit</u>. A 13.5 foot diameter single horseshoe conduit was recommended in the General Design Memorandum, but conduit studies and comments on similar projects indicated that an oblong conduit be used.
- c. <u>Intake Tower</u>. Changes in the intake tower design to conform with the oblong conduit and other modifications are presented in Design Memorandum No. 8, Outlet Works and Spillway.
- d. <u>Stilling basin</u>. Hydraulic stilling basin model studies for Fort Scott and Clinton Lakes were recently conducted at Waterways Experiment Station (WES). Based on these studies, the Hillsdale stilling basin has been modified to include the results of these studies.
- e. Spillway control sill. The spillway control sill has been deleted.
- f. <u>Project name.</u> In accordance with EC 1130-2-75, dated 10 August 1970, the name "Hillsdale Reservoir" is changed to "Hillsdale Lake."
- g. Embankment. Investigations subsequent to the GDM revealed the Quivira shale underclay with a lower shear strength than assumed. This resulted in an embankment design with flatter slopes to provide stability. This redesign resulted in the embankment presented in DM No. 7, which proposed construction of the embankment, cutlet works, spillway and toe roads in one contract. Limited test data on the Chanute shale underclay resulted in additional drilling and testing after submission of DM No. 7. The test results indicated a lower residual strength. The revised strength required the 1 on 6 slope in the conduit section to be changed to 1 on 8. The revised embankment required moving the tower upstream, however, borings indicated the

adequacy of the bedrock would become marginal. This required a change in the conduit location. The location was changed from being perpendicular to the dam axis at Station 113+10 to being skewed 9 degrees from perpendicular at Station 113+60. The proposed one contract construction of the embankment was changed to stage construction to allow an evaluation of the foundation conditions and any required changes in the embankment design to be accomplished prior to the embankment construction. Changes in design prior to construction include the following.

- (1) <u>Rebankment section.</u> The upstream and downstream embankment toes were adjusted inward to provide a 1.4 safety factor for the partial pool and steady seepage cases. The reduced safety factor was believed to be appropriate based on the conclusion the Quivira underclay was not continuous or extensive. The resulting revised embankment sections are shown on plates 65. 66 and 67. The change in location of the toes varies from 90 feet to 140 feet.
- (2) <u>Pervious.</u> A change in the pervious was made on the basis of economy. A significant cost savings was made by using 50 foot wide pervious stringers in the valley section in lieu of the continuous blanket. The inclined pervious slope was also changed to 1 on 1 instead of 1 on 0.5 to conserve pervious.
- (3) <u>Riprap.</u> An evaluation of the riprap design determined that the necessity for carrying riprap above Elevation 921.0 was marginal. Using stockpiled rock from required excavation in the lower portions of the embankment instead of riprap provided a significant savings. Riprap would also be placed on the top 10 feet of the embankment. The revised slope protection is shown on plate 16.
- (4) <u>Grout curtain</u>. A change in the design of the grout curtain as shown in the embankment DM was made during the preparation of the Stage I plans and specifications. The grout curtain across the valley floor (Station 79+50 through Station 106+50) was eliminated. Exploratory borings and pressure testing indicated the bedrock strata are sufficiently impermeable, and that a grout curtain is not required to prevent adverse seepage through bedrock underlying the valley cutoff trench.
- (5) <u>Clay blanket</u>. An upstream 3 foot thick (CH) clay blanket was constructed to Range 1000 upstream on the right abutment. The blanket prevents seepage through an exposed (see plates 4 and 5) geologic section from the Raytown limestone to the Drum limestone. The blanket did not withstand the wave action and surface runoff, and repair and protection was required before initial filling. The blanketed area was protected by placing filter fabric over the blanket followed by 15-inch riprap over the fabric. Protection does not extend below Elevation 898.

CHAPTER 5

FOUNDATION AND EMBANKMENT DESIGN

5-01. Foundation Investigations.

- a. <u>Investigations Prior to Construction</u>. Geological investigations of the damsite included field recommissance, review of geologic literature, analysis of air photos, survey of water wells, review of gas and oil well log-sand exploratory drilling. Two hundred and ninety borings were made at the damsite. Fifty-five were bedrock core borings, thirteen were combination undisturbed and core borings, and forty-four were drive borings. Sixty-four drive or auger borings were made in the borrow areas. Twenty-seven bedrock borings were hydraulically pressure tested. Nearly all the borings tested tight but one boring, C-81 accepted 16.7 gpm in the weathered upper two feet of the Chanute shale. Bedrock cores were 1-7/8, 2-1/8 and 6-inch diameter and overburden borings ranged from 3 to 6-inch diameter. Nineteen piezometers were installed in the flood plain to obtain information on water level fluctuations.
- b. <u>Investigations During Construction</u>. During excavation of the cutoff trench, the contractor drilled several air tract holes into exposed bedrock on both abutments to determine depth and extent of joints and weathering in the Raytown limestone. Several exploratory NX core holes were drilled horizontally into the sloping faces of the Raytown limestone. They were pressure tested and grouted during Stage I and Stage II construction. Government drill crews drilled 135 drive holes, 12 auger holes, 9 NX core holes, one combination drive and core hole and 10 test pits.

5-02. Embankment Foundation.

a. Right Abutment (Station 6+00 to Station 79+00). -- The right abutment extends almost 1.4 miles across a gentle slope. Overburden thickness ranges from 5 to 25 feet, consisting primarily of residual fat clay with a lesser amount of lean clay and minor amounts of sandy and silty clays. Water contents range from 14 to 31 percent. Liquid limits as high as the low seventies are common. Bedrock units immediately underlying the overburden are as follows by approximate stationing: Lane shale from Station 6+00 to \$2+00, Raytown limestons from Station 42+00 to 63+00, Paola limestons from sta. 63+00 to 74+00, and the Chanute Shale from Station 74+00 to 79+00. The thin Muncie Creek Shale, less than 0.5 feet thick, lies stratigraphically between the Raytown and Paola limestones and contacts the overburden for an insignificant horizontal distance at Station 63+00. Overburden-shale contacts are in general, transitional. Weathering in the form of staining extends as much as 10 feet into shales and sandstone but depth to firm rock is generally within 5 feet of the shale surfaces and slightly less in sandstone. In limestone, weathering in the form of partially clay-filled and open bedding planes and joints extends to a depth of 7 feet and occasionally deeper. Where the limestones are extremely weathered, cobbles, boulders, pinnacles and "float" rook have developed to a thickness of 3 to 4 feet. Raytown and Pacla limestones and a sandstone phase of the Chanute Shale crop out along the Big Bull Creek valley wall just upstream of the damsite, with the Drum limestone appearing farther upstream. These bedrock strata, except the Drum limestone,

are also exposed along Scott Branch as it flows roughly parallel to the dam axis 1,000 to 2,000 feet upstream. The location and elevation of these outcrops, all below flood pool elevation, dictate the grout curtain limits in the right abutment.

- b. <u>Valley (Station 79+00 to Station 106+00)</u>. -- The valley overburden consists of alluvium from 22 to 30 feet thick. Lean and fat clays predominate, although up to 3 feet of clayey gravelly sand commonly overlies the bedrock surface. Water contents of the clay generally range in the twenties and low thirties, while the water content of the basal gravelly sand material range from 15 to 45 percent. Liquid limits of the fat clay range up to 63. Borings and outoff trench excavation indicate that the bedrock surface underlying the valley alluvium is comparatively level with a gentle increase in apparent dip toward the left abutment. With one exception, (UC-51) bedrock borings encountered weathered Drum limestone underlying the alluvium in the valley embankment area. At boring UC-51, located about 250 feet upstream of sta. 80+00, the Quivira Shale forms the bedrock surface. Weathering in much of the Drum limestoms has opened closely spaced (0.2 foot) wavy shale partings and vertical joints in the valley while the bedrock joints in the abutments remain tight and indistinct. In some instances the weathering has extended through the 4 ± foot thick Drum limestone into the top of the Quivira Shale. A thin coal seam or very carbonaceous shale (0.5 \pm foot thick) with associated shale underclay occurs within the upper 4 feet of the Quivira shale. This soft shale underclay has occasional very soft partings and bands. Direct shear (S) tests indicate that the soft shale is weak. It is concluded that the "weak" zone is probably not continuous or extensive based on detailed evaluation during the excavation of the cutoff trench.
- c. Left Abutment (Station 106+00 to Station 121+40), --Overburden in the left abutment is recidual soil except for the alluvium in the lower portion adjacent to Little Bull Creek. Thickness of the overburden ranges from 7 to 28 feet and commissions primarily of lean and fat clays. Two to 3 feet of clayer and commonly occurs directly overlying the bedrock surface when this surface 11 the Chanute shale. Water contents of the overburden range from 19 to 41 percent. Liquid limits of the overburden are generally below 60. Bedrock units immediately underlying the overburden are as follows along with approximate stationing: Chanute shale from sta. 106+00 to 111+70, Pacla limestome from Station 111+70 to 112+20, Raytown limestome from Station 112+20 to (16+00, and the Lane shale from Station 116+00 to 121+40. The thin Muncie Criek shale, less than 0.5 foot thick, will contact the overburden for an insignificant horizontal distance at approximate Station 112+20. Weathering 1 limestoms, shales and sandstomes is as described for the right abutment in jaragraph 5-02.s.
- 5-03. Laboratory Tests. Samples taken from the foundation and the borrow areas were tested in the laboratory to establish soil parameters necessary for the design of the embankment. In general, disturbed samples obtained from the borrow areas were used for remolded testing and samples taken from the foundation were used for undisturbed testing. Identification and classification tests were run routinely on jar samples from both areas. During construction, record control samples were tested to determine the actual characteristics of the in-place fill. The laboratory tests were performed in general accordance with EM 1110-2-1906, "Laboratory Soils Testing."

- a. Remolded Tests. Based on the results of the classification tests on jar samples, composites were made from sacks of similar material. Remolded, direct shear "S", and triaxial unconsolidated-undrained, "Q", and consolidated-undrained, "R", tests were performed on these composites. Standard compactions were conducted prior to the strength tests to obtain the moisture content versus dry density relationships. The results from these compaction tests are presented on Plate 46. The test specimens were reconstituted by kneading compaction to dry densities of 95 percent of maximum and at moisture contents ranging from 2.8 percent below optimum to 4.8 percent above optimum. Specimens were tested immediately so as not to allow a thixotropic strength gain.
- (1) Remolded Triaxial Compression Tests. The remolded triaxial test specimens were constructed by kneading eight lifts of soil into a split mold and scarifying between each lift. Nominal specimen dimensions were 1.4 inch diameter by 3 inch height. Both "Q" and "R" tests were performed at confining pressures ranging from 0.5 to 4.0 t.s.f. The points on the Mohr circles used to define the strength envelopes were the stresses on a 60 degree plane at failure. Failure was assumed to occur at 15 percent strain if the deviator stress had not peaked beforehand. A summary of the remolded triaxial "Q" and "R" tests is presented on Plate 47.
- (2) Remolded Direct Shear *S* Tests. The direct shear specimens were made by kneading the material into a 3.0 or 3.5 inch square box to a thickness of 0.5 inch. A summary of test results used in Design Memorandum No. 7 is presented on Plate 46. During construction, additional remolded direct shear tests were performed on borrow area material. The results of these additional tests supported the original strength envelope. The compaction tests that accompany these additional shear tests are shown on Plate 77, and the actual shear test results are on Plates 78 and 79.
- b. <u>Undisturbed Tests</u>, Undisturbed samples (discussed in paragraph 5-01.a.) from both the foundation overburden and the bedrock were tested in the laboratory. All test specimens were hand trimmed in a humidity controlled room to minimize disturbance and moisture loss.
- (1) <u>Foundation Overburden</u>. The foundation overburden samples were used for consolidation, direct shear, and triaxial "Q" and "R" tests.
- (a) Triaxial tests. Triaxial test specimens were generally tested in sets of 3, each at a different confining pressure. They were trimmed so that all three specimens were from the same layer. Specimen dimensions were 1.4 inch diameter by 3-inch height. The points on the Mohr Circle with normal stresses of and shearing stresses of were used to define the strength envelope. Summaries of foundation overburden strengths are presented on Plates 50 and 51.
- (b) Direct Shear "S" Tests. The direct shear test specimens were trimmed into 3.5 inch square shear boxes to a height of 0.5 inch. Some of the tests were performed on a direct shear machine capable of shearing the specimen, then reversing the direction of shear 180 degrees, and shearing the

specimen again without releasing the normal load in the process. In order to obtain the strength at large strain, this procedure was repeated with no reduction in shear strength occurred from additional shearing. A summary of foundation overburden "S" strengths is presented on Plate 49.

- (2) Foundation Shales. Only "S" strengths were used for shales in the design. Both the Chanute shale and the Quivira shale were tested for shear strength along the bedding planes and across the bedding planes. The results of these shear tests performed for Design Memorandum No. 7 are presented on Plate 57. It was felt that additional testing was required to support the design strengths used for the shale underclays, so additional direct shear and "R" tests were performed and presented in two supplements to Design Memorandum No. 7. The summary of test results from the first supplement is shown on Plate 57. and the summary from the second supplement (Supplement A) is shown on Plate 58. Although these additional tests resulted in decreasing the residual strength for the Chanute shale, they indicated peak strengths for the Quivira shale to be significantly higher than those used in Design Memorandum No. 7. For design calculations the original "S" strength was used even though the additional tests showed it to be very conservative. For stability analyses performed for this report, it was believed that a revised strength envelope drawn such that one-third of the test results were below it and two-thirds were above it was more appropriate.
- c. Record Control Tests. Record control samples taken during construction were used for determining the in place shear strength of the fill. Triaxial "Q", "R", and "R" and direct shear tests were performed on these samples.
- (1) Triaxial **O** Tests.* The **Q** test specimens were trimmed from record control samples in pairs; one was tested at a confining pressure of 3.0 t.s.f. and the other at 6.0 t.s.f. Although the specimens were not 100 percent saturated, the strength envelopes were chosen with tan $\beta = 0$. For the saturated condition, the point on the Mohr circle corresponding to the stresses on the failure plane coincides with the point of intersection with a line drawn tangent to the circles. This is the point that was used in defining the strength envelope. It has a normal stress value of and a shearing stress value of the stress of the saturated control **Q** and a shearing stress value of the stress of the saturated control **Q** test results is shown on Plates 80 and 81. and the indvidual test results are shown on Plates 88 through 103.
- (2) Triaxial "R" Tests. The record control "R" test specimens were generally tested in pairs with one consolidated at 3.0 t.s.f and the other at 6.0 t.s.f. The Design Memorandum No. 7 constructed the strength envelope through the points corresponding to a normal stress of and a shearing stress of for undisturbed "R" tests. A summary of record control "R" test results prepared in this manner is presented on Plates 82 and 83. This method of constructing the envelope appears to be inconsistent with the way it is used for slope stability calculations. It is felt that a more appropriate method is to plot the point of shear strength at failure on the plane of failure, against the effective normal consolidation stress on the failure plane. A summary of test results prepared in this manner is shown on Plates 84 and 85, and the individual tests are presented on Plates 104 through 119.

- (3) Triaxial "R" and Direct Shear Tests. Four "R" tests were run on record control samples. These R tests yielded nearly the same results as a drained direct shear test by considering the effective stresses on a 60 degrees failure plane. A summary of "S" strengths from both drained direct shear and triaxial "R" is shown on Plates 86 and 87, and the individual "R" and direct shear tests are shown on Plates 120 through 136.
- e. <u>Identification of Dispersive Clays</u>. After construction, two areas of the spillway were sampled because they exhibited dispersive behavior. Three types of tests commonly used to identify dispersive clays were performed on these samples. The tests included the lab dispersion, pinhole erosion, and chemical pore water analysis (§ Na.). These tests indicated that one area was dispersive while the other was not. The test results are presented on Plates 151A and 151B.
- 5-04. <u>Embankment.</u> For purpose of embankment design, the dam was divided into six reaches because of the various foundation conditions that exist across the valley. Embankment sections are shown on Plates 13 and 14.
- a. Upper Right Abutment (Station 6+10 to Station 60+00). The height of the embankment in this reach varies from 0 to 21 feet. The relatively flat 1 on 6 slopes were designed for aesthetic reasons rather than slope stability. The embankment with seeded slopes requires little maintenance and blends in with the natural surroundings. This portion of the embankment is not zoned, it is constructed of compacted clay and shale from the spillway excavation. Water will be against the upstream slope only at very infrequent intervals (once in excess of 50 years), and then only for a few days at a time. The embaniment with seeded slopes requires little maintenance and blends in with the natural surroundings. An inspection trench extends from Station 6+10 to Station 43+75 under the embankment. A cutoff trench to the lower shale seam of the Raytown limestone exists from Station 43+75 to Station 56+55.5. The Raytown limestone on the downstream side of the cutoff trench was covered with a filter material and a pervious blanket. The 1 on 6 slopes transition to 1 on 4 slopes from Station 56+00 to Station 60+00. Downstream pervious blanket begins at Station 59+00 with the pervious extending all the way to the toe between Station 59+00 and Station 60+00. Riprap slope protection on the upstream slope starts at Station 56+00.
- b. Lower Right Abutment (Station 60+00 to Station 81+00). The height of the embankment varies from 21 feet to 100 feet in this reach. It includes the Big Bull Creek channel where closure was made. The embankment transitions from Station 60+00 to Station 64+00 where the upstream slope is 1 on 3 from the top of dam to Elevation 928.2 and 1 on 10 to the ground surface. The downstream slope is 1 on 3 from top of dam to elevation 925.8 and 1 on 12 to the ground surface. From Station 73+00 to Station 81+00 the upstream 1 on 10 slope extends to Elevation 900.2 and continues on a 1 on 4 slope to the ground surface. The downstream 1 on 12 slope extends to elevation 900.7 and continues on a 1 on 4 to the ground surface from Station 73+00 to Station 87+00. The primary design consideration in this reach was the Quivira shale underclay. The absence of Drum limestone over a portion of this reach

reduced slope stability and required a larger section than elsewhere. Design of this section was based on the conclusion that the "weak" zone in the Quivira shale underclay was not continuous. This section was designed to provide a factor of safety of 1.4 for the steady seepage and partial pool slope stability cases.

- Main Valley (Station 81+00 to Station 96+30). The height of the embankment in this reach is approximately 75 feet. This reach contains the Stage I embankment (See Plate 6 for limits of Stage I embankment) constructed from cutoff trench and outlet works excavation. The Stage I embankment was constructed prior to the completion of design of the rest of the embankment. The upstream slope is 1 on 3 from top of dam to Elevation 928.2, a 1 on 10 to Elevation 916.2, a 20 foot flat section at Elevation 916.2 from range 2+07 to range 2+27, 1 on 10 to Elevation 892.2, and 1 on 4 to the ground surface. The flat section was the result of inadvertently specifying that the Stage I embankment be constructed to the grade line of the top of the riprap rather than the bottom of the riprap. The Stage I embankment was overbuilt by two feet, the thickness of the slope protection, requiring a 20 foot flat section in the 1 on 10 slope. The downstream slope is 1 on 3 from top of dam to Elevation 925.8, 1 on 12 to Elevation 905.7, and 1 on 4 to the ground surface. The Quivira shale which was underclay was the primary design consideration in this reach. The Stage I embankment was designed assuming there was a low strength zone in the Quivira Shale continuous across the valley. The conclusion that this was not the case was made after the Stage I embankment was constructed. Therefore, the upstream toe of this reach extends further upstream than the redesigned sections where the toes were adjusted inward.
- d. Little Bull Area (Station 96+30 to Station 111+70). The height of the embankment in this reach is approximately 75 feet. The upstream slope is 1 on 3 from top of dam to Elevation 928.2, 1 on 10 to Elevation 905.2, and 1 on 4 to the ground surface. The downstream slope is 1 on 3 to Elevation 925.8, 1 on 12 to Elevation 905.7, and 1 on 4 to ground surface. The foundation overburden "Q" and "R" strengths are lower in this reach than in the main valley. Also a zone of fat clay with a slightly lower "S" strength, which is present in the main valley, is not present in the Little Bull area. The differences proved to be of little consequence in the design of the section. The lower "Q" strengths resulted in a construction halt at Elevation 927.
- e. Conduit Section (Station 111+70 to 115+70). The conduit, stilling basin, and intake structure are founded on Chanute shale. The upstream slope is 1 on 3 from top of dam to Elevation 928.2, 1 on 8 to Elevation 898.2, and 1 on 4 to the ground surface. The downstream slope is 1 on 3 from top of dam to elevation 925.8, 1 on 8 to the service road, 1 on 3 to Elevation 881, and 1 on 2 to the ground surface. The steeper embankment sections in the conduit are possible because an all impervious and pervious section is used and the Quivira Shale lies below a much more competent Drum limestone and part of the Chanute Shale. The Chanute Shale contains calcareous siltstone and sandstone and tests indicate a high crossbed shear strength. The width of the conduit section and transition zone is 300 feet. The outlet works are not perpendicular to the dam axis therefore the conduit section and transitions are at different locations upstream and downstream. The primary design

consideration in this reach was the Chanute shale underclay. Because of the large difference between the peak and residual values for the "S" strength not all factors of safety were above 1.0 using residual strengths. The stability was considered adequate because design strengths were conservatively picked and an analysis based on residual strengths is inherently conservative.

- f. Left Abutment (Station 113+70 to Station 120+35). The height of the embankment in this reach varies from 67 feet to 0 feet. The upstream slope is 1 on 3 from top of dam to elevation 928.2, 1 on 8 to elevation 898.2, and 1 on 4 to the ground surface. The downstream slope is 1 on 3 from top of dam to elevation 929.0, 1 on 8 to the service road, and 1 on 3 to the ground surface. Between Station 114+70 and 115+70 the impervious section transitions into a zoned section with a random and berm zone. The upper breakpoint was raised and the slopes steepened to accommodate foundation conditions that are somewhat different in this reach.
- 5-05. Zoning. The zoning of the embankment was selected to make maximum use of materials from required excavations and to minimize the need for material from commercial sources, and to satisfy the requirements for stability and seepage control.
- a. Impervious. A central impervious zone is used across the valley. This zone is larger than necessary to control through seepage and is so sized because impervious material is readily available. Impervious consisted of CL and CH overburden material as based on the Unified Soil Classification System in accordance with Waterways Experiment Station Technical Memorandum 3-357. Impervious upstream of the dam axis contains less than 5 percent gravel. Shale material was not permitted for impervious. Compaction requirements were at least 95 percent of maximum dry density as determined by the standard effort compaction test described in EM 1110-2-1906. Placement moisture contents were limited to a range of 3 percent above optimum to 2 percent below optimum.
- b. Pervious. An inclined drain downstream of the impervious core and a horizontal blanket with stringers extending to the downstream toe were designed to intercept seepage through the embankment and control seepage as it exits the downstream portion of the embankment. The downstream blanket extends from Station 59+00 to Station 120+30 and is continuous to Range 1+00 downstream. Stringers 50 feet wide and 3 feet thick extend to the toe at Stations 90+00, 95+00, 100+00, and 105+00. The blanket is continuous on the left abutment from Station 111+70 to Station 120+30. The blanket is continuous on the right abutment from Station 59+00 to the top of the left stream bank of Big Bull Creek extending to the centerline of the existing gully or downstream toe. There is also a pervious drain on the downstream side of the cutoff trench which is buried from Station 44+82 to Station 75+00 on the right abutment and from Station 116+00 to Station 118+88 on the left abutment. From Station 75+00 to Station 116+00 the inclined drain in the cutoff trench is brought up to the pervious blanket. The inclined drains have a minimum horizontal thickness of 6 feet and the blanket has a minimum thickness of 3 feet. A one foot thick crushed stone filter was placed between the pervious drain in the cutoff trench and the face of the Drum Limestone and Iola Formation where joints up to 1/2 inch width existed. Compaction requirement was a minimum relative density of 70 percent.

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The Sand Sand

- aterials. Random material consists of overburden material, except OH, Pt, MH, and OL. Materials with liquid limit above 60 were not allowed in the random zone. Also shale materials were not permitted. Compaction and moisture control were the same as impervious.
- d. <u>Rerma.</u> Berms consist of shale and other material from required excavation which was unsuitable or in excess of the requirements for impervious and random. The outer portion of the upstream berm was constructed with CH material.
- 5-06. <u>Seepage Control</u>. By using embankment zoning, a cutoff trench, and a grout curtain, through seepage and underseepage will be controlled to prevent excessive water loss and to insure the safety of the embankment.
- a. Through Seepage. Through seepage will be controlled by the combination of the impervious core and pervious drain. The impervious core will keep the quantity of through seepage small. The pervious drain will intercept any seepage that exits from the downstream face of the impervious core. This will insure that the phreatic line will remain well within the embankment and will not adversely affect the stability of the downstream slope.
- b. <u>Underseepage</u>. Underseepage will be controlled by a cutoff trench across the valley. The cutoff trench was excavated through the Drum limestone across the valley. Pressure tested borings into the bedrock strata below the cutoff trench substantiate the strata are sufficiently impervious to prevent adverse seepage through the bedrock underlying the cutoff trench. The bedrock in the valley is overlain by 15 feet or more of clay for more than a mile up and downstream of the dam axis. An inclined pervious zone exists on the downstream side of the cutoff trench to intercept any underseepage and to act as a filter to prevent piping of the impervious material.
- c. <u>Abutment Seepage</u>. Seepage through the abutments will be controlled by the curtain grouting and the upstream clay blanket on the right abutment. The cutoff trench was excavated into sound bedrock from Station 43+75 to Station 79+50. The cutoff trench extends to Station 121+00 on the left abutment. Some seepage through the abutments is possible, however such seepage will not adversely affect the safety of the project because any flow would have lengthy seepage paths through rock formations.
- d. Grouting. Grouting verified that bedrock units are tightly jointed and relatively impermeable. Out of 500 holes drilled in the right abutment, grout was injected into 12 holes. Most of the grout was injected into a sandstome lense in the Chanute shale. In the left abutment grout was injected in 11 of 202 holes drilled. Most of the grout was injected into the limestomes. Approximately 280 sacks of grout were injected into bedrock.
- 5-07. Selected Design Strengths. In selecting design values, stress strain compatibility, the relationship of maximum shear strength to ultimate shear strength, the number of tests, the nature of the material, and the location of the material with respect to potential failure surfaces, were all considered.

a. Adopted Foundation Strength.

- (1) <u>Foundation Overburden</u>. The foundation overburden was divided into different reaches, and in the main valley the overburden was divided by layers of lean and fat clay.
- (a) "Q" strength. For the abutments, a design "Q" shear strength of C=0.90 t.s.f., tan $\beta=0$ was used. For the main valley, a design "Q" shear strength of C=0.20 t.s.f., tan $\beta=0.20$ was used for normal atresses up to 3 t.s.f., and C=0.80 t.s.f., tan $\beta=0$ for normal stresses above that. For the Little Bull area, a design "Q" shear strength of C=0.1 t.s.f., tan $\beta=0.10$ was used for normal stresses up to 3 t.s.f., and C=0.40 t.s.f., tan $\beta=0$ for normal stresses above that. Foundation "Q" strengths are summarized on Plate 50.
- (b) "R" strength. For the abutments and main valley, a design "R" strength of C = 0.3 t.s.f., tan θ = 0.20 was used. For the Little Bull area, a design "R" strength of C = 0.1 t.s.f., tan θ = 0.2 was used. Foundation "R" strengths are summarized on Plate 51.
- (c) "S" strength. For the abutments, a design "S" shear strength of C = 0, $\tan \theta$ = 0.35 was used. For lean clays in the valley, a design "S" shear strength of C = 0, $\tan \theta$ = 0.45 was used. And for fat clays in the valley, C = 0, $\tan \theta$ = 0.35 was used. Residual "S" strengths of C = 0, $\tan \theta$ = 0.25, 0.30, and 0.25 were also used for these respective cases. Foundation "S" strengths are summarized on Plate 49.
- (d) Residual strengths. Although "residual" (large strain) "S" shear strengths based on test results for the foundation clays were used in the stability studies in DM 7, an examination of the safety factors and corresponding failure planes show the Quivira underclay to be the dominant factor. The critical failure planes are in each case along the Quivira and only cross through the foundation clays. Since the foundation clays are alluvial deposits they have been basically deposited horizontally. The residual "S" shear tests on these materials were conducted along a horizontal orientation also. As in the case of sedimentary rocks the horizontal shear strength is enerally less than the "cross bed" shear strength. It is reasonable to assume this would be valid for the subject foundation clays also. Therefore, on the basis of orientation and the shorth length of the oritical failure planes in the foundation clays the peak shear strengths in DM 7 were used in the stability studies with residual strengths for the Quivira shale.
- (2) Foundation shales. The shear strengths used for the Quivira shale in the original design were a peak strength of $\tan \beta = 0.21$ and a residual strength of $\tan \beta = 0.13$. These strengths were based on the results of drained direct shear tests performed during the preparation of the embankment Design Memorandum. Limited test data were available as a basis for these design strengths, but it was believed that these were the only tests representative of a possible weak or soft zone in the Quivira Shale underclay. In later testing performed from samples obtained during exploratory work at the time the cutoff trench was excavated, only one test with a peak strength of $\tan \beta = 0.20$ approached the original peak design strength. All other test

results were significantly higher. The test data summary is presented on plates 57 and 58. After extensive exploration and testing failed to substantiate a continuous low strength zone in the Quivira Shale underclay a very conservative peak strength of tan $\beta=0.21$ was not changed, instead, redesign of the embankment used a reduced safety factor requirement. The testing of the Quivira shale had been directed at determining the strength of the suspected soft zone in the underclay, thus only the softer, worst case, samples were tested. Since the zone is discontinuous the residual shear strength conditions should not exist. Because of the discontinuity of the soft zone and the fact that the test program produced conservative strength values a design strength for analyses conducted for this report was selected such that two-thirds of the test values exceed the design value. The selected strength value was tan $\beta=0.37$.

b. Adopted Embankment Strengths. The strengths of the impervious, random, and pervious were assumed to be the same during design. The higher strength of the pervious zone was ignored to simplify stability analysis. A design "Q" strength of C = 0.70 t.s.f., tan $\beta = 0.0$; a design "R" strength of C = 0.20 t.s.f., tan $\beta = 0.18$; a design "S" strength of C = 0.45 was used. The "Q" and "R" strengths correspond to the strength envelopes through points on the Mohr circle representing stresses on the failure plane. Record control testing during construction indicated the design strengths were conservative. The design strengths were obtained from testing remolded test specimens from the borrow areas. The prepared specimens were compacted to 95 percent which was the minimum condition allowed in the field. Material compacted to higher dry densities and dry of optimum, representing the actual field condition, should have higher strengths. A summary of the record control test data is presented in the following table.

TABLE 2

Record Control Tests

HILLSDALE R.C. TESTS

	-Q*	,	*R* (2	4 15 E)	R F	5 m. 5.45)	"S"	
Material	o, taf	tan Ø	o. tar	tan 6	o, tar	tan Ø	c, tsf	tan Ø
Rt. Abut Impervious Zone	1.45	0.00	0.65	0.24	0.62	0.20	0.00	0.46
Rt. Abut. Random Zone	1.43	0.00	0.66	0.22	0.58	0.20	0.0	0.46
Main Valley Impervious Zone	1.32	0.00	0.85	0.22	0.76	0.20	0.00	0.48
Main Valley Random Zone	1.00	0.00	0.44	0.32	0.35	0.26	0.00	0.46
Little Bull Impervious Zone	1.32	0.00	0.49	0.29	0.41	0.25	0.00	0.51
Little Bull Random Zone	1.33	0.00	0.55	0.28	0.46	0.24	0.00	0.47
Conduit Impervious Zone	1.30	0.00	0.39	0.33	0.31	0.27	0.00	0.52
Left Abut. Impervious Zone	1.30	0.00	0.73	0.31	0.64	0.25	0.00	0.47
Left Abut. Random Zone	1.08	0.00	0.76	0.42	0.56	0.33	0.00	0.57

The consolidated-undrained test data are presented showing strengths representing the envelope drawn tangent to the Mohr circles and strengths representing the shear strength at failure on the failure plane versus the effective normal consolidation stress on the failure plane. The latter strength envelope is more appropriate in stability analysis as a relationship between shear strength and effective normal or consolidation stress the failure plane prior to undrained shear.

c. Adopted Design Strengths. The following table presents the physical soil properties used in reevaluating the stability of the embankment.

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TABLE 3
PHYSICAL SOIL PARAMETERS

	Unit Weigh	t (pcf)		#Q#	m j	R#		*S*
Material	Saturated	Drained	c (tsf)	Tan Ø	c (tsf)	tan Ø	c (tsf) tan 0
			Lower	Right	Abutment	(Stati	on 81+0	0)
Berm	115	110	0.10 0.40	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.35
Random	125	120	1.43	0.00	0.66	0.22	0.00	0.46
Impervious	125	120	1.45	0.00	0.65	0.24	0.00	0.46
Foundation Clay		110	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.00	0.45
Quivira Shale	140	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	●0.21
			M	ain Val	ley (Sta	tion 90	+00)	
Berm	115	110	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.35
Random	125	120	1.00	0.00	0.44	0.32	0.00	0.46
Impervious	125	120	1.32	0.00	0.85	0.22	0.00	0.48
Foundation Clay		110	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.00	9.35
Foundation Clay	, CL 115	110	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.00	0.45
Drum Limestone	165	~	-	_	-	-	0.00	0.70
Quvira Shale	140	~	~	-	-	-	0.00	*0.21
			Litt	le Bull	. Area (S	tation	104+00)	
Berm	115	110	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.35
Random	125	120	1.33	0.00	0.55	0.28	0.00	0.47
Impervious	125	120	1.32	0.00	0.49	0.29	0.00	0.51
Foundation Clay		110	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.00	0.45
Drum Limestone	165	_	_	_	-	-	0.00	0.70
Quivira Shale	140	•	-	-	-	-	0.00	*0.21

^{*}Quivira shale strength revised to C = 0.00 tsf and tan θ = 0.37 which represents an envelope through the lower one-third of the record control test results.

5-08. Stability Analysis. The The stability analysis of the original embankment design is presented in Design Memorandum No. 7, Soil Data and Embankment Design, Appendix B. The analysis was performed with a computer program compatible with the wedge method of analysis presented in EM 1110-2-1902 with two exceptions. The slope of the "side" force was assumed to be constant throughout the active wedge, and the angle of the failure plane was

assumed to be the same for each material in the active wedge. The analytical cases used in design were the end of construction condition for the upstream and downstream slopes, sudden drawdown and partial pool conditions for the upstream slope, and steady seepage condition for the downstream slope. Earthquake safety factors were checked for the partial pool, steady seepage and construction cases.

- a. <u>Design Assumptions</u>. The higher strengths of the pervious zone and the cutoff trench were not used in the analysis. These are conservative and simplifying assumptions. For the end of construction case it had been assumed consolidation during construction was negligible and the line of saturation was at the ground surface. For the partial pool cases it was assumed the line of saturation to be horizontal at the pool elevation, considered. For the steady seepage case it was assumed the lake elevation to be at the spillway crest which is conservative in that this is the maximum pool that can be stored. For steady seepage at maximum surcharge pool, no additional saturation was assumed. Vertical equipotential lines were assumed. Sudden drawdown cases assumed the embankment was saturated to the upper pool limit and the pool was lowered to multipurpose pool instantaneously with no drainage of pore water.
- b. Embankment Stability. The embankment was analyzed at various locations representing differing foundation conditions existing at the site. The stability analyses for the lower right abutment, main valley, Little Bull area, outlet works section, and left abutment are summarized on plates 59 to 63. Revised conduit location and conduit embankment section required a reanalysis of the outlet works section (plate 64). The designed embankment was based on the assumption that a "weak" zone or seam in the Quivira underelay was continuous across the entire valley. Since the continuity of seam was uncertain it was decided to retain the original design with the provisions to redesign the embankment after an evaluation of the Quivira underelay.
- (1) Embankment redesign. Based on the extensive number of explorations and laboratory shear tests it was concluded that the "weak" zone in the Quivira underclay was not continuous or extensive. However, rather than discount the presence of this weak layer by choosing a higher design strength, it was believed to be more appropriate to use a very conservative peak strength and require a reduced safety factor. The embankment section was revised to provide an approximate safety factor of 1.4 for the steady seepage and partial pool cases. Although the safety factors for the end of construction, earthquake, and rapid drawdown cases were checked, the resulting safety factors did not influence the revised embankment. Normally a minimum 1.0 safety factor for the earthquake case is considered desirable. However, in view of recent developments in earthquake engineering which indicate the pseudo-static method of determining earthquake safety factors does not adequately take into account soil dynamic strength. However, the design strength safety factors around 1.0 for the earthquake case, are adequate since none of the materials are potentially liquefiable. Considering the improbability of residual shear conditions for a rapid drawdown case, those safety factors were not considered significant for the revised embankment section. Three embankment stations were selected for stability analyses: Staton 81+00, 91+00, and 104+00. (See plates 65, 66 and 67 for details.) The revised section safety factors shown in color on the above plates are as follows:

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TABLE 4

Design Memorandum Stability Studies

		DM Supplement	
	Peak Streangth	Residual Strength Safety Factor	
Station 81+00	Safety Factor	DAT GLY FACTOR	
End of construction	1.72		
Rapid drawdown from			
spillway crest	1.21		
Partial pool	1.41	1.10	
Steady seepage	1.39	1.00	
Earthquake	1.05	2000	
Station 90+00			
End of construction	1.68		
Steady seepage	1.40	1.02	
Earthquake	1.00		

Note: Upstream embankment was constructed in Stage I, therefore, upstream safety factors apply as shown in the original DM 7.

Station 104+00

Construction halt Elev. 930.2	1.39	
Rapid drawdown from spillway		
crest	1.21	
Partial pool	1.44	1.13
Steady seepage	1.39	1.02
Earthquake	1.00	

- (2) Stability reevaluation. For this report, the embankment stability was reevaluted basel on as built conditions. Stability analyses during design assumed excess pore pressure from construction had dissipated in the embankment and foundation shales for the partial pool and steady seepage cases. Actual instrumentation data indicates the upstream overburden is saturated with a piezometric surface that reflects the pool elevation. Excess pore pressures have not dissipated either in the impervious zone nor in the Quivira shale. The embankment was analyzed for the steady seepage and partial pool cases using present construction induced pore pressure levels.
- (a) Method of analysis. The computer program used for design does not facilitate the analysis of uplift forces in the foundation. A computer program, SSTAB1-BR. developed for the Bureau of Reclamations by Stephen G. Wright. University of Texas, Austin. was used because it can analyze a noncircular failure surface with a phreatic surface in the embankment and pore water pressures in the foundation. SSTAB1-BR uses Spencer's procedure to calculate the safety factor for specified noncircular slip surfaces. It is a special solution of the Morgenstern and Price method in which all the interslice side forces are assumed to have the same inclination. The program satisfies all conditions of equilibrium. The two

unknown parameters, F, (the safety factor) and theta, θ , (the side force inclination) are varied simultaneously. By iteration, a convergent solution is found with the net force and moment imbalance less than specified values. The method does not compute the same safety factor as the wedge analysis prescribed in EM 1110-2-1902. The side forces are inclined throughout the failure block using Spencer's procedure, while only the earth force in the active wedge is inclined in the wedge analysis. A hand wedge analysis using the inclined side forces from SSTAB1-BR for the steady seepage case at station 81+00 resulted in a safety factor of 1.62. A hand study using the EM prescribed wedge method resulted in a safety factor that was 0.2 less than Spencer's safety factor.

(b) Safety factors. The embankment sections considered in the redesign analyses were evaluated for the partial pool, rapid drawdown and steady seepage cases. Increased embankment strengths based on record control test results were used with the design foundation strengths. Quivira shale strength was C=0. tan \emptyset =0.21. The reevaluated safety factors are shown in the following table.

TABLE 5

Stability Studies Using Embankment Strengths from Record Control Tests And Design Foundation Strengths

<u>Çase</u>	DM Supplement Safety Factor (Required)	Safety Factor (From Studies)
Rapid Drawdown (from Spillway Crest)	1.2	1.39
Rapid Drawdown (from Maximum Surcharge)	1.0	1.30
Partial Pool (Sta. 81+00)	1.4	1.54
Steady Seepage (Sta. 81+00)	1.4	1-13
Steady Seepage (Sta. 90+00)	1.4	1.15
Steady Seepage (Sta. 104+00)	1.4	1.15

The rapid drawdown and partial pool cases indicated higher safety factors. The steady seepage cases showed lower factors of safety. The factors of safety obtained were considered very conservative because the foundation strengths were obtained to reflect the fact that the soft zone in the Quivira shale is continuous. Therefore, the Quivira shale strength was revised to represent an envelope where two-thirds of the test values exceeded the envelope. The revised foundation strength (tan \emptyset =0.37) resulted in the following factors of safety.

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TABLE 6

Stability Studies Using Embankment Strengths From Record Control Tests And Revised Foundation Strengths

Case	Safety Factor (Required)	Safety Factor (From Studies)
Rapid Drawdown		
(from Spillway Crest)	1.2	2.00
Rapid Drawdown		
(from Maximum Surcharge)	1.0	1.90
Partial Pool		
(Sta. 81+00)	1.5	2.17
Steady Seepage		
(Sta. 81+00	1.5	1.63
Steady Seepage		
(Sta. 90+00)	1.5	1.64
Steady Seepage		
(Sta. 104+00)	1.5	1.69

The most critical case was steady seepage at Station 81+00. This section occurs in the closure area where the excess pore pressures from construction are the highest. The calculated factor of safety is above the required 1.5 and will continue to increase as the pressures in shale continue to dissipate. This critical case was evaluated by a hand wedge analysis that yielded a safety factor of 1.62.

5-09. <u>Settlement.</u> Settlement analyses, based on condolidation tests, were run on the foundation overburden. The maximum total settlement in the valley was anticipated to be 1.5 feet. Settlement analyses of the embankment were not performed because experience indicates there will be very little consolidation of the embankment after construction. Settlement plates were installed in the foundation overburden to monitor foundation settlement during and after construction. Crest settlement momments were also installed on the crest of the dam to measure post construction settlement. The settlement plates show a maximum of 1.4 feet of settlement with over a foot occurring during construction. The crest settlement monuments indicate uniform settlement of less than 0.2 feet.

5-10. Slope Protection. Requirements for upstream slope protection were investigated for three separate segments of the dam. Fetches for each segment were determined in accordance with the radial fetch method as described in Technical Memorandum No 132. Wave heights were selected in accordance with Technical Manual No. 132. Overland wind velocities were determined from a wind analysis of records for Topeka, Kansas over a 23 year period. A 50 m.p.h. wind velocity was used to size the stone protection at multipurpose

pool to reduce some of the inherent risks in the area of frequent pool levels. "The Criteria for Riprap Wave Protection in Missouri River Division," dated June 1974, were generally used for riprap slope protection design. Riprap design data is shown on Plate 17.

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CHAPTER 6

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

6-01. General. The Hillsdale embankment was built under three contracts supervised by the Kansas City District, Corps of Engineers. The Contractor for the Stage I contract was J. A. Tobin Construction Company, Kansas City, Kansas. Cutoff trench, outlet works channel and diversion channel were excavated and part of the embankment was constructed under this contract. Stage I work started in April 1976 and was completed in December 1977. The Stage II Contractor was Southwest Construction Corporation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, work was initiated in June 1977 and completed in May 1980. The outlet works were constructed under the Stage II Contract. The embankment was completed under the Stage III Contract, work began in July 1978 with the completion of the embankment in July 1982.

6-02. Modifications. The following modifications were made to the contracts.

TABLE 7

Modifications

Stage I

Sub tect

Modification No.

P00001	Pervious and Filter Material Changes
P00002	Time Extension Due to Weather Delays
P00003	Time Extension Due to Weather Delays
P00004	Time Extension Due to Weather Delays
P00005	Time Extension Due to Weather Delays
P00006	Unit Price of Cutoff Trench Cleanup Class I.
	Stage II
Modification No.	Subject

111 111 111 111	DAD JOE V		
P00001	Excavation for Pier		
P00002	Time Extension Due to Ironworkers		
	Stike and Weather Delays		
P00003	Bubbler System		
P00004	Handrails and Kickplates for		
	Intake Tower		
P0 00 05	Electrical Work and Lightening		
	Protection		
P00006	Time Extension Due to Weather Delays		
P00007	Electrical Work		
P00008	Time Extension Due to Weather Delays		
P00009	Test Holes in Conduit Monolith		
	Nos. 2 and 3		

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TABLE 7 (continued)

Stage II (continued)

Modification No.

Subject

P00010	Time Extension Due to Weather Delays
P00011	Hydraulic Pipe Support Brackets,
	Valves, and Pulley Assembly for
	Emergency Gate
P00012	Emergency Gate Crane Bumper Plates
P00013	Administrative Change of Contractors
	Address
P00014	Time Extension Due to Weather Delays
P00015	Emergency Gate Storage Bracket and
	Lifting Beam Ring
P00016	Administrative Change of Payment
	Office
P00017	Additional Conduit Roof Form
P00018	Time Extension Due to Weather
P00019	Administrative Change of Contractors
	Address
P00020	Suspension of Work on the Tower
P00021	Administrative Change of Contractors
	Address
P00022	Constructive Welding Changes
Stage	III
Madd Clashian No.	Sub 4-at
Modification No.	Subject
Modification No. P00001	Subject Well - Plugging
P00001	Well - Plugging
P00001 P00002	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work
P00001 P00002	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works,
P00001 P00002 P00003	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50 Castle Dimensions on PYLON DETAIL
P00001 P00002 P00003	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50
P00001 P00002 P00003	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50 Castle Dimensions on PYLON DETAIL Culvert Length of Outlet Works
P00001 P00002 P00003 P00004 P00005	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50 Castle Dimensions on PYLON DETAIL Culvert Length of Outlet Works Road 2, Sta. 1+65
P00001 P00002 P00003 P00004 P00005	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50 Castle Dimensions on PYLON DETAIL Culvert Length of Outlet Works Road 2, Sta. 1+65 Crest Elevation of the Upstream Cofferdam
P00001 P00002 P00003 P00004 P00005	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50 Castle Dimensions on PYLON DETAIL Culvert Length of Outlet Works Road 2, Sta. 1+65 Crest Elevation of the Upstream Cofferdam Time Extension Due to Weather Delays
P00001 P00002 P00003 P00004 P00005 P00006	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50 Castle Dimensions on PYLON DETAIL Culvert Length of Outlet Works Road 2, Sta. 1+65 Crest Elevation of the Upstream Cofferdam
P00001 P00002 P00003 P00004 P00005 P00006	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50 Castle Dimensions on PYLON DETAIL Culvert Length of Outlet Works Road 2, Sta. 1+65 Crest Elevation of the Upstream Cofferdam Time Extension Due to Weather Delays Deletion of Requirement to Obliterate South Access Road
P00001 P00002 P00003 P00004 P00005 P00006 P00007 P00008	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50 Castle Dimensions on PYLON DETAIL Culvert Length of Outlet Works Road 2, Sta. 1+65 Crest Elevation of the Upstream Cofferdam Time Extension Due to Weather Delays Deletion of Requirement to Obliterate South Access Road Well - Plugging, Well No. 5 and 10
P00001 P00002 P00003 P00004 P00005 P00006 P00007 P00008	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50 Castle Dimensions on PYLON DETAIL Culvert Length of Outlet Works Road 2, Sta. 1+65 Crest Elevation of the Upstream Cofferdam Time Extension Due to Weather Delays Deletion of Requirement to Obliterate South Access Road
P00001 P00002 P00003 P00004 P00005 P00006 P00007 P00008	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50 Castle Dimensions on PYLON DETAIL Culvert Length of Outlet Works Road 2, Sta. 1+65 Crest Elevation of the Upstream Cofferdam Time Extension Due to Weather Delays Deletion of Requirement to Obliterate South Access Road Well - Plugging, Well No. 5 and 10 Construction of Upstream Rock Service Road
P00001 P00002 P00003 P00004 P00005 P00006 P00007 P00008 P00009 P00010	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50 Castle Dimensions on PYLON DETAIL Culvert Length of Outlet Works Road 2, Sta. 1+65 Crest Elevation of the Upstream Cofferdam Time Extension Due to Weather Delays Deletion of Requirement to Obliterate South Access Road Well - Plugging, Well No. 5 and 10 Construction of Upstream Rock Service Road Service Bridge Abutment Fill
P00001 P00002 P00003 P00004 P00005 P00006 P00007 P00008 P00009 P00010	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50 Castle Dimensions on PYLON DETAIL Culvert Length of Outlet Works Road 2, Sta. 1+65 Crest Elevation of the Upstream Cofferdam Time Extension Due to Weather Delays Deletion of Requirement to Obliterate South Access Road Well - Plugging, Well No. 5 and 10 Construction of Upstream Rock Service Road Service Bridge Abutment Fill Deletion of Required Timber Clearing
P00001 P00002 P00003 P00004 P00005 P00006 P00007 P00008 P00009 P00010 P00011 P00012	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50 Castle Dimensions on PYLON DETAIL Culvert Length of Outlet Works Road 2, Sta. 1+65 Crest Elevation of the Upstream Cofferdam Time Extension Due to Weather Delays Deletion of Requirement to Obliterate South Access Road Well - Plugging, Well No. 5 and 10 Construction of Upstream Rock Service Road Service Bridge Abutment Fill
P00001 P00002 P00003 P00004 P00005 P00006 P00007 P00008 P00009 P00010 P00011 P00012	Well - Plugging Lightening Protection Work Grouting Spring at Outlet Works, Sta. 55+50 Castle Dimensions on PYLON DETAIL Culvert Length of Outlet Works Road 2, Sta. 1+65 Crest Elevation of the Upstream Cofferdam Time Extension Due to Weather Delays Deletion of Requirement to Obliterate South Access Road Well - Plugging, Well No. 5 and 10 Construction of Upstream Rock Service Road Service Bridge Abutment Fill Deletion of Required Timber Clearing Culvert for South Access Road,

TABLE 7 (continued)

Stage III (continued)

Sub feet

Modification No.

HOUTI TOUCHOL NO.	Subject
P00015	Wash Checks in Ditch of North Access Road, Concrete Ditch Liner for Toe Service Road, and Earth Cover Over Pervious Wick.
P00016	Stoplogs, Apertures, Trash Racks, and Lifting Beam Remedial Work
P00017	Administrative Change of Payment Office
P00018	Guardrails for Toe Service Road
P00019	Electrical Work
P00020	Time Extension Due to Weather Delays
P00021	Extension of South Access Road Bituminous Surfacing
P00022	Bituminous Tack Coat
P00023	Pavement Markings for the South
-	Access Road, Dam Road, and North Access Road
P00024	Additional Costs due to Non- availability of Work Areas and Delay of Diversion
P00025	Crushed Stone Base Course Quanities

Modifications significant to the performance on construction of the embankment are discussed below.

- a. <u>Modification P00001</u>. This change to the Stage I contract was necessary to insure adequate seepage control in the areas where the Chanute and Lane shales existed in the cutoff and to insure adequate seepage control in the areas where the jointed structures of the Drum and Raytown limestones existed in the cutoff trench. This change consisted of the following:
- (1) Pervious fill was placed against the Raytown limestone in the left abutment area.
- (2) From approximately Station 106+40 to 112+30, the bottom of the cutoff was widened and pervious was placed against the downstream side of the trench. The pervious formed a drain extending to the ground surface.
- (3) From approximately Station 71+90 to 79+15, the bottom of the cutoff trench was widened and pervious was placed against the downstream side of the trench. The pervious formed a drain extending to the ground surface, but not above Elevation 900.0 in the area where none was encountered.
- (4) From Station 44+50 to 71+90, pervious was placed to a height of two feet above the top of bedrock on the downstream slope of the cutoff trench.

- (5) From approximate Station 79+00 to 106+50, a one foot horizontal width of crushed stone filter material was placed against the Drum limestone on the downstream side of the cutoff trench.
- (6) A one foot horizontal width of crushed stone filter material was placed between the Raytown limestone and the pervious drain where open joints exceeded one-fourth inch in width.
- b. Modification P00006. This change to the Stage III contract required the elevation of the upstream cofferdam to be raised from Elevation 895.0 to 906.0. The change was made as a result of additional hydrologic studies indicating inadequate overtopping protection.
- c. Modification P00010. This modification to the Stage III contract provided an upstream service road on the embankment for access to observation devices and access to the upstream slope for repair of potential wave damage.
- d. <u>Modification P00015</u>. This modification to the Stage III contract required a 1-foot cover over the pervious drain in the closure area during the 1980-1981 winter shutdown to prevent contamination of the pervious material. The earth cover was compacted and shaped to drain away from the drain. The cover was removed and the pervious material was cleaned with to top lift being recompacted the following spring.

6-03. Cutoff trench.

- a. Excavation. Cutoff trench excavation was characterized as overburden, Class I, or Class II rock. The Contractor was required to determine the suitability for usage in the embankment at the time of excavation with unsuitable material to be placed in diversion dikes or channel fill stockpiles. The cutoff trench excavation was maintained in the dry during excavation, cleanup, grouting, and backfilling. Blasting operations and methods of ripping were controlled so that the gradations of the materials were suitable for use in the embankment. Slopes, 1 on 1 or steeper, in bedrock were presplit or sawed, the Quivira shale in the cutoff trench was required to be sawed. The approximate limits of the cutoff trench were shown on the construction drawings with the actual limits determined from the condition of the bedrock.
- (1) <u>Cutoff trench in limestone formations.</u> Within the cutoff trench on each abutment, the upper surface of the Iola and Drum were completely exposed prior to removal of any portion of the formation. Rock excavation was completed prior to construction of the grout curtain.
- (2) <u>Cutoff trench in shale formations.</u> Excavation was continued to a depth necessary to remove all desiccated, deteriorated, fractured, and weathered rock that was determined to be unsatisfactory. Equipment used in the material was mounted on rubber tires to prevent damage to the final bedrock surface. Excavation of shale was a continuous operation to the final depth except where grouting on shale surface (station 106 to station 115) resulted in 3 to 5 feet of chanute shale being excavated after grouting.

Within 24 hours after exposure, final bedrock surfaces were cleaned, inspected and backfilled with a minimum of 12 inches of embankment material. During the period of exposure, bedrock surfaces were sprayed with water as needed to prevent drying. Within 48 hours after exposure three feet of embankment material was required to be placed. The length of the reach of the trench that was allowed to be open was restricted to the length that could be excavated, cleaned, inspected, and embankment placed as required.

- b. <u>Cutoff trench cleanup</u>. Cleanup of the bedrock surface was performed on the floor and where directed on the bedrock portion of the sideslopes. Cleanup consisted of removing unsound, fractured or loose rock, and other objectionable material. Cleanup was accomplished by barring, picking, brooming, and when directed, by use of air-water jetting. All overhangs, cavities or large joints, and irregularities in the bedrock were cut back, excavated, and backfilled with pervious or filled concrete.
- c. Grouting. Preliminary investigations prior to construction indicated that a single line grout curtain was needed in both abutments. Grouting was performed from the floor of the cutoff trench on bedrock. Grout holes were drilled with a pneumatic rotary drill using 2 1/2 inch diameter non-coring bits. All holes were drilled, washed, pressure tested, and grouted in stages from the top down. Primary holes were drilled on 20-foot centers with secondary holes midway between and tertiary holes midway between the primary and secondary holes. The holes were inclined landward 30 degrees and 45 degrees from vertical. Some holes were drilled parallel to the dam axis, some were directed upstream 45 degrees and some 65 degrees. The grout consisted of 3 cubic feet of water and 1 cubic foot of cement. Grouting verified that bedrock units in the abutments are tightly jointed and relatively impermeable. Out of 500 holes drilled in the right abutment, grout was injected into 12 holes. Most of the grout was injected into a sandstone lense in the Chanute shale. Approximately 260 sacks of grout were injected, mostly in four of the 12 holes. In the left abutment out of 202 holes drilled, 19.4 sacks of grout were injected into 11 holes. Most of the grout was injected into the limestones. A total of approximately 280 sacks of grout were injected into bedrock and 1,205 sacks were used for backfill. Grout hole drilling totalled 22,699 lineal feet. A grouting summary is shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8

Summary of Grouting

Left Abutment	Lineal Feet Drilled	Sacks of Grout Injected
75 Primary Holes	2,473	11.0
74 Secondary Holes	2,250	8.4
_53 Tertiary Holes	1.232	0
202 TOTAL	5,955	19.4

TABLE 8 (continued)

Right Abutment	Lineal Feet Drilled	Sacks of Grout Injected
168 Primary Holes	5,732	148.7
166 Secondary Holes	5,590	105.13
166 Tertiary Holes	5.377	<u>6.0</u>
500 TOTAL	16,699	259.83

BACKFILL: - 1,205 Sacks

279.23 Sacks = 0.0123 Sacks Per Foot of Hole 22,699 Lineal Feet

Right Abutment Grout Curtain Extension Station 77+00 to Station 79+40

13 Primary Holes	499	0.8
12 Secondary Holes	455	0
_1 Tertiary Hole	50	<u>o</u> _
26 TOTAL	1,004	0.8

Conduit Grouting

6 Primary Horizontal Holes		
at station 59+62.5	150	27
4 Primary Radial Holes		
at station 60+00	<u>96</u>	_0_
10 TOTAL	246	27

d. Changes as a Result of Construction Experience. A reach of the grout curtain, Station 76+00 to Station 79+45 was deleted from the Stage I contract because a large detached block of sandstone was discovered in the right abutment area. Because blasting was required to remove the block, grouting of this reach was deferred to the Stage III contract. Evaluation of the foundation, during Stage I particularly the Quivira shale and Raytown limestone, as a result of the construction of the cutoff trench lead to redesign of the embankment and modifications to the cutoff trench and previous drain.

6-04. Outlet Works. The outlet works as described in paragraph 2-04 was constructed under the Stage II contract with excavation initiated in August 1977. The entire outlet works are founded on the Chanute shale. Special surfaces and bearing surfaces, surfaces with slopes 1 on 1 or steeper which concrete was placed against, were excavated to leave the surfaces as nearly undisturbed as possible. Materials outside the excavation lines and grades indicated on the drawings was replaced with fill concrete. Excavation of the last 2 feet for special surfaces was performed immediately prior to placing concrete. Approach and outlet channel profile and sections and conduit grouting details are shown on Plate 22. Progress of construction under the Stage II contract fell behind resulting in scheduling problems during Stage III.

- 6-05. <u>Embankment Construction</u>. The embankment was constructed under the Stage I and Stage III contracts from materials obtained from required excavation and supplemented from upstream borrow. All suitable materials obtained from required excavation were used in the embankment. Unsuitable materials excavated in order to obtain suitable borrow material were used in channel fill, diversion dike or wasted back into the valley borrow areas.
- a. Foundation Treatment. Prior to placement of fill the foundation was cleared of depressions by flattening the slopes of the depressions and filling them with compacted layers of material appropriate for the embankment zone in which they were located. Existing wells in overburden were backfilled with impervious material and wells in bedrock were grouted. Earth foundation areas were thoroughly stripped and loosened by plowing or discing to a depth of 8 inches. Roots and other debris uncovered in the process of loosening were removed and then the foundation was compacted with a rubbertired roller or other heavy loaded rubber-tired equipment. When fill was constructed against an existing earth slope it was processed through the loose or dried material on the surface so that the existing material and the new fill was bonded together.

b. Embankment Materials.

- (1) <u>Impervious</u> material consists of CL and CH (liquid limit not more than 60) overburden material as based on the Unified Soil Classification System in accordance with Waterways Experiment Station Technical Memorandum 3-357. Impervious material placed upstream of the dam axis contains less than 5 percent gravel. There is no shale material in the impervious material. Impervious in the conduit area consists of CL material only. There were no liquid limit restrictions on the impervious dike section on the right abutment.
- (2) <u>Pervious</u> was Kansas River sand obtained from approved commercial sources. The material was required to be clean free-draining, durable, natural sand within the following gradation ranges as determined by washing over the specified sieves.

Sleve Slze	Percent by Weight bass
No. 4	90-100
No. 16	55-85
No. 50	5-20
No. 200	0=5

- (3) Random consists of overburden material. except OH. Pt, MH. and OL, from required excavation. Shale material was not allowed in the random zone. Materials with liquid limit above 60 were not used in the random zones except the outer 5 feet of the upstream slope below Elevation 942.2 which was required to be CH material with no restrictions on liquid limit.
- (4) <u>Berm</u> material consists of shale and other material from required excavation which was unsuitable or in excess of the requirements for impervious and random.

- (5) <u>Clay blanket</u> consists of CH material obtained from required excavation and supplemented with CH material from borrow.
- c. Placement. Fill was not placed on any part of the embankment foundation until the area had been inspected and approved. All embankment material, except material for the diversion dike and channel fill was placed and compacted in the dry. No frozen material was allowed to be placed in the embankment. Fill was not allowed to be placed on or above frozen material. Water was not allowed to pond on the embankment and the surface was maintained so that construction equipment was able to travel on the embankment. The top surface of the fill within any zone was maintained approximately horizontal, except as otherwise approved. The differential in height of fill at the contact between adjacent zones of the embankment was limited to 3 feet. During construction, the embankment was sloped with grades not steeper than 5 percent and not less than 2 percent to facilitate surface drainage. Compacted fill adjacent to the pervious was maintained so that the compacted pervious fill was not below the adjacent support fill. Immediately after compaction of the pervious additional pervious fill was palced to maintain the uncompacted fill above the adjacent fill. Materials disturbed after compaction were reprocessed and recompacted. Materials were distributed throughout the embankment so that the fill was free of lenses, pockets, streaks, and layers of amterial differing substantially in texture or gradation from the surrounding material of the specified type. The travel distance of hauling equipment across the surface prepared for material placement was kept to a minimum. Successive loads of material was dumped at locations on the fill as directed or approved by the Contracting Officer. Material was spread in approximately horizontal layers. In zones where materials were adjacent to zones of significantly coarser materials, the coarse materials were sufficiently well graded to provide filter action so the fine material would not infiltrate into the voids of the coarse material. In general material was distributed in the impervious zone so that the more impervious materials were placed upstream of the axis of the dam. The more gravelly clays and less impermeable materials were placed downstream of the axis of the dam. In general, the more impermeable of the random material was placed adjacent to the impervious zone and the more permeable random was placed in the outer portion of the random fill. Whenever the surface of any layer developed ridges, or bridged, or became to smooth to bond properly with the succeeding layer it was loosened by scarifying before the next lift was placed. When a rubber-tired roller was used each lift surface was scarified prior to placement of the next lift. Before any layer was roller, it was processed by disking to the depth of the uncompacted layer thickness. When the surfa became unduly wet or dry. it was processed and rerolled. Frozen fill was disked and properly recompacted before additional material was placed. This same procedure was used then the surface had cracked due to drying, had softened due to an increase in surface moisture content, and when tying into a previously built portion of the embankment. When the work was stopped on an area, it was smooth-bladed and sealed with either rubber-tired or smooth-wheel rollers to prevent absorption of rainfall and to facilitate drainage.
- d. <u>Compaction</u>. The embankment was constructed to the following minimum compaction criteria. A procedure specification was used to meet these criteria.

TABLE 9

Compaction Criteria

Material Criteria Impervious fill 95 percent maximum dry density (standard effort) Random fill 95 percent maximum dry density (standard effort) Pervious fill 70 percent relative density Berm fill Compaction by rubber-tired roller

Compaction equipment, layer thickness, and number of passes for the various materials were specified with additional passes required as directed to obtain the desired compaction. A complete pass consisted of complete coverage of the area to be compacted with each trip of the roller overlapping the adjacent trip by not less than 2 foot. The specified compaction requirements are as follows:

TABLE 10

Compaction Procedure

Type of fill and compaction equipment	Maximum uncompacted lift thickness (inches)	Minimum number of passes
Pervious Plate vibratory compactor	6	As required to obtain specified relative density
Vibratory rollers	12	3
Impervious # Tamping roller	8	6
Random and clay blanket Tamping roller Rubber-tired roller	8 12	6 3
Berm Rubber-tired roller	24	2
Diversion dike	24	Traffic compacted

TABLE 10 (continued)

Type of fill and compaction equipment	Maximum uncompacted lift thickness (inches)	Minimum number of passes
Special backfill Power tamper	3	As required to pro- vide compaction equivalent to adja- cent embankment material
Channel, waste, and area fill	s No. max.	None required
Rock fill	36	None required

When placed over a rock foundation, the lift thickness shall be 6 inches and compaction shall be two passes with a rubber-tired roller until the impervious zone reaches 18 inches thickness over the rock foundation. If the rubber-tired roller causes breakage of shale foundation, the ballast shall be lessened or the use of other rollers may be used as approved by the Contracting Officer.

The following list of equipment used during the construction of the embankment includes the compaction equipment.

TABLE 11

Equipment Used for Embankment Construction

Make	<u>Model</u>	Fauipment	<u>Number</u>	General use
Hercules	WSX83-60120	Sheepsfoot Roller, 40,000 lb.	2	Soil compaction
Gebhard	# 22	Sheepsfoot roller, 48,000 lb.	1	Soil compaction
Hyster	455A	Self propelled sheeps- foot roller, 49,000 lb.	1	Soil compaction
Ferguson	Rt-100S	Pneumatic roller, 100,000 lb.	2	Soil compaction
Raygo	320A	Vibratory roller, 14,340 lb.	1	Pervious fill compaction
Raygo	410A	Vibratory roller, 21,400 lb.	1	Pervious fill compaction

TABLE 11 (continued)

Make	<u>Model</u>	Equipment	Number	General use
Mikasa Sanlya	MVC-300G	Hand operated vibrator, 500 lb.	1	Pervious fill compaction
Ground Pounder		Hand operated compactor, 200 lb.	1	Pervious fill compaction
		Crane operated drop hammer	1	Backfill compaction adjacent to structure
Caterpillar	657B & 631	Scrapers	14	Borrow material excavation and haul
(Various)		Rear dump haulers		Borrow material haul
Euclid	B-70	Bottom dump haulers, 40 cm yd	17	Borrow material haul
Holland		Mobile telt loaders	2	Borrow material excavation
		Water trucks	2	Saturating pervious fill
Grade-All	1100	Gradall	1	Cutoff trench excavation & riprap placement

Additional equipment used include motor graders, bulldozers, bucket loaders, backhoes, dragline, and disks.

The Raygo 320A vibratory roller did not meet the specifications for weight, drum diameter, or drum width, however it was approved based on test data verifying the desired density could be obtained with this roller. Bedrock irregularities in the foundation and bedrock slopes under compacted impervious fill and adjacent to concrete structures required special compaction techniques to insure compaction was equivalent to adjacent embankment material. Compaction of the backfill along the conduit was obtained by air operated "powder puffs," a crane operated drophammer and wheel rolling with a rubber-tired loader.

e. <u>Moisture Control</u>. The upper limit of moisture content was 3 percent above the optumum moisture content and the lower limit was 2 percent below optimum for the impervious and random material. Material placed on the embankment with a moisture content exceeding 3 percent above optimum was spread and permitted to dry, assisted by disking as necessary, until the

moisture content was uniform and reduced to within the limits. Material placed with a moisture content less than 2 percent below optimum was sprinkled on the fill and worked with disks until the moisture content was within the required limits. Water applied to the fill was controlled so that free water would not appear on the surface during or subsequent to rolling. The pervious material was required to be wetted as necessary to facilitate compaction. Pervious material was maintained essentially saturated during compaction. Moisture content was controlled to the extent required to facilitate movement of compaction equipment.

- f. <u>Construction Control Procedures</u>. The quality of the construction was controlled through a contractor quality control program and the government's quality control program and the government's quality assurance sampling and testing procedures.
- (1) Quality Control. The contractor established a quality control system to maintain quality of his work as well as that of his subcontractors and to maintain compliance with the plans and specifications.
- (2) Quality Assurance. Control tests were conducted by the government to verify the quality of the embankment. Testing was performed in accordance with Engineering Manual EM 1110-2-1906, Laboratory Soils Testing, and Hillsdale Lake specifications, and Hillsdale Lake field and laboratory testing manuals.
- (a) Impervious and Random Fill. The most important control feature for the impervious and random fill was the moisture content range. This range was specified to have an upper limit of 3 percent above optimum and a lower limit of 2 percent below optimum. Materials placed at a moisture contents within this range and using the specified lift thickness and number of passes should have dry densities not less than 95 percent of maximum. During Stage I and Stage III construction over 1600 sand cone density tests were performed to insure that this criteria was being met. Plate 75 shows the moisture content results from these field tests by showing plots of Deviation From Optimum Moisture Content vs. Number of Tests. Material which did not have moisture contents within the specified range or did not have dry densities of at least 95 percent of maximum, were generally reworked. Maximum dry density and optimum moisture content were determined by the standard compaction test. Prior to and during construction, a large number of 5 point compaction curves were established. To determine the compaction curve ap, licable to a particular field test, a one point compaction test run on the material at a moisture content slightly below optimum. Most of these field tests included a liquid limit, and occasionally a plastic limit determination. In addition to the field density tests, 211 record control samples were taken. These samples were sent to the MRD Laboratory for more extensive testing to check the physical properties assumed for design. Results from both the field control tests and the record control tests are presented in plates 70 through
- (b) Berm Fill. The only moisture content control for the berm fill was the ability of the roller to travel on it. No record control tests and a very limited number of field density tests were taken on this fill material.

- (c) <u>Pervious Fill.</u> The compaction criteria for the pervious fill was based on a relative density of 70 percent. The field density tests consisted of both the sand cone method and the nuclear method. Along with each field density test a mechanical analysis was performed to insure that the gradation fell within the range specified.
- (d) <u>Undisturbed Samples</u>. Samples were obtained for record control testing. Sampling procedure involved excavating down to a pervious lift leaving a smooth surface, and pushing a 6-inch diameter cylinder into the compacted material. Undisturbed samples of the embankment were also obtained using the 5-inch Shelby tube sampler.
- 6-06. <u>Spillway</u>. The spillway was excavated as shown on Plate 15. Excavation was accomplished by scrapers and dragline with the excavated material placed in dike section on the upper right abutment. Subsequent to completion of construction erosion of the spillway side slopes indicated the possibility of dispersive clay in the spillway subsequent laboratory conformed the dispersive clay. Evidence of the dispersive clay in the dike section cannot be found. The spillway was excavated into the Lame shale where moisture content required excavation by dragline and some of this material was placed in upstream berms section.
- 6-07. Diversion and Closure. The diversion channel as shown on Plate 7 was excavated during Stage I to divert Little Bull Creek to Big Bull Creek. The embankment was constructed to a minimum elevation of 913 prior to diversion. Final diversion through the outlet works followed the following sequence of events. Excavation of approach and outlet channels, except channel blocks were completed and riprap was placed in the outlet channel. The upstream and downstream channel blocks in the outlet works channel were removed, with the upstream plug removed last. A construction haul road across Big Bull Creek was used for the diversin dike. Foundation preparation included much excavation, stream bank excavation and cleanup of bedrock in the closure area. Stream banks were excavated to 1 on 3 slopes concurrently with placement of channel fill upstream of cofferdam. Upstream cofferdam was constructed to Elevation 906.0 and downstream cofferdam to Elevation 873. Excavation, cleanup and grouting was completed. Closure was made in 15 June 1980.

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CHAPTER 7

INSTRUMENTATION

7-01. General. Embankment instrumentation was installed during construction to provide movement measurements, pore water pressure measurements both in the foundation and embankment, and groundwater levels for use in evaluating the performance of the dam. The Contractor was responsible for the installation of some of the devices and some were installed by the government. Six types of observation devices were installed in the embankment: open tube piezometer devices, air-operated piezometer devices (pressure cells), inclinometers, foundation settlement devices, alinement monuments, and crest settlement monuments. Construction sequence, topography, and geology were considered in locating each device. Plate 152 shows the location of each device. One line of piezometers was located in the closure area, a second line across the main valley area, and a line in the Little Bull Creek channel area. Additional piezometers are located in the abutments.

7-02. Piezometers.

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- a. Air-operated Piezometers. There are 14 air-operated piezometers installed, 1 in the embankment, 6 in the overburden, and 7 in the foundation. Generally, the air cells indicate the upstream overburden is saturated, and the Drum limestone is fairly open allowing water to reach the Quivira shale with little headloss. The foundation air operated piezometers are located in the upper portion of the Quivira shale directly below the Drum limestone and they show a fairly rapid response to pool fluctuations.
- b. Open Tube Piezometers. There are 52 open tube piezometers and 4 foundation settlement gages with open tube piezometers isntalled, 12 in the embankment, 13 in the overburden (including settlement gage piezometers), and 31 in the foundation.
- c. <u>Performance</u>. It is suspected that the fluctuation with the pool of the upstream piezometers in the Quivira is a result of influence from seepage through the limestone layer overlying the shale. This is supported by the fact the upstream piezometric levels of piezometers whose tips are located deeper in the Quivira do not respond as quickly or as high as those closer to the limestone. The piezometers in the Quivira downstream of the dam axis do not fluctuate with the pool. Piezometers in the Quivira shale under the embankment indicate excess pore water pressure is still present from construction, however, it is dissipating. Piezometers in the Drum limestone in the valley indicate the Drum is open jointed and the cutoff trench is functioning with upstream devices response to pool changes. The Drum appears to be much tighter in the abutments than in the valleys, with pore water pressure build up during construction and little or no dissipation. Piezometer data agrees with observations made during construction, the Drum was weathered and upon jointed in the cutoff trench across the valley and

tightly jointed and relatively impermeable in the abutments. The Westerville limestone which underlies the Quivira shale also appears to be relatively impervious showing pore water pressure buildup during construction with slow dissipation. All of the piezometers in the embankment are located in the impervious zone, and they generally show a continued dissipation of construction pore pressure with the highest pressures in the bottom of the cutoff trench. Piezometer data is presented on Plates 193 through 260. Details of observation devices are shown on Plate 153.

- 7-03. <u>Inclinometers</u>. Eleven inclinometers are installed in the embankment to provide a means of measuring horizontal movements at different depths within the foundation and embankment. The locations of these devices are shown on Plate 153 with individual plots of movement on Plates 261 through 271. Inclinometer data shows movement up to 3 inches with most of it occurring during the first year. Generally readings are fluctuating indicating movement has stopped.
- 7-04. Foundation Settlement Plates. There are four foundation settlement plates located in the foundation overburden. Actual settlement agrees with the predicted settlement of 1.5 feet. Plates 193 through 196 show settlement data with the maximum total settlement 1.43 feet and the rate of settlement decreasing. Most of the settlement occurred during construction.
- 7-05. Alinement Monuments. Four lines of alinement menuments provide horizontal and vertical movement measurements. Alinement data is presented on Plates 156 through 192. Alinement monument lines A, B, and C indicate a decreasing rate of settlement. The settlement is predominately in the closure area on lines A, B, C. Line D is submerged. The maximum total vertical movement is 0.251 feet of settlement on line A. The largest total horizontal movement is 2.63 centimeters.
- 7-06. <u>Crest Settlement Monuments.</u> Nine crest settlement monuments indicate uniform settlement. The maximum settlement is 0.135 feet in the closure area. The centerline profile surveyed at 100-foot intervals shows close agreement with the crest settlement monuments indicating uniform settlement.

PHOTOGRAPHS

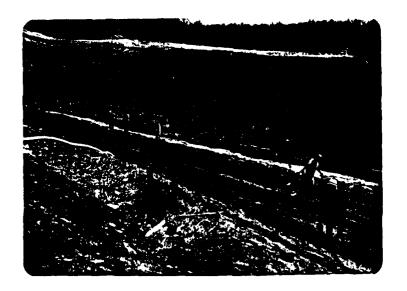
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PHOTOGRAPHS

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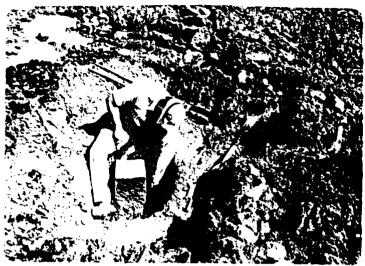
1. Right Abutment Cutoff Trench.



2. Station 116+50. Downstream Slope of Cutoff Treach.

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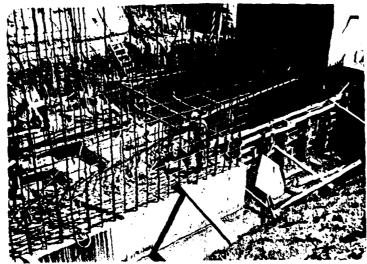


3. Cutting Box Sample From Quivira Shale.



4. Sand Cone Density Test in Pervious Fill.

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5. Placing Reinforcement for Conduit.



6. Constructing Conduit.

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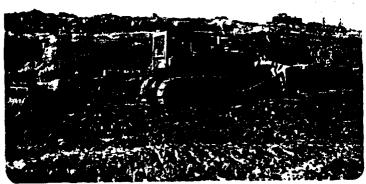


7. Mobile Belt Loader Used for Excavating Borrow Material.

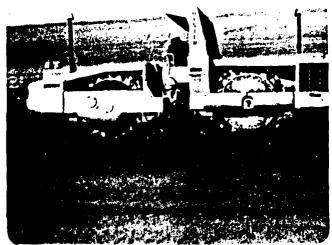


8. Bottom-Dump Haulers.

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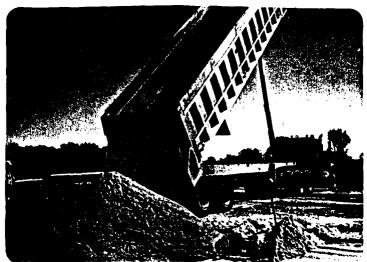


9. Bulldozer and Disk Used in Scarification



10. Self-Propelled Sheepsfoot Roller.

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11. Rear-Dump Hauler Transporting Pervious Material.

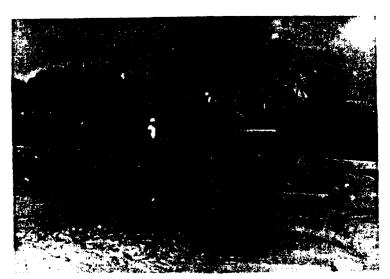


12. Vibratory Roller Compacting Pervious Fill.

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13. Spreading Pervious Blanket.

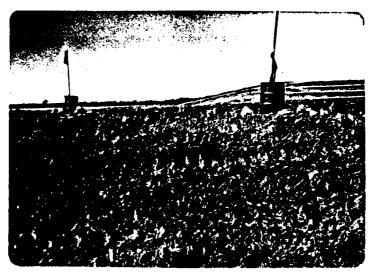


14. Watering Pervious Material.

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15. Compacting Pervious Fill.

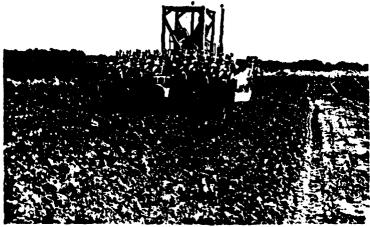


16. Protection for Instrumentation During Construction. (Foundation Settlement Devise on Left and Piezometer on Right).

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17. Grading Embankment Fill.



18. Compacting Fill.

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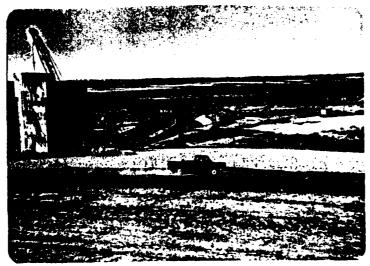


19. Placing Riprap on the Upstream Slope Near Left Abutment.



20. Twelve Inch Riprap in Place.

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21. Intake Tower.



22. Stilling Basin.

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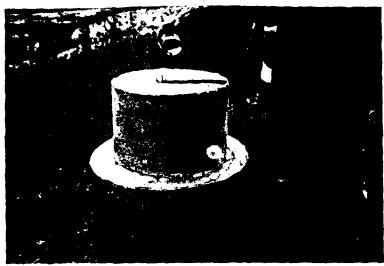


23. Placing Limestone and Shale on Upstream Slope of the Cofferdam.



24. Fill Placement in the Closure Area.

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25. Survey Monument.

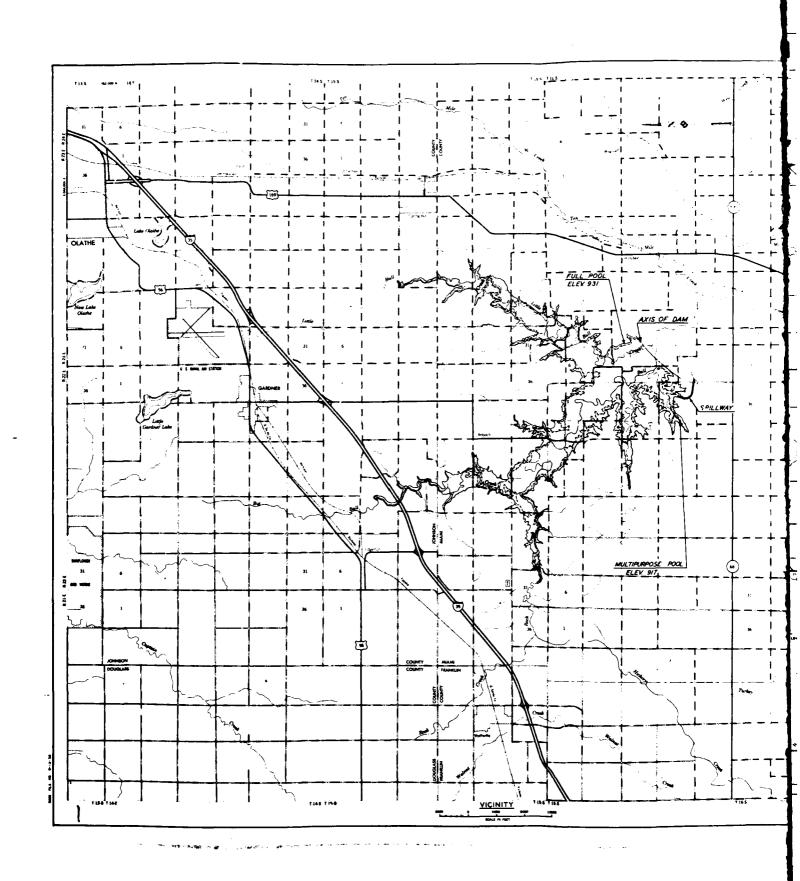


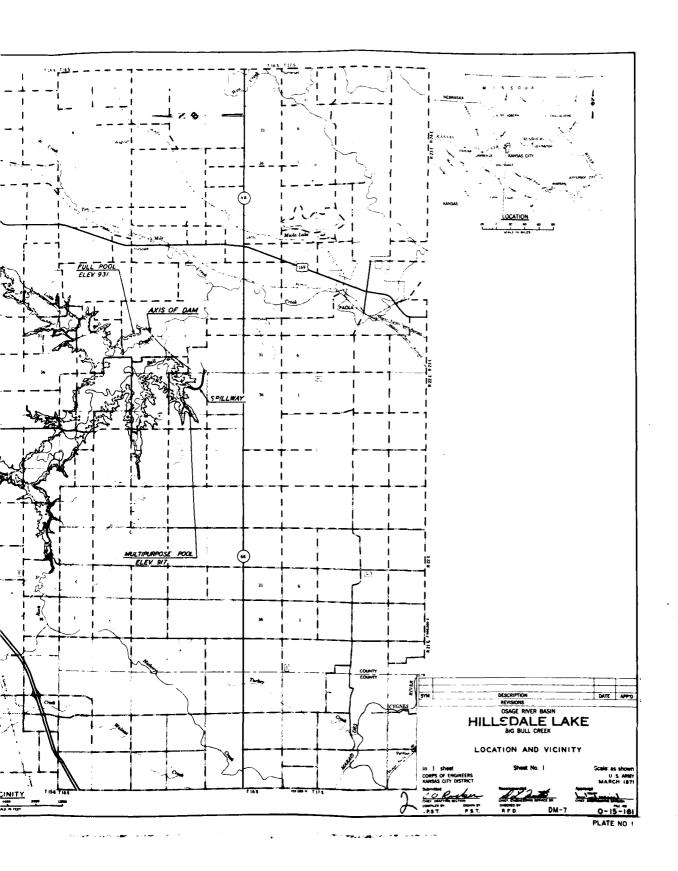
26. Station 94+00. Downstream Slope.

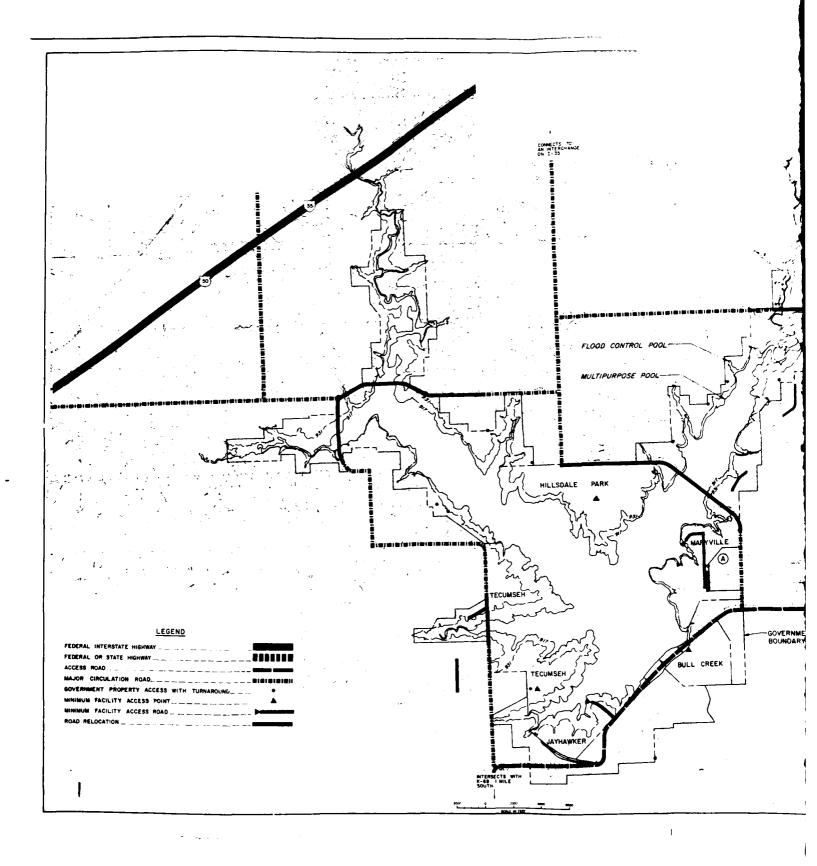
DRAWINGS

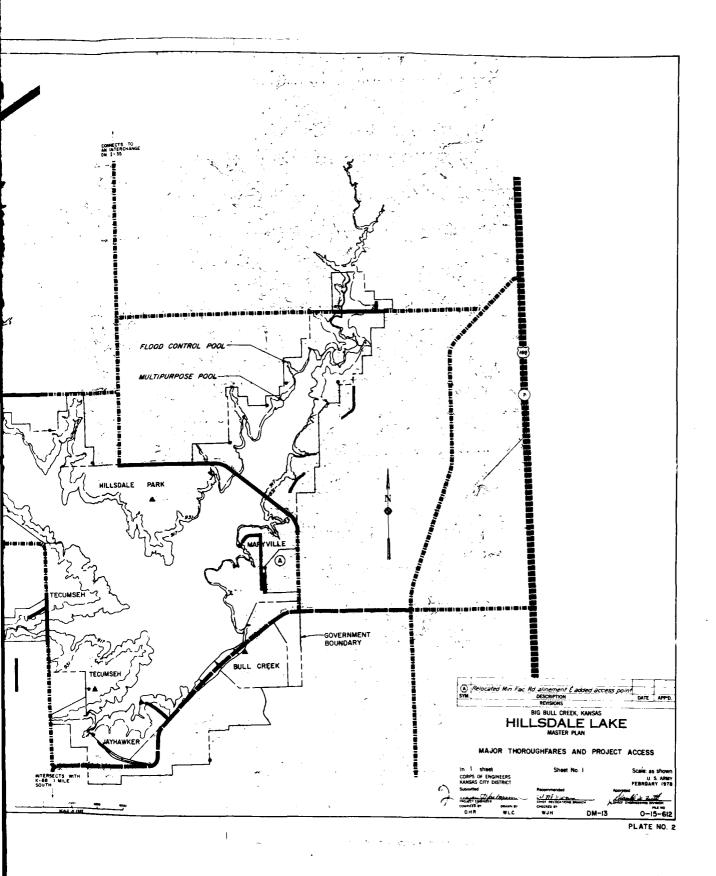
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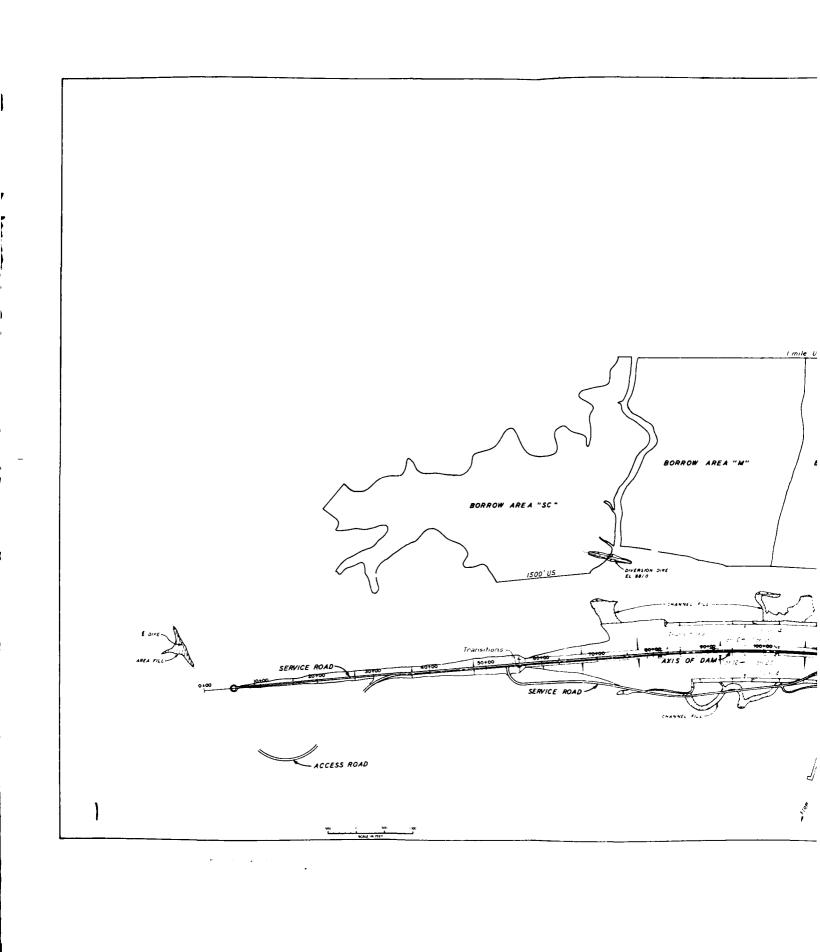
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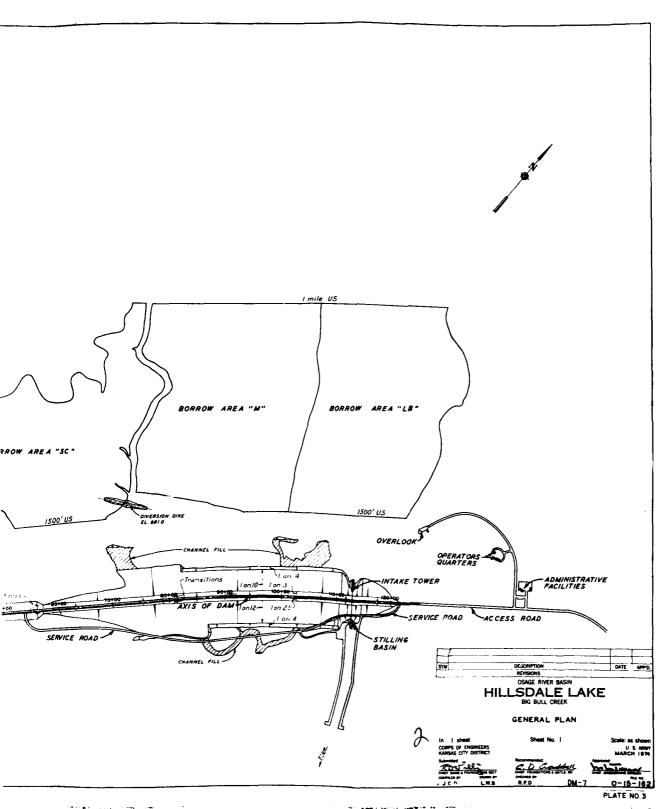


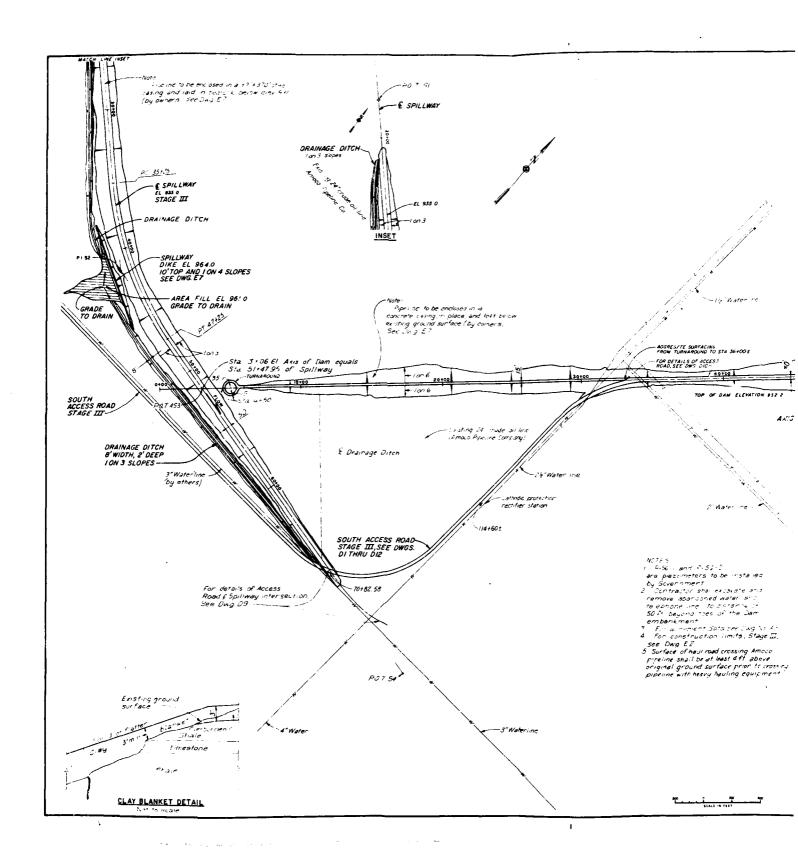


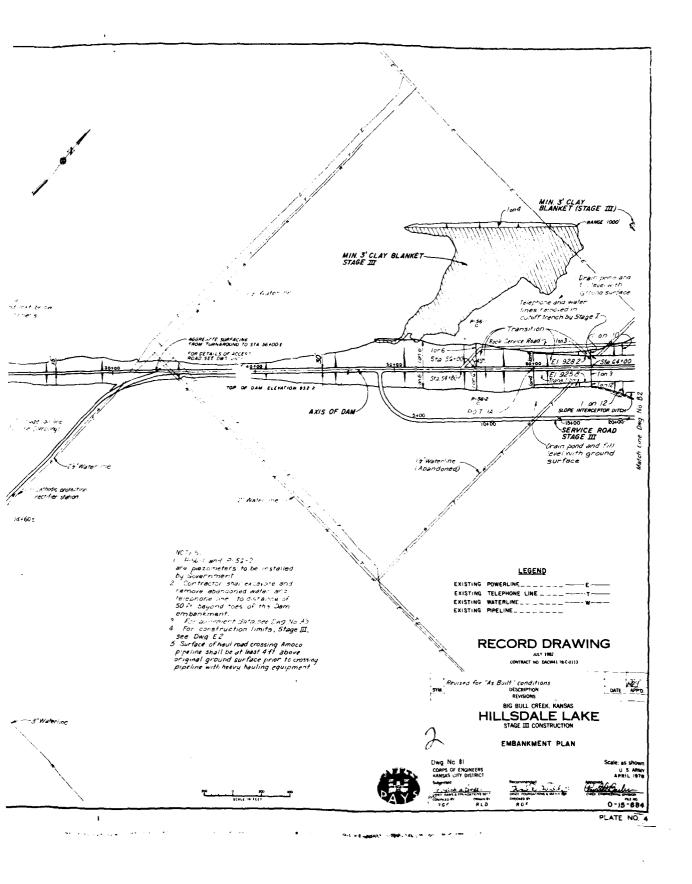


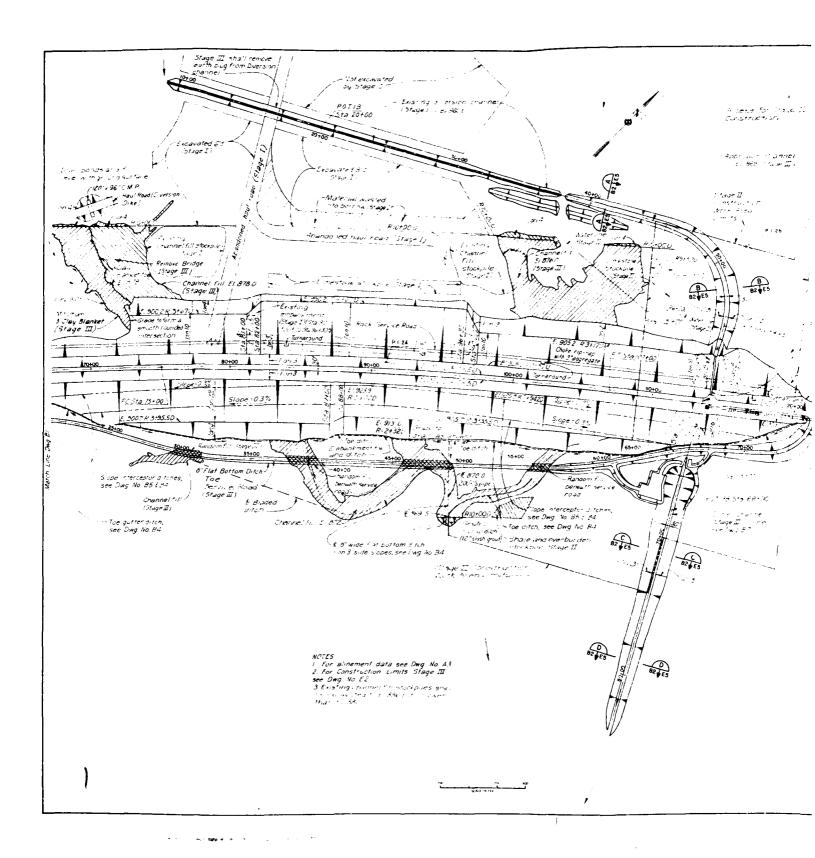


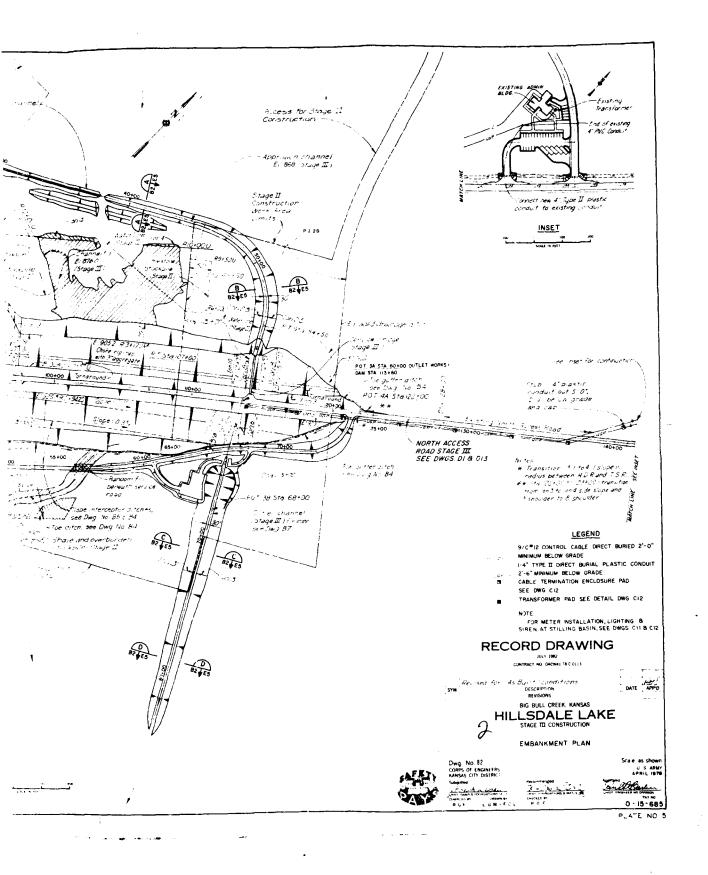


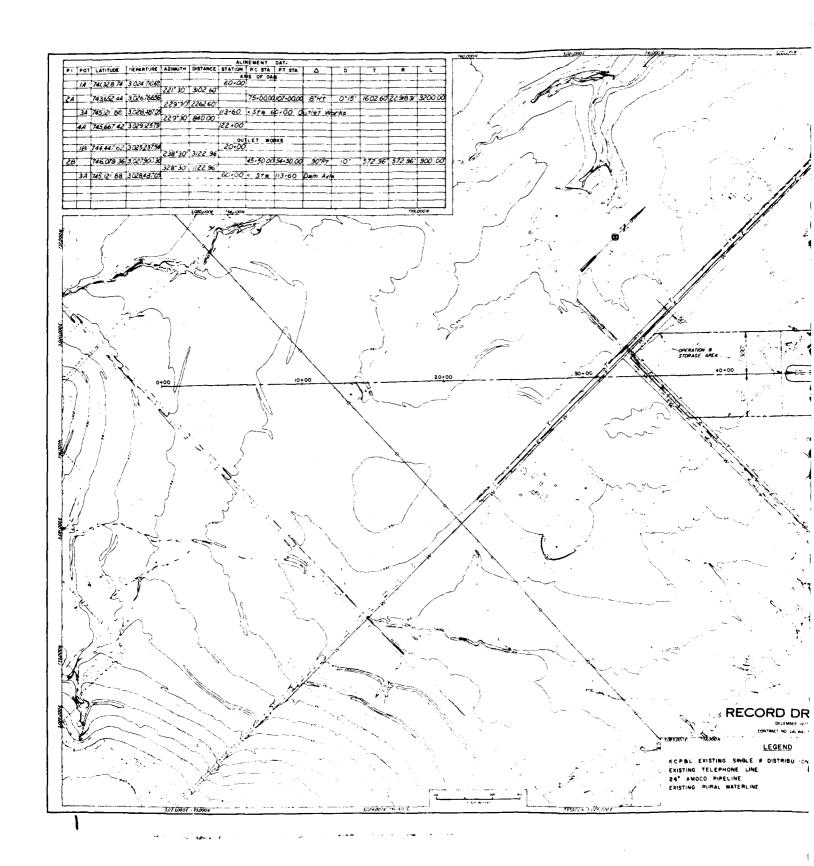


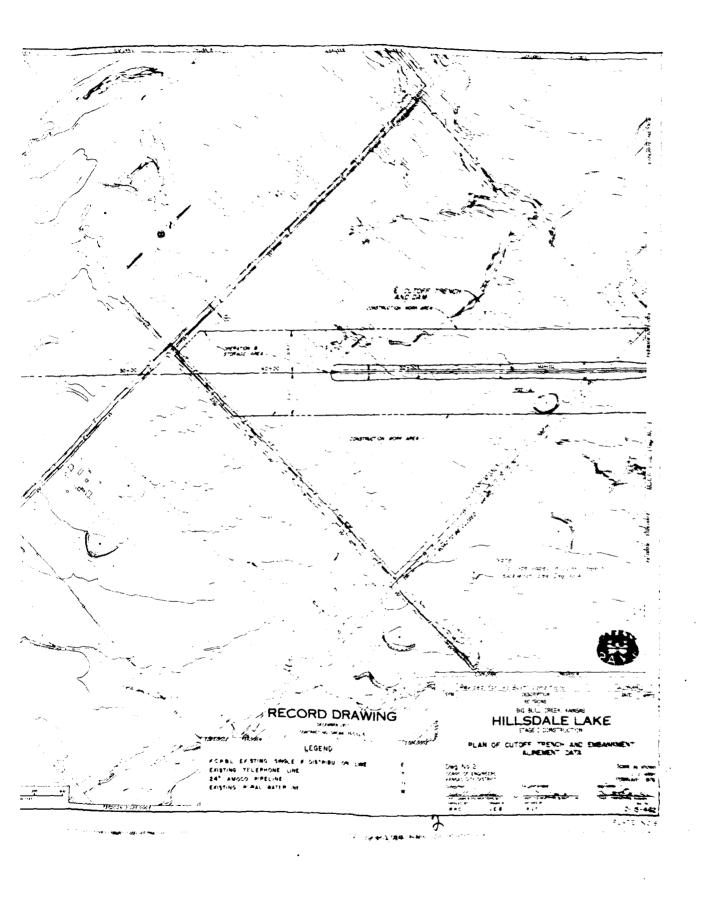


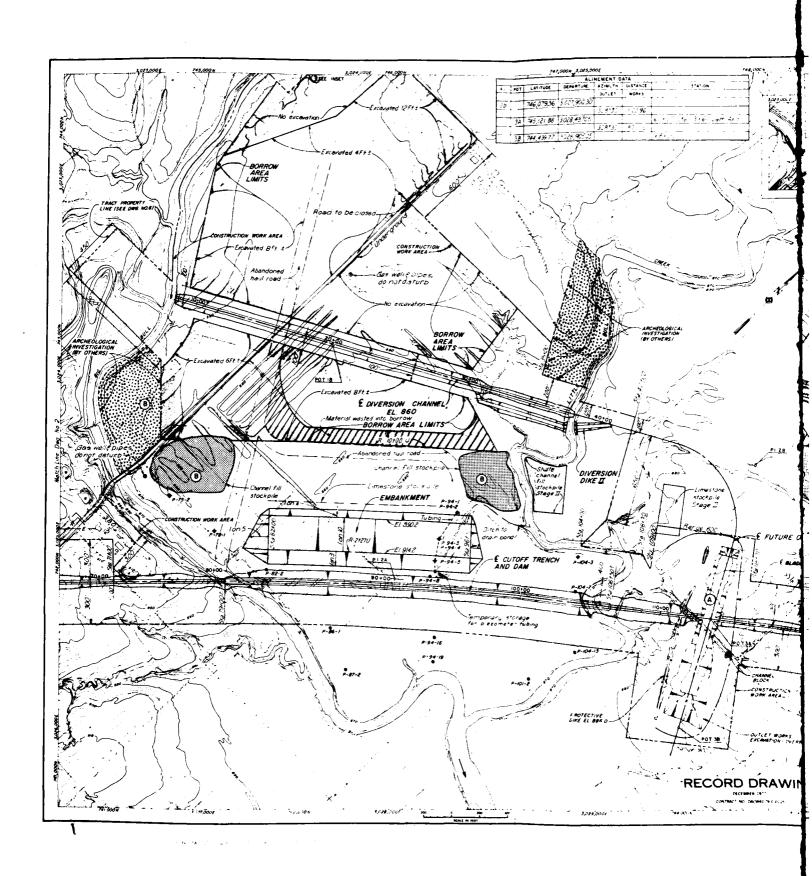


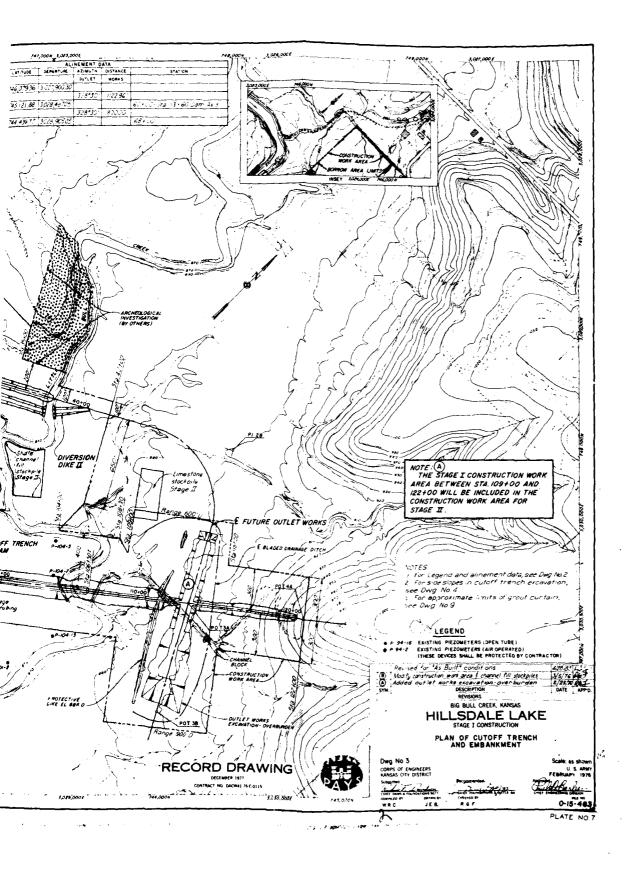


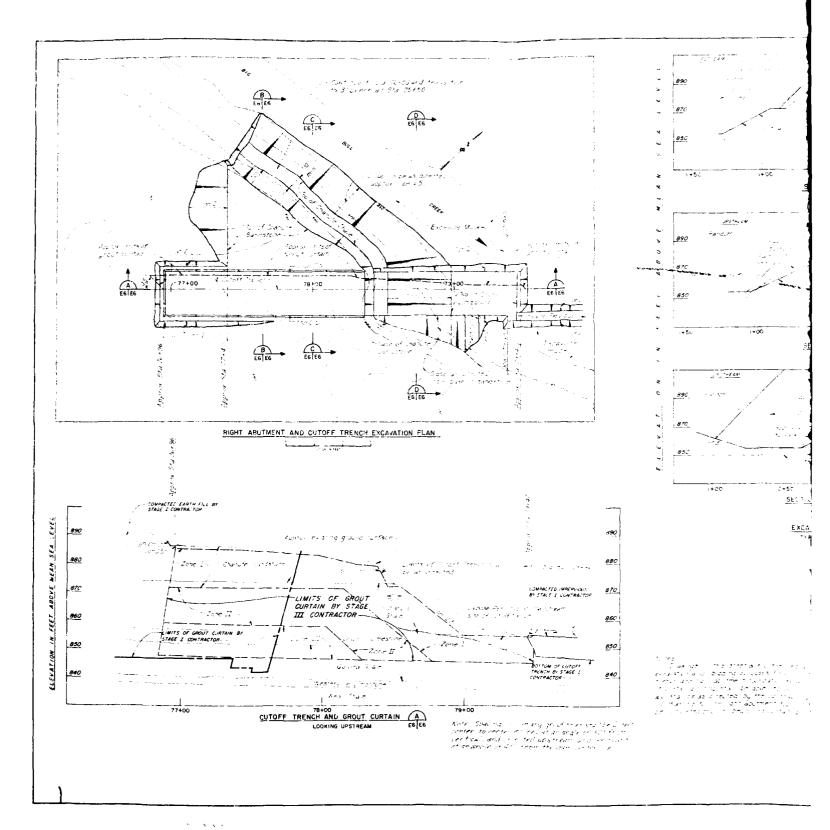












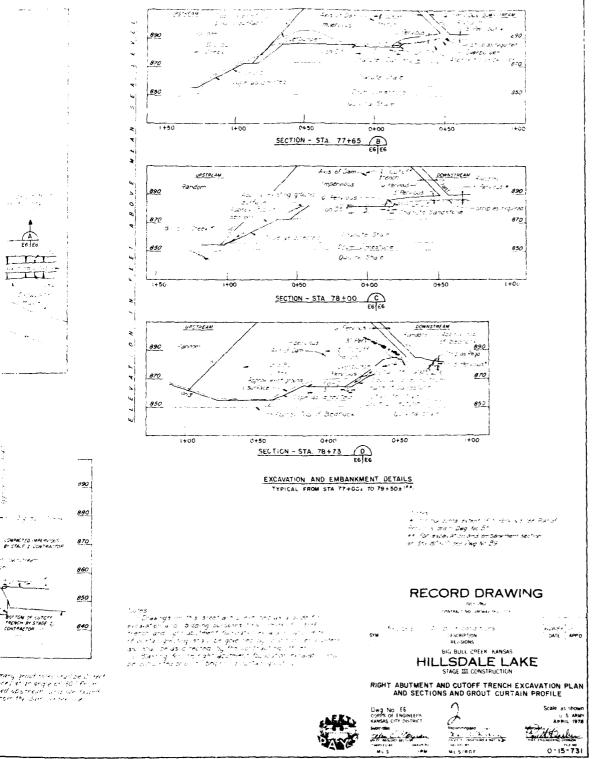
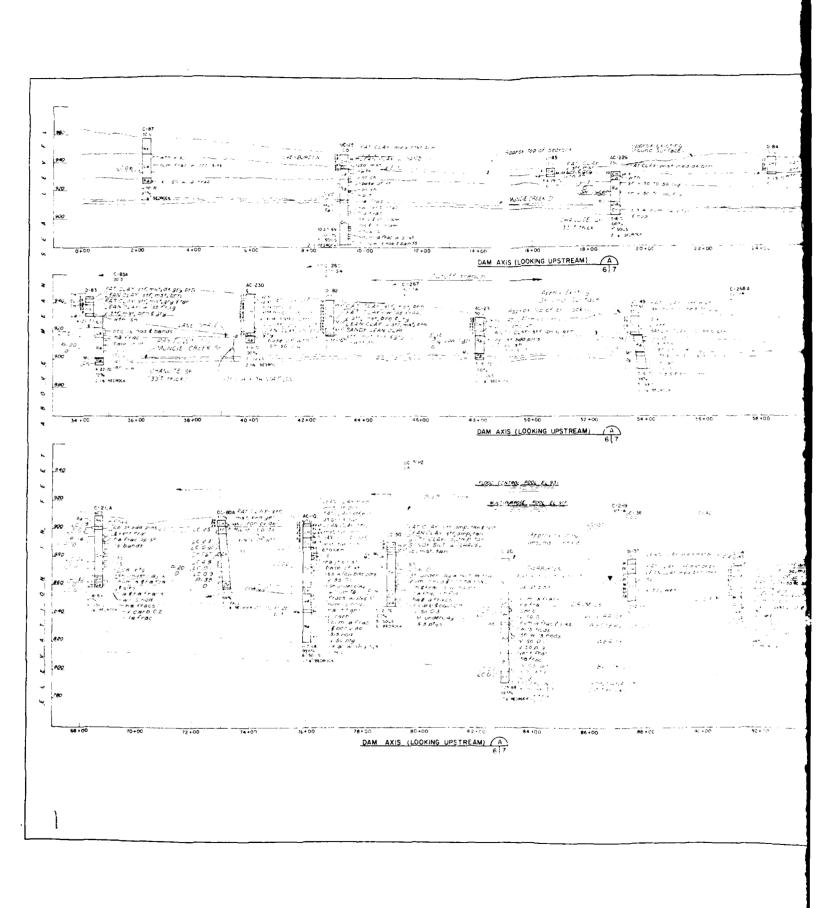


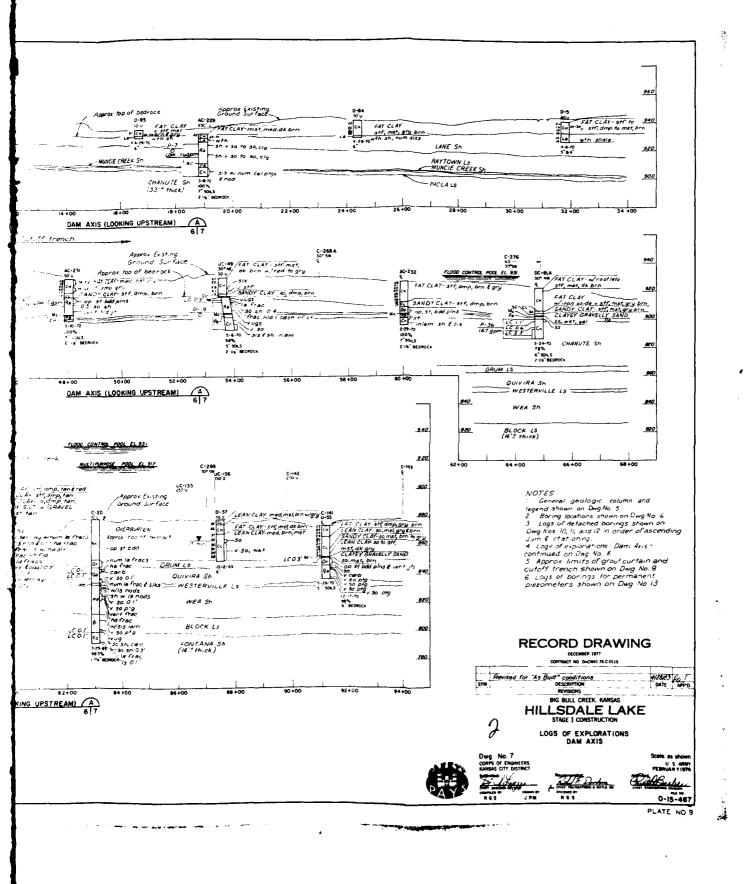
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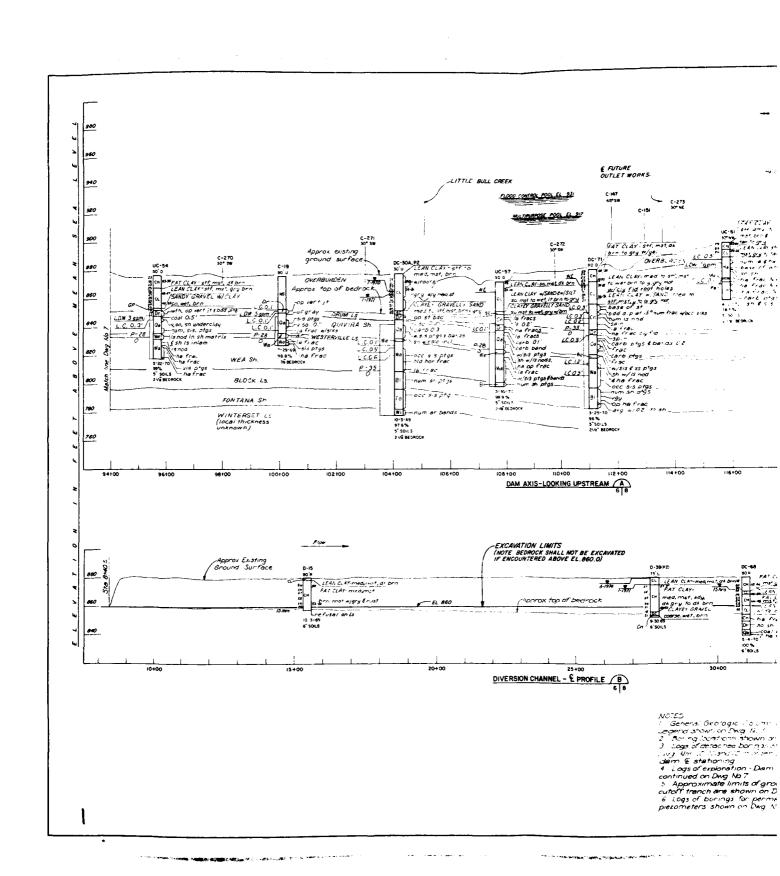


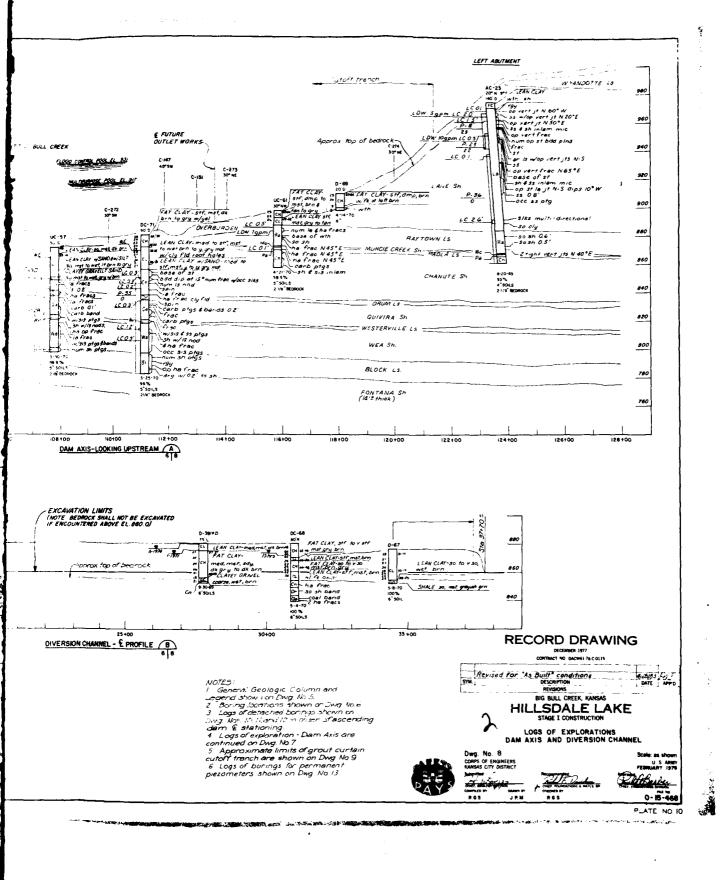
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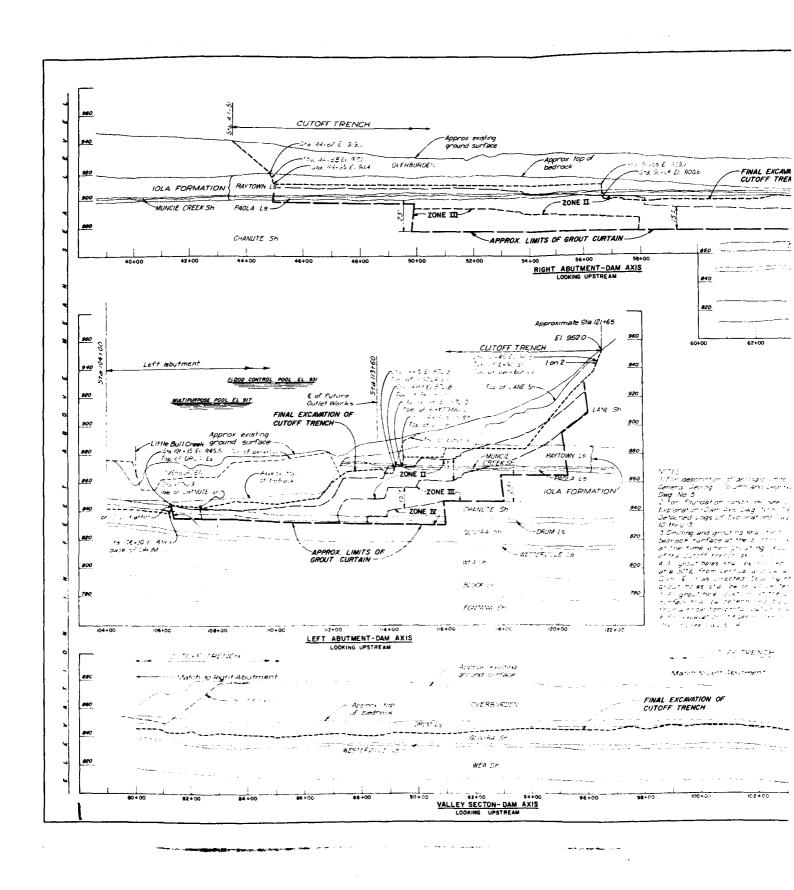


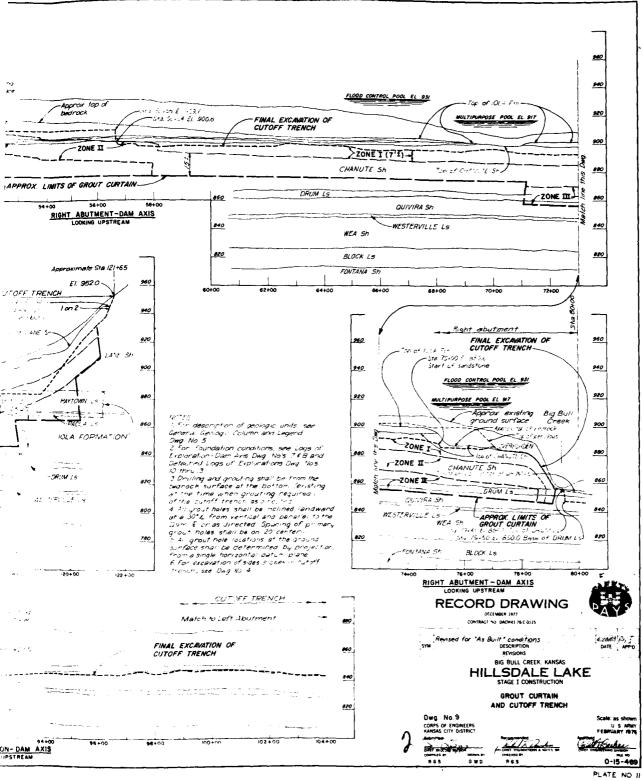
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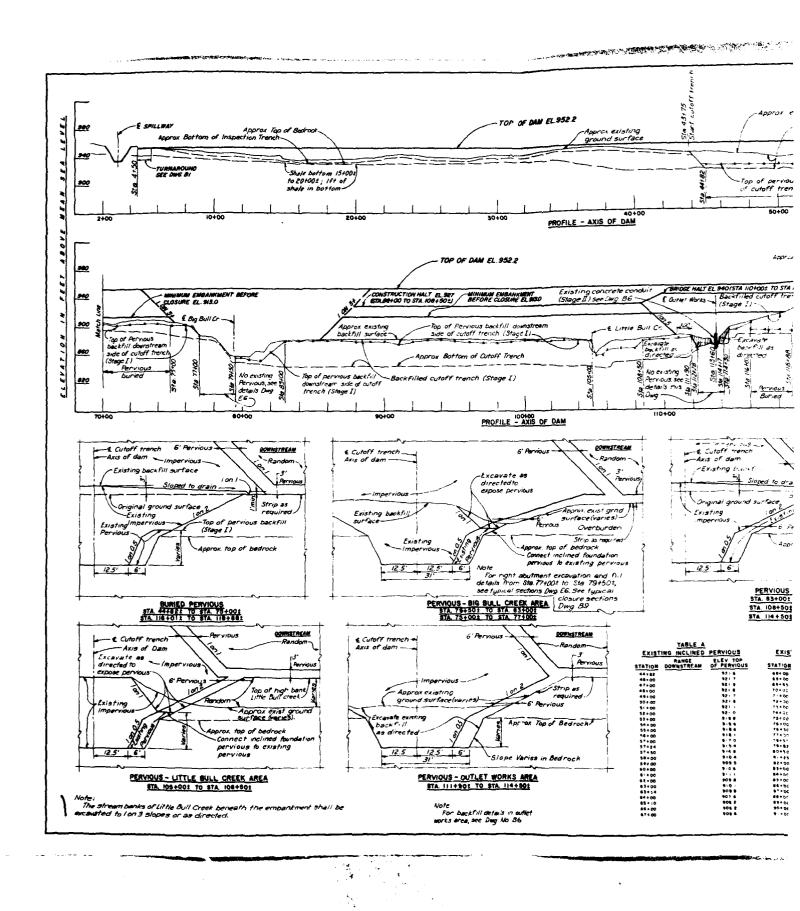




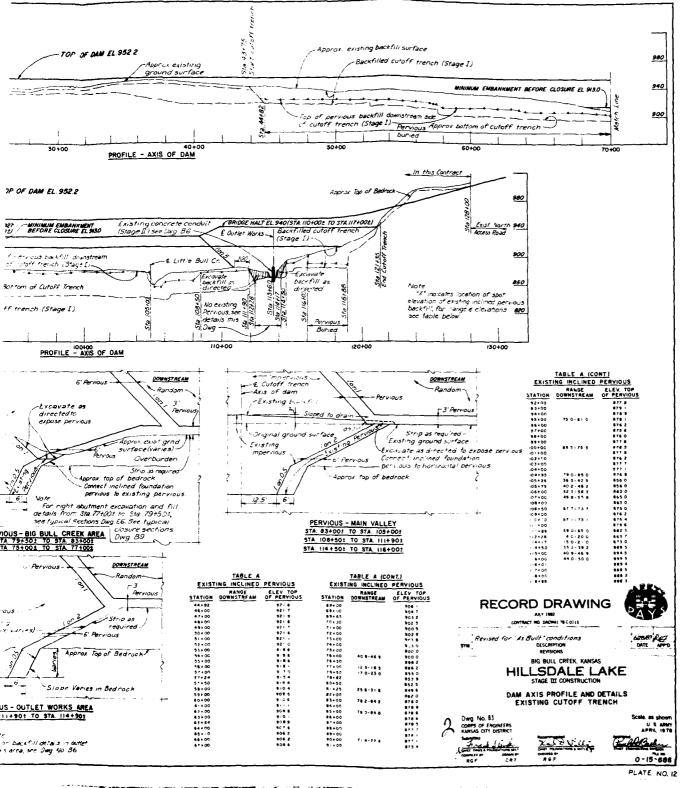


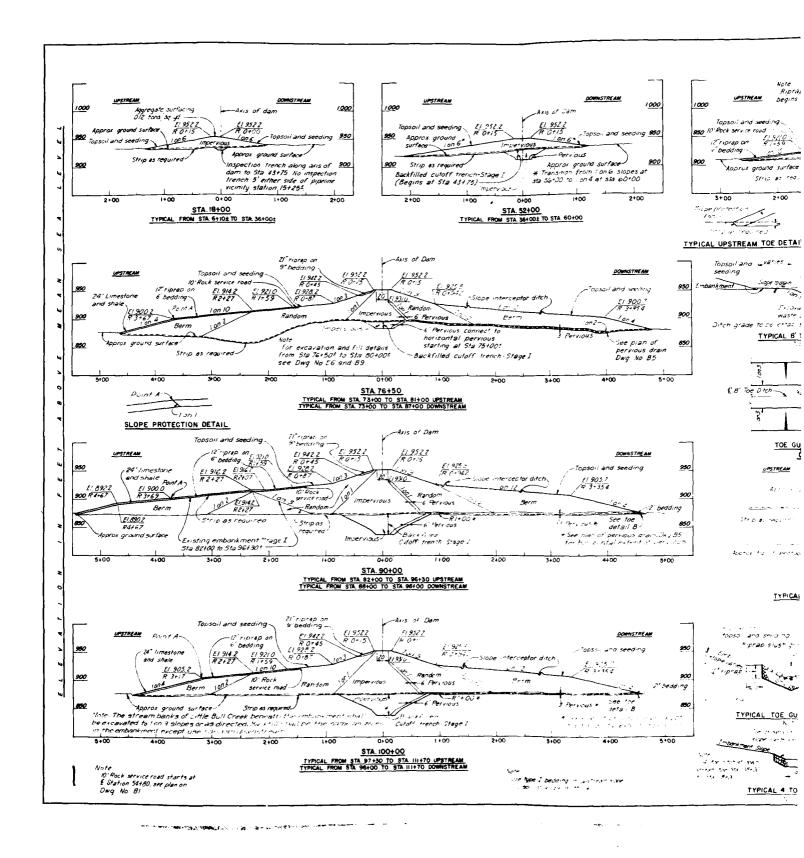


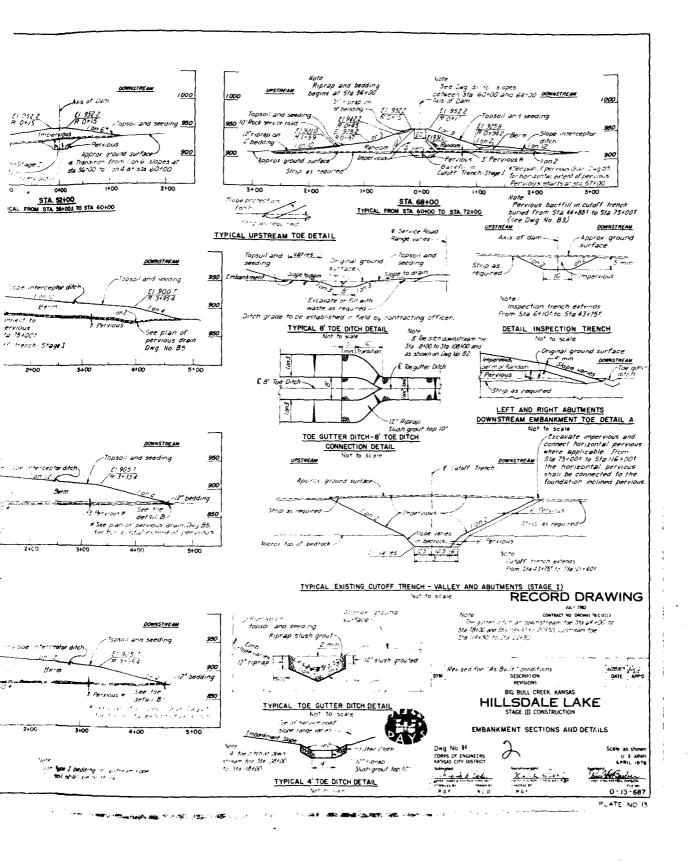
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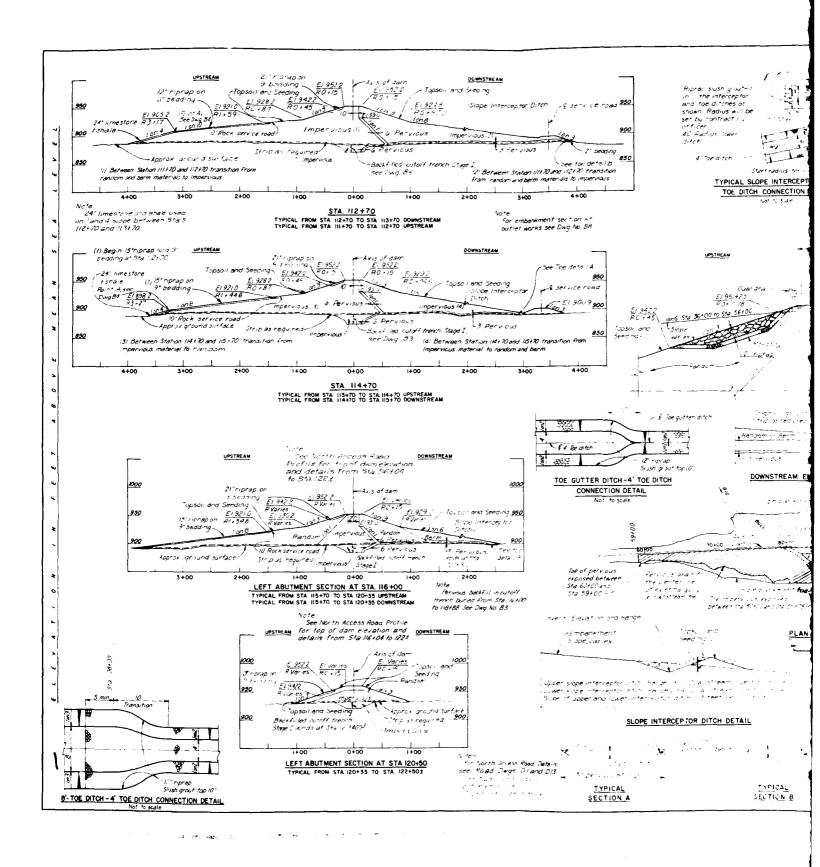


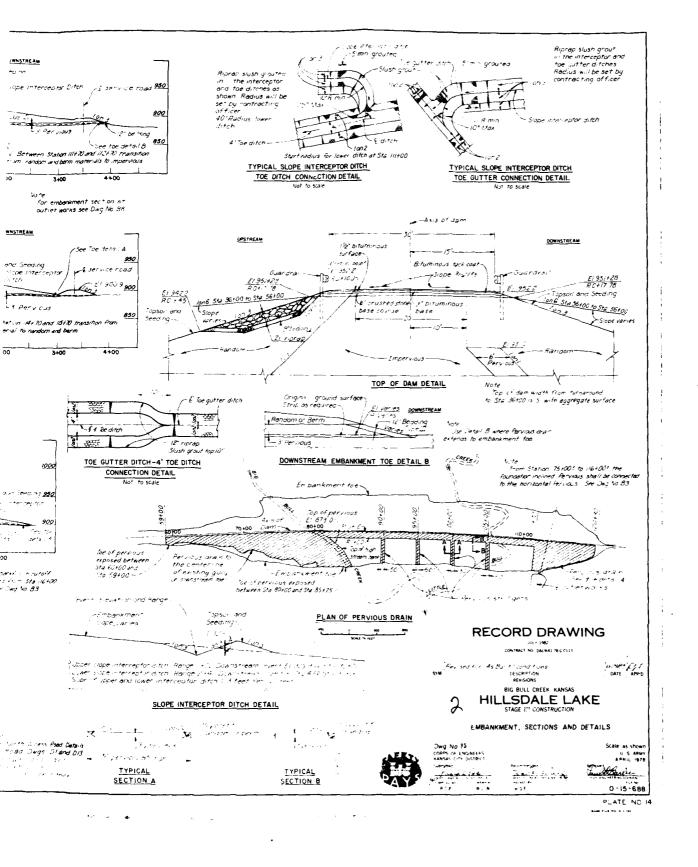
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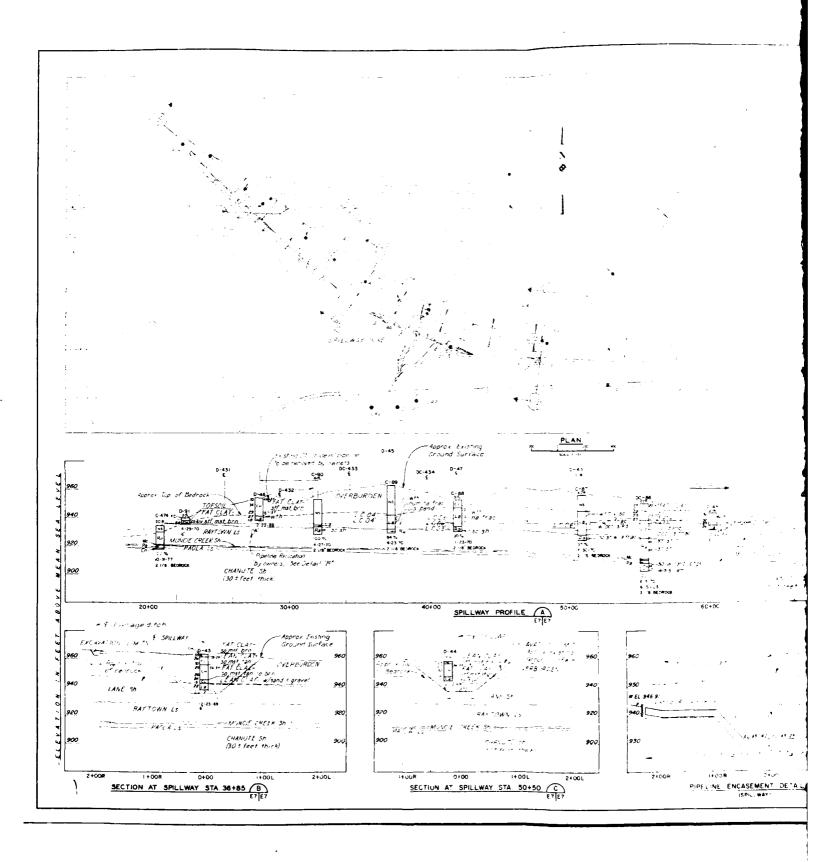


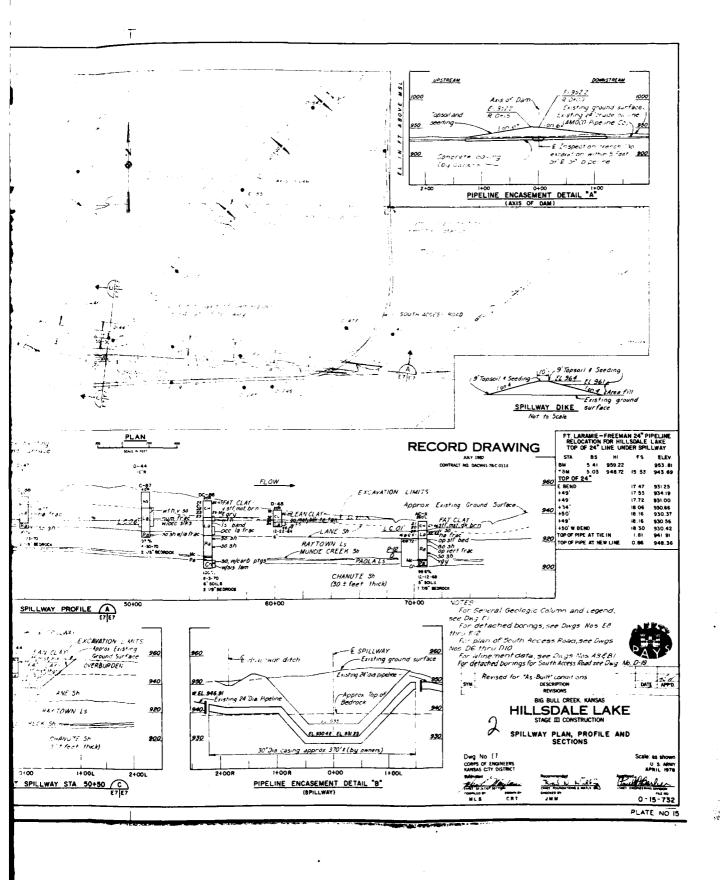


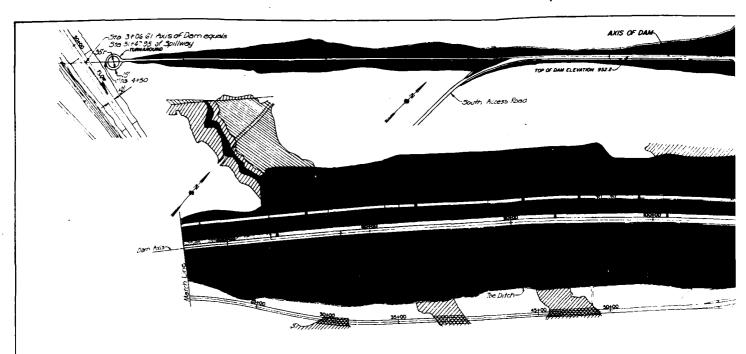












BEDDING, SPA	LLS, AND	RIPRAP	SIEVE SIZE	PERCENT BY WEIGHT PASSING	WEIGHT IN POUNDS	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
SOURCE LOG	CATION	GEOLOGIC UNIT	BED	DING (TYPE I)	PER STONE	LIGHTER THAN
Killough, Inc. SW 1/4, Se	ec. 27, T. 16 S.,	Spring Hill	5-inch	Maximum Allowable	12-IN	ICH RIPRAP
	liami Co., Kans.	limestone	3-inch	75-95	120#	100
See Note 1			1-inch	40-60	60#	60-90
Note 1: Only the upper 14 feet accept	table for rioran		1/2-Inch	20-40	30#	30-50
			M	0-20	5#	0-15
Except for 12-inch riprap, stone for all period 1 November to 1 April unless a structed at least 60 days prior to pla	supplied from fr	ee draining stockpiles con-	BED	DING (TYPE II)	15-IN	ICH RIPRAP
tested for gradation and re-processes	d as necessary	prior to delivery to the job	1-inch	Maximum Allowable	200#	100
site.			3/8-inch	75-95	150#	60-90
MATERIALS: Stone for riprap and I	bedding, except	24-inch, shall be sound.	#6	35-55	50€	30-50
durable limestone free from cracks, se	eams, shale part	ings, and overburden spoil.	#16	20-40	150	0-10
The existing stockpiles of limestone cavation may be used for 24-inch lime			#40	0-20	21-18	ICH RIPRAP
ELONGATION:			BEDI	DING (TYPE III)	6000	100
			5-inch	Maximum Allowable	3000	80-90
RIPRAP. Stone for riprap shall be at and be relatively free from thin slabby			3-inch	70-90	150#	30-50
than 3, except stone for 24-inch limes	tone-shale and r	ock fill. In no case shall the	1 1/2-inch	56-75	50#	0-15
quantity of stone having an elongation	n ratio greater t	than 3 exceed 5 percent by	Valent	35-55		• • •
weight of any one load or area.		4	15-35	30-11	ICH RIPRAP	
BEDDING AND SPALLS larger than the 1-inch standard sieve shall be reasonably		#10	0-20	1200#	100	
free from flat, elongated particles.		•	#20	0-5	900e	85-95
DELETERIOUR SUBSTANCES					3500	30-50
DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES which tionable materials, and other foreign				SPALLS	754	0-15
weight.			6-inch	Maximum Allowable		V.5
MARINO, Toronto Anno 11			5-inch	75-95		
WASHING: Type III bedding that is p vious drain shall be washed with ait!	laced over the d	ownstream end of the per-	2-Inch	40-60		
Contractor's option.	was		1-inch	20-40		

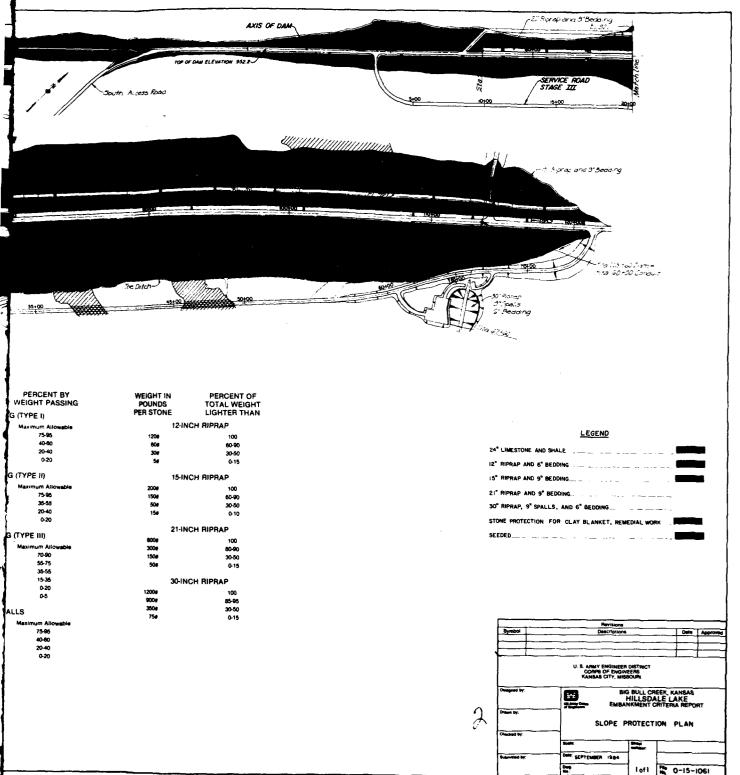
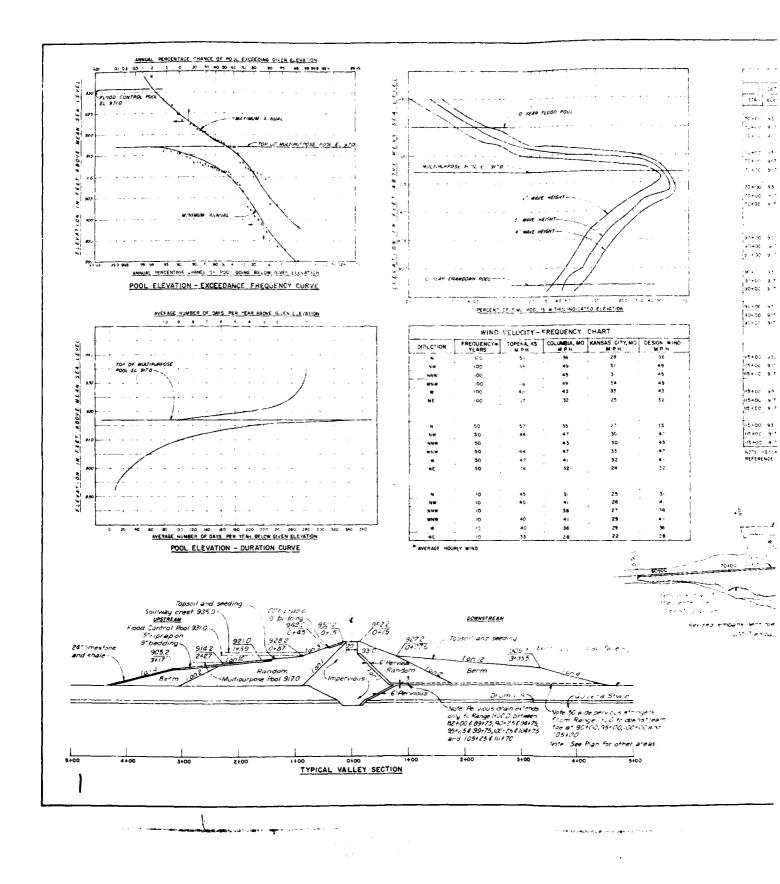
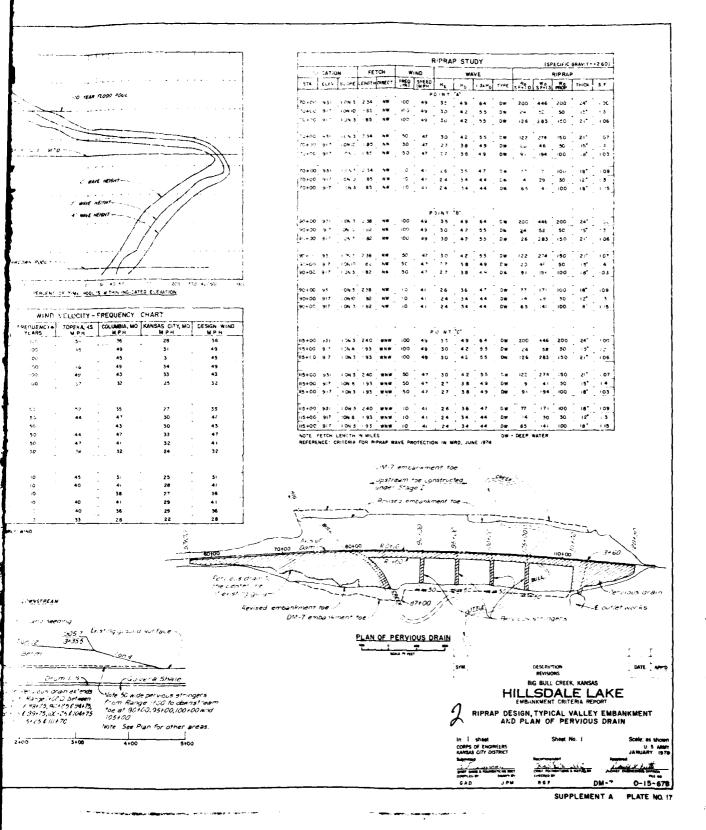


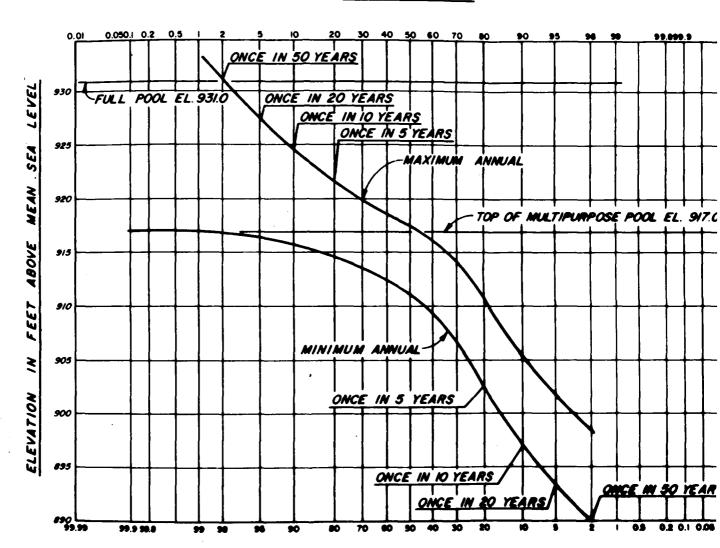
PLATE NO. 16



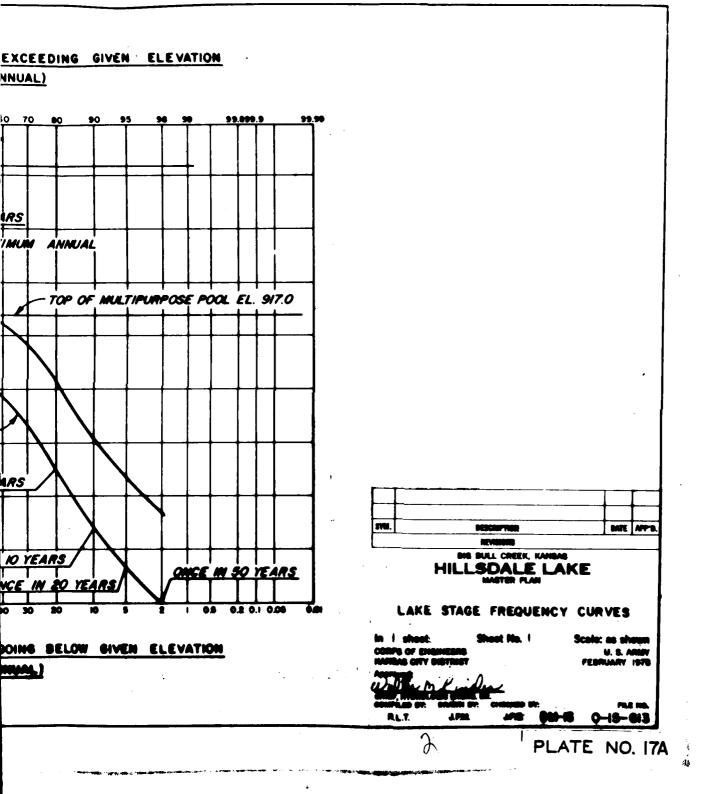


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ANNUAL PERCENT CHANCE OF POOL EXCEEDING GIVEN ELEVATION (MAXIMUM ANNUAL)



ANNUAL PERCENT CHANCE OF POOL GOING SELOW GIVEN ELEVATION
(INHUMPUM APPRIAL)



					ENE	RALIZED GEOLOGIC COLUMN
SYSTEM	GROUP	FORMATION	MEMBER	SYMBOL	AI PROXIMATE THICKNESS	GENFRAL DESCRIPTION
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	AMS. NG	PLA : 15 BURG	Hickory Lines	4	6.51	SMEE LIFE platy, calcareous dark gies
			Marr ar	4	251	_HESTONE -moderate y hand dense his occasional to sens him a constant nell optics focus historius thin bedded - yht grey.
			lorrer or "Q"	В,	, ₉ ,	SMRE soft to very soft plats or process part up on the finders one, with maroon zone in center part, moderators hard, very fire grained sindor stone at potton.
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			8-21		14	UNESTONE moderate a hand, dense to sell fine is right as one this way peeds no count indicates with order with or as one opticious notice notice on a simple store of the notice of the peeds of the pee
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Table 2 Meet 2 Com No entrolled American America	Ster May I V - HIP (I V - HAR (My) Similar Sim	ag integral de Og integral de Santa de Albara Santa de Origina Santa de Origina
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TERMS FOR CONSISTENCY OF SOIL AND HARONESS OF BEDROCK

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HASP BITH 5/8" SCREBS (OR STOVE BOLTS BHEN PLYBOOD IS USED: . - HINGE BITH 5/8" SCREBS ION OUTSIDE: 1" DRESSED LUMBER OR 3/8" WIN. ERT. GRADE PLYBOOD DEPTH OF PORTION OF CORE STARTED OR CON-MRITTEN ON EACH END OF BOX BIDTH 10 SUIT SIZE OF CORE (APPROX: 12" FOR 2=1 8" CORES!

LANGES FOR CORE NOT WILL BE

PLACED ON OUTSIDE AND INSIDE OF COVER AND DUTSIDE ON EACH END

one amounts in the properties of the contract of the contract

SECTION LEFTER

SECTION IDENTIFICATION

BOTTOM DEPTH OF COME CONTAINED IN BOX

BOTTOM TO DRESSED LUMBER OF 3 8" WHY, EXT. GRADE PLYBOOD

PART TION AT TOP OF RUCE, WHEREVER COME IS LOST AND AT FAO OF EACH PULL, BLOCKS MARKED WITH PERTINENT DEPTHS, SHALL BE MAILED ELISH IN EACH PARTITION.

DEPTH TO SUIT SIZE OF CORE (APPROX 2-3.4" FOR 2-1/8" CORE-

CORE BOX DETAILS FOR EXPLORATIONS DRILLING

RECORD DRAWING

DECEMBER 1977

Revised for "As Built" conditions
SYM DESCRIPTION
REVISIONS

BIG BULL CREEK, KANSAS HILLSDALE LAKE

STAGE I CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL GEOLOGIC COLUMN AND LEGEND



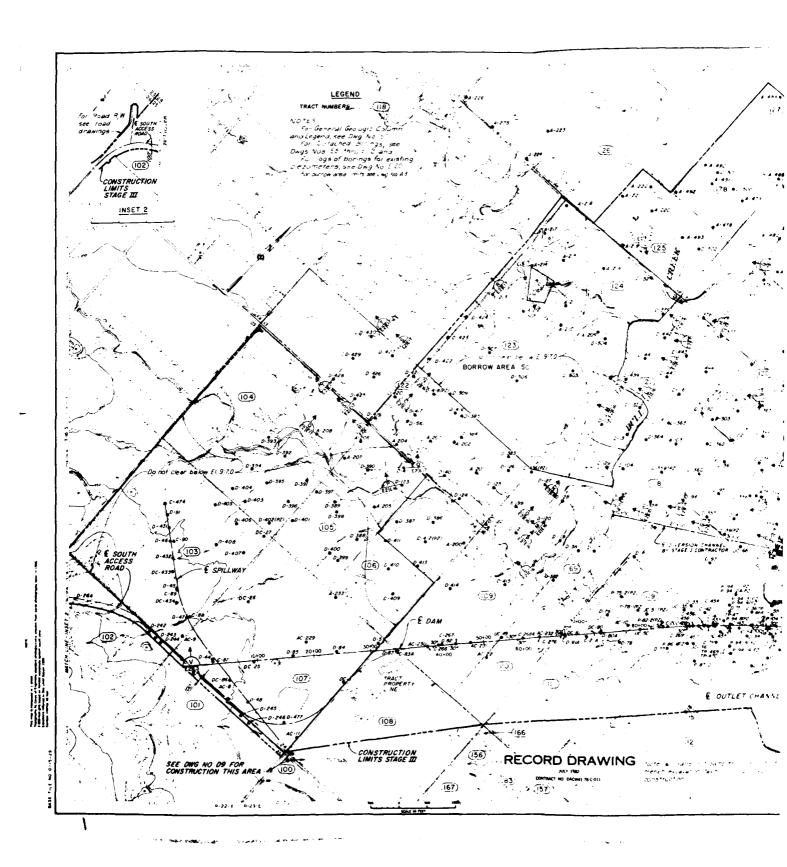
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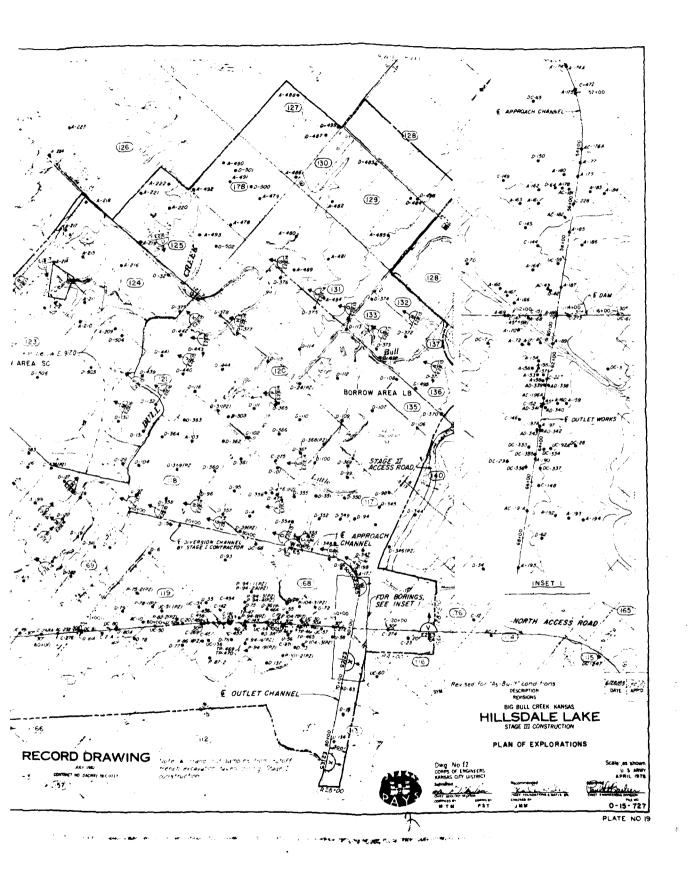
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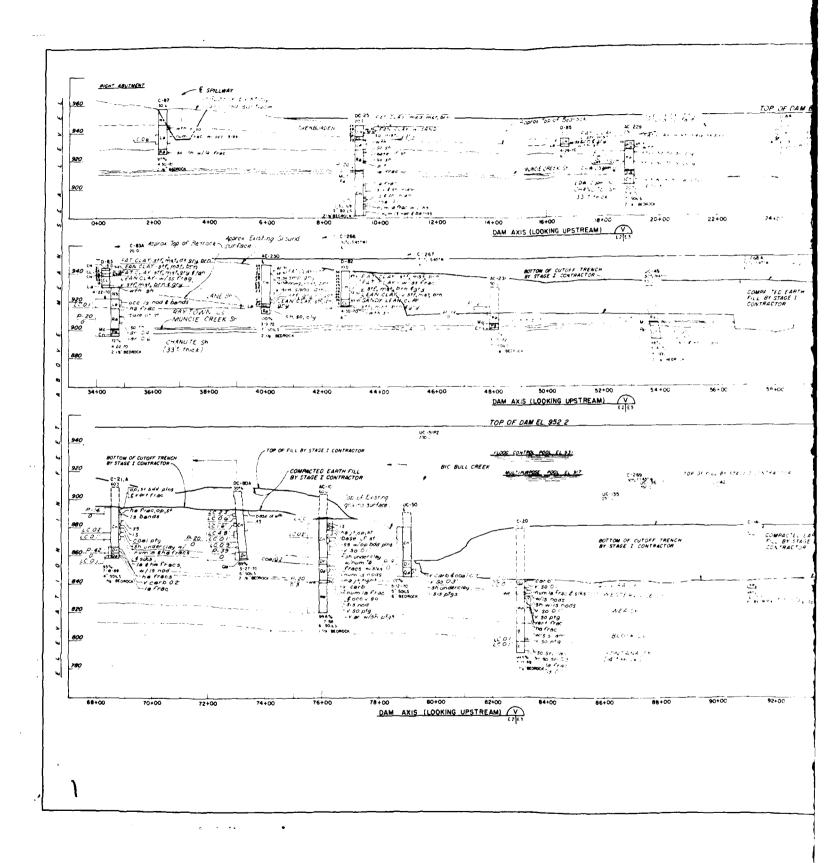
Scale, as shown U.S. ARMY FEBRUARY 1976 Juli Hollander 0-15-465

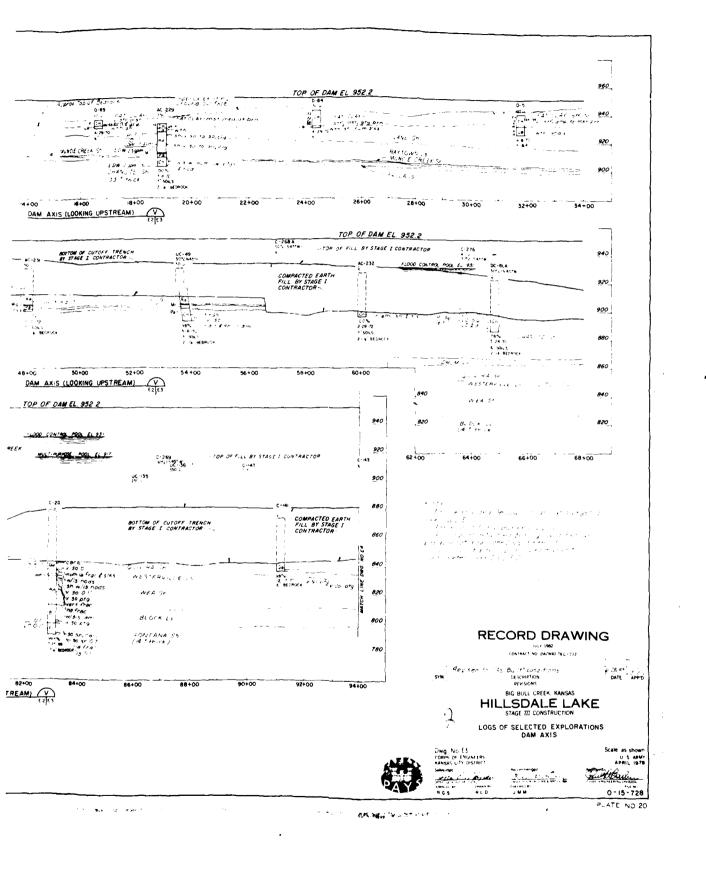
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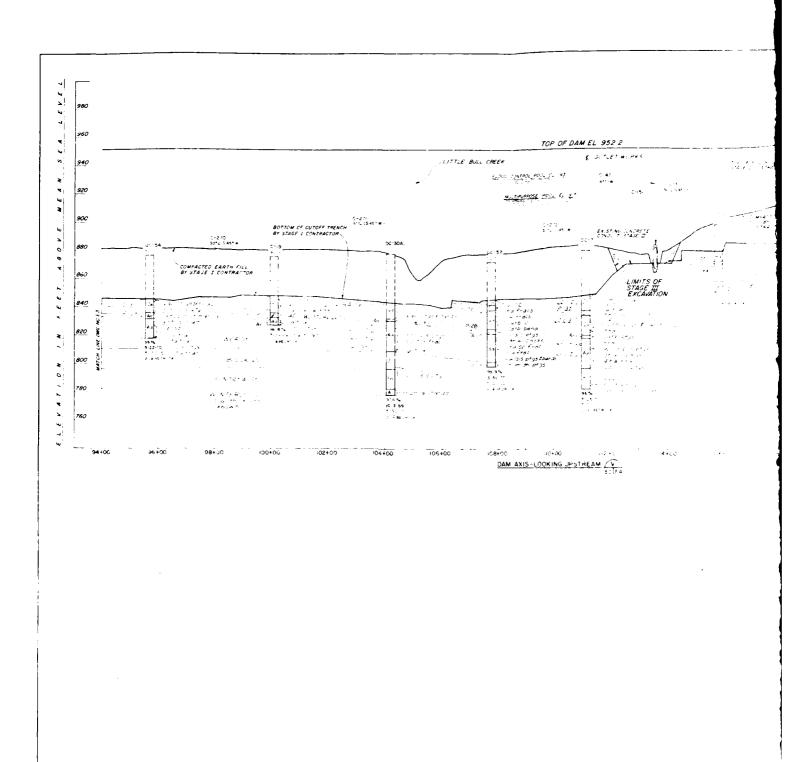
PLATE NO 18

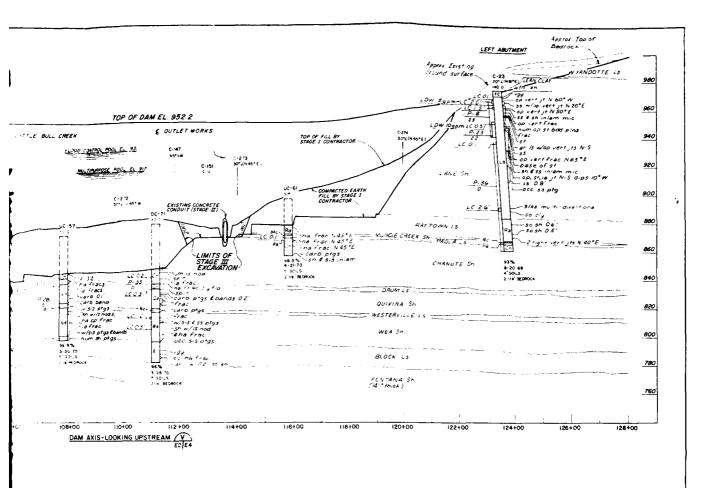












No. 19
For Jeneral Jeriogic (cluminaria Engena, see Owg El For plan of borings, see Dwg El For logs of borings for nerman ent presentence, see Dwg Ell for logs of deracrad borings and damar a bor ngy not shown see Owgs El thru Ell

RECORD DRAWING

JULY 1982 CONTRACT NO. DACW41 78 C 0113

Revised for "As Built" conditions
DESCRIPTION
REVISIONS

BIG BULL CREEK, KANSAS
HILLSDALE LAKE
STAGE III CONSTRUCTION

LOGS OF SELECTED EXPLORATIONS
DAM AXIS



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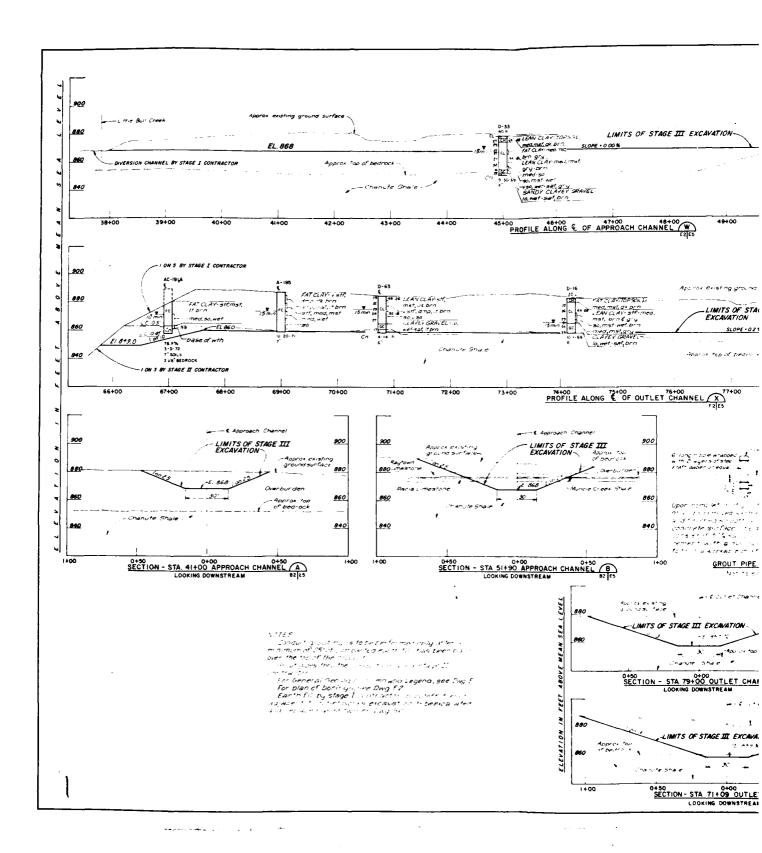
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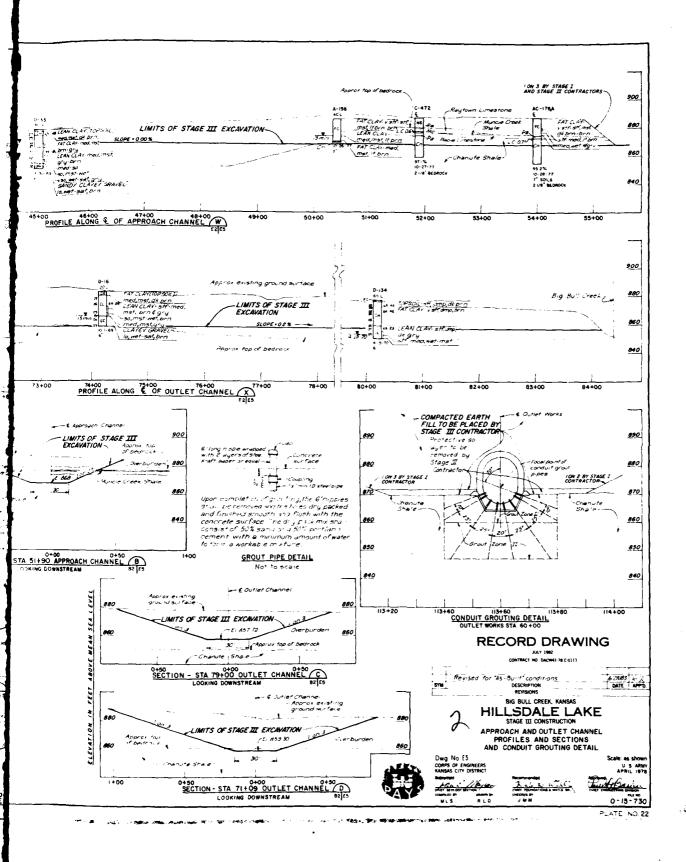
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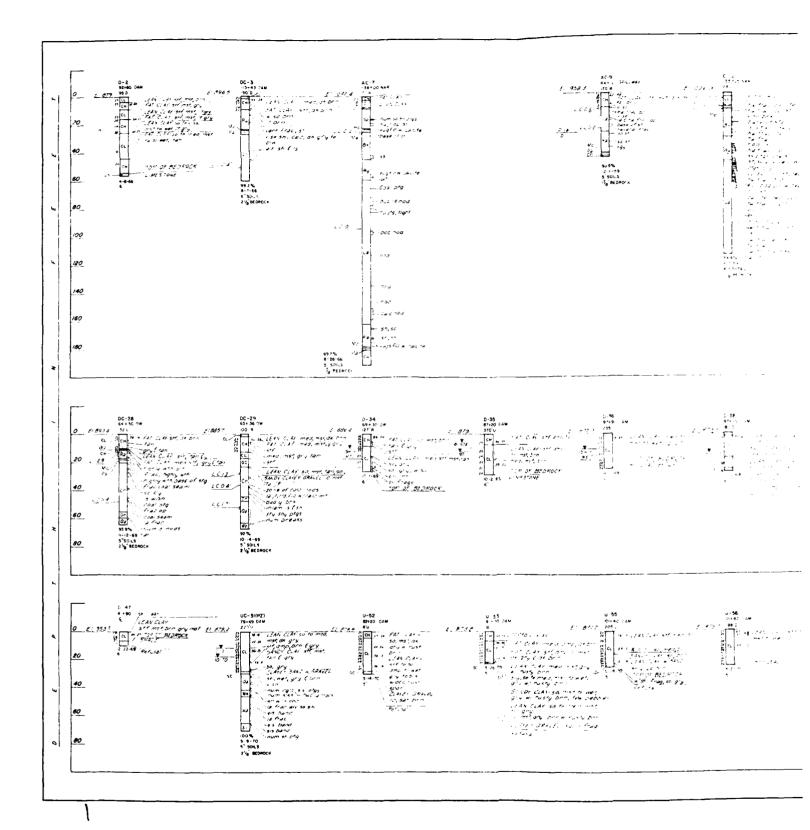
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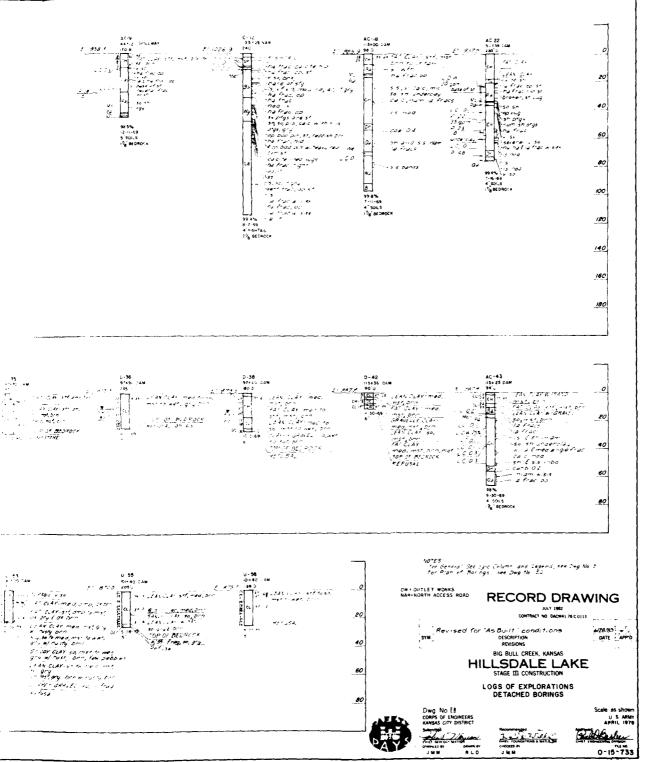
Scale as shown U.S. ARMY APRIL 1978 0-15-729

PLATE NO 21



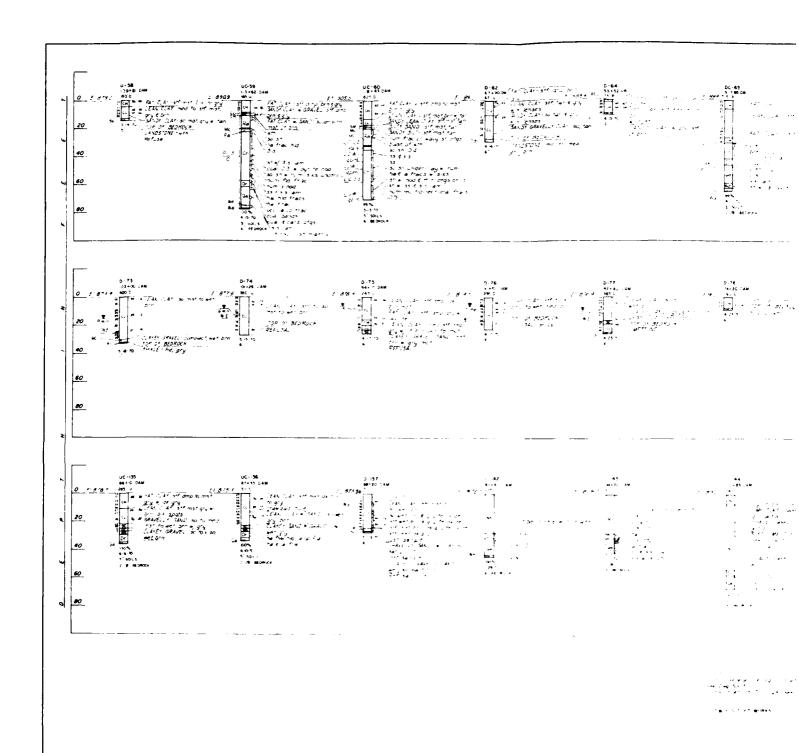




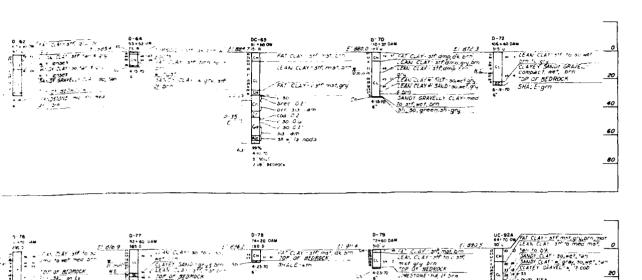


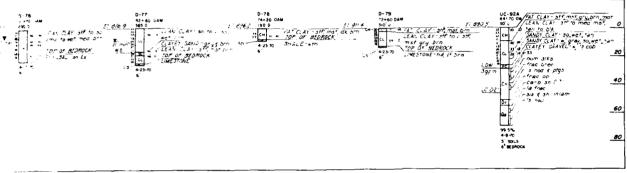
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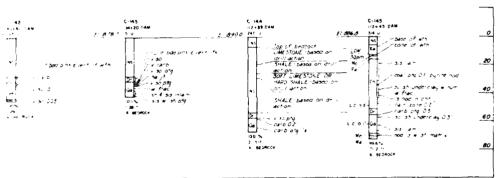
PLATE NO.23



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RECORD DRAWING

JULY 1982 CONTRACT NO DACW41 78 C 0113

NOTES

for General Geologic Column and Legend see Dwg No E

for Plan of Brings, see Dwg No E2

OW . OUTLET WORKS

Revised of As Built conditions ONE APPROXIMATION ONE APPROXIMATION ONE APPROXIMATION OF THE PROXIMATION OF T

HILLSDALE LAKE
STAGE III CONSTRUCTION

LOGS OF EXPLORATIONS DETACHED BORINGS



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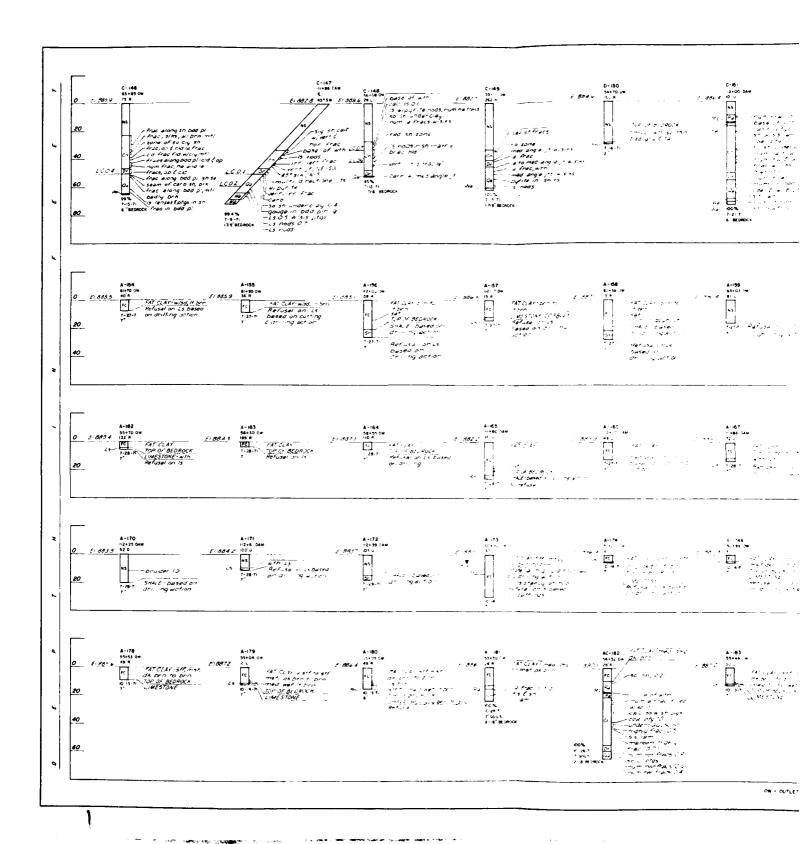
APRIL 1978

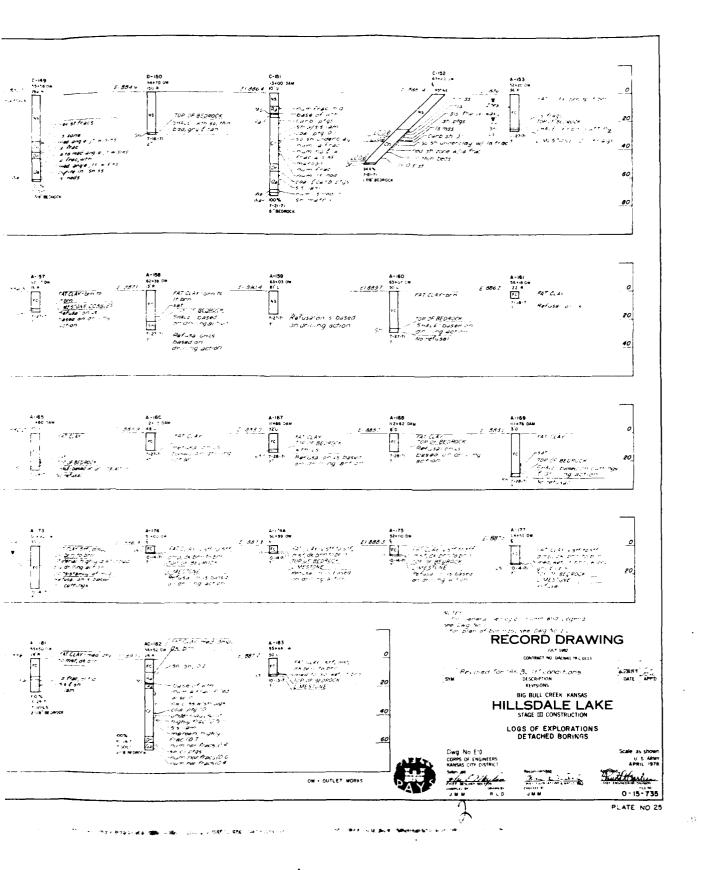
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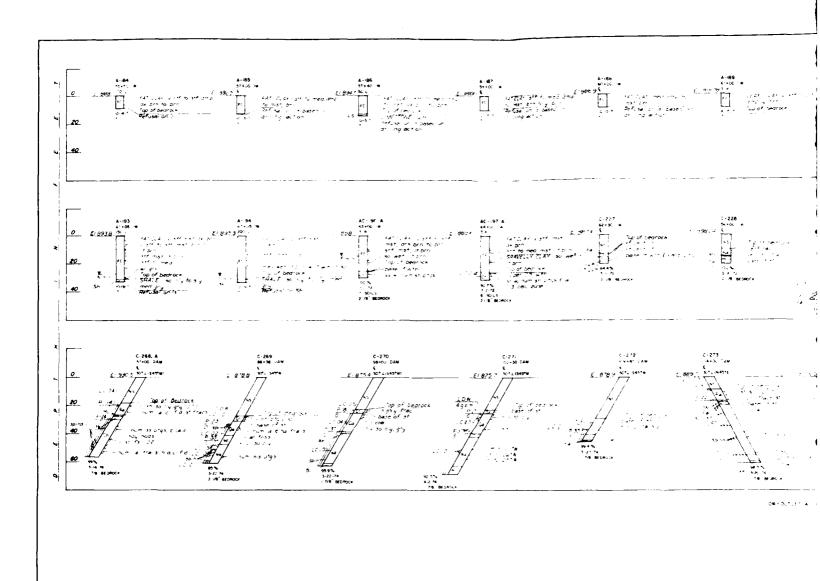
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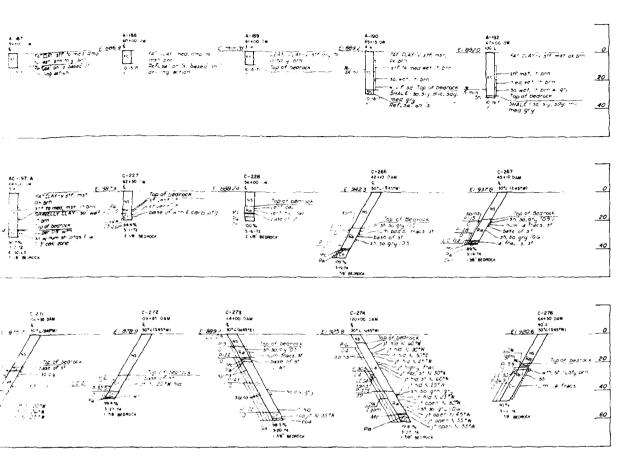
O - 15 - 7.34

PLATE NO.24









OW - OUTLET WORKS

Notes

For General Geologic Calumn and
Legend, see Dwy No. E!

For Par of Dorings, see Dwg No. E.2

RECORD DRAWING

JULY 1982 CONTRACT NO DACW41 78-C 0113

Revised for "As Built" conditions
DESCRIPTION
REVISIONS
BIG BULL CREEK, KANSAS

DATE APPO

HILLSDALE LAKE

LOGS OF EXPLORATIONS DETACHED BORINGS



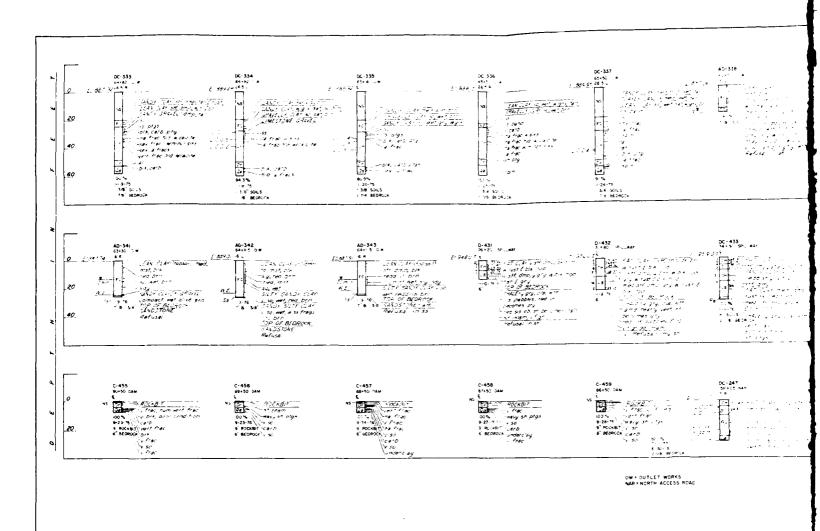
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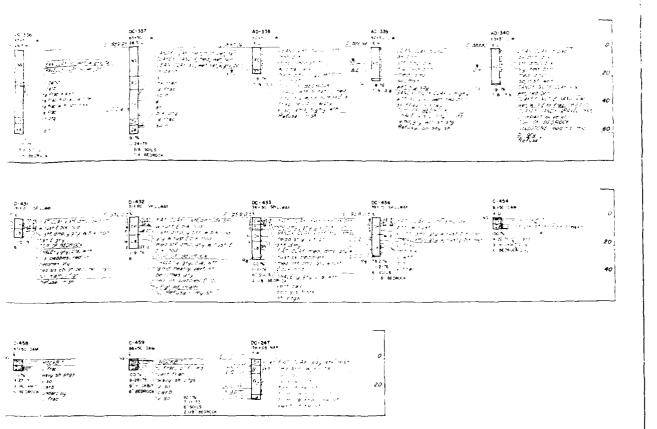
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cale: as shown U.S. ARMY APRIL 1978 Pil Bale 0-15-736

PLATE NO 26



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OW . OUTLET WORKS

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RECORD DRAWING

HEY 1982 CONTRACT NO DADWAY TO CLUST

E Cir. And Comp.
DESCRIPTION
REVISIONS

BIG BULL CREEK KANSAS

HILLSDALE LAKE

LOGS OF EXPLORATIONS DETACHED BORINGS



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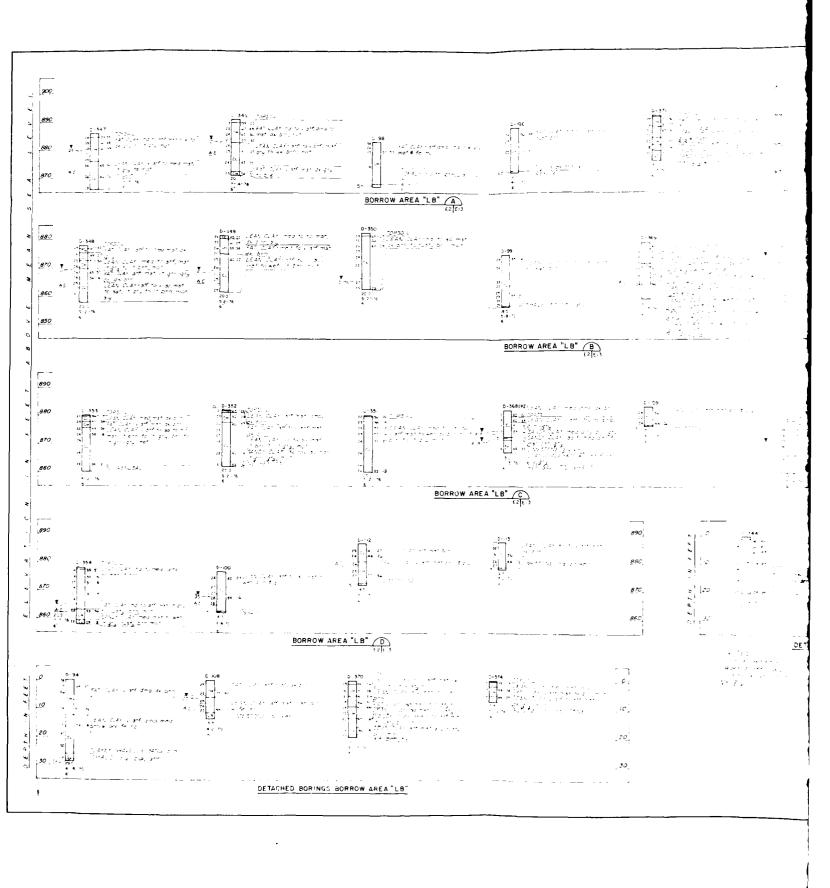
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CORPS OF ENUMEERS
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT
BUTCHISCHELL
STATE OF THE STATE O

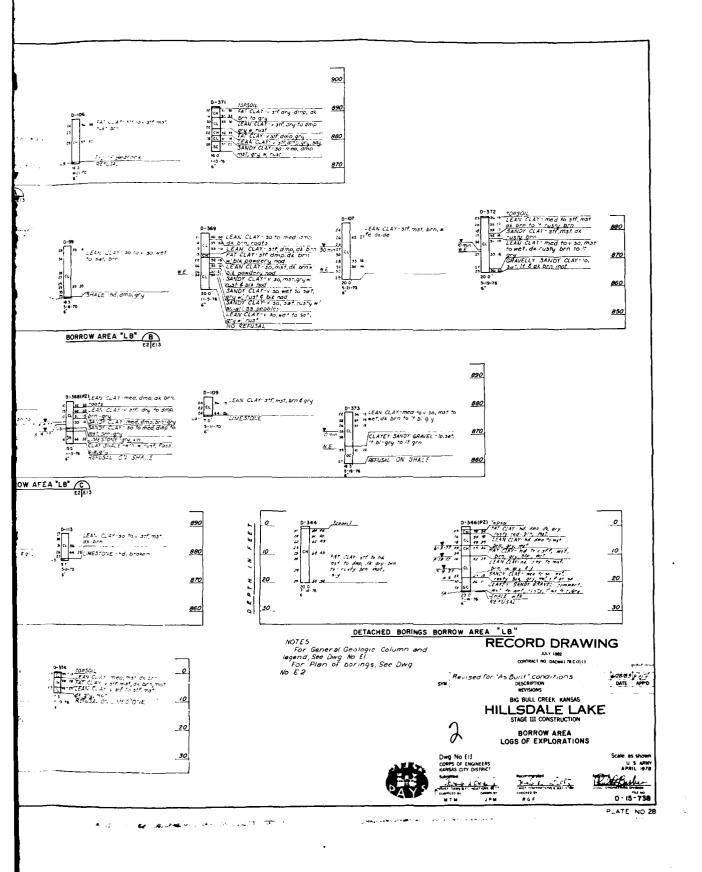
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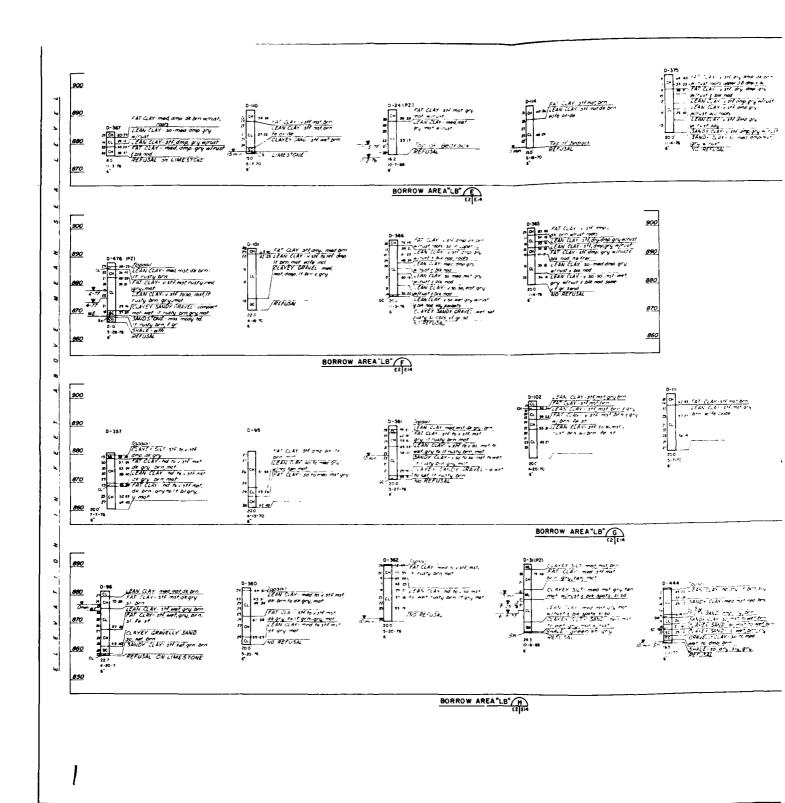
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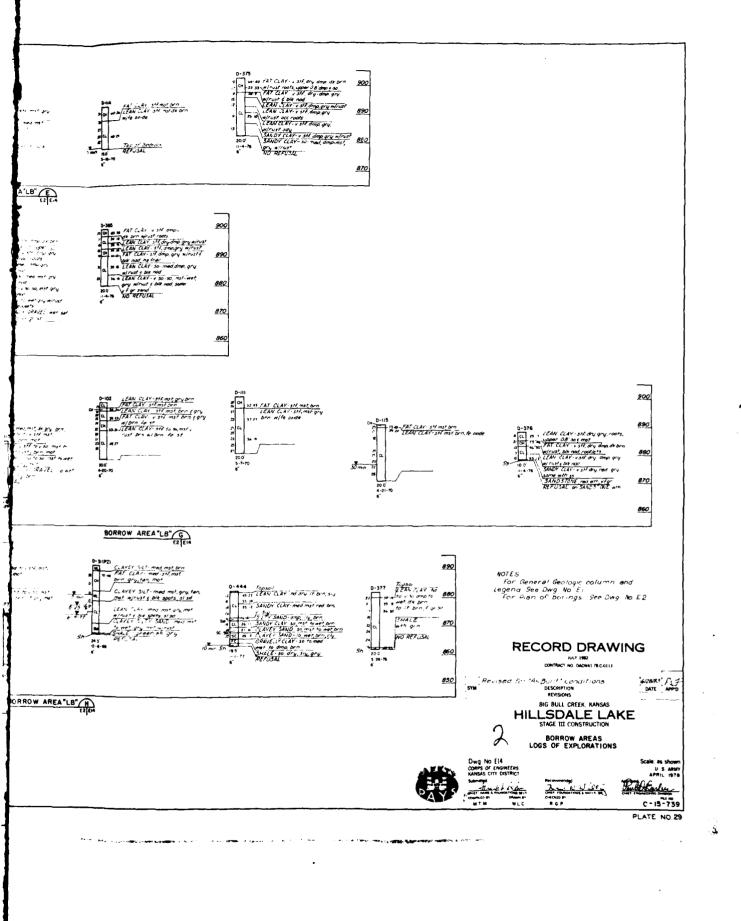
UATE APP 0

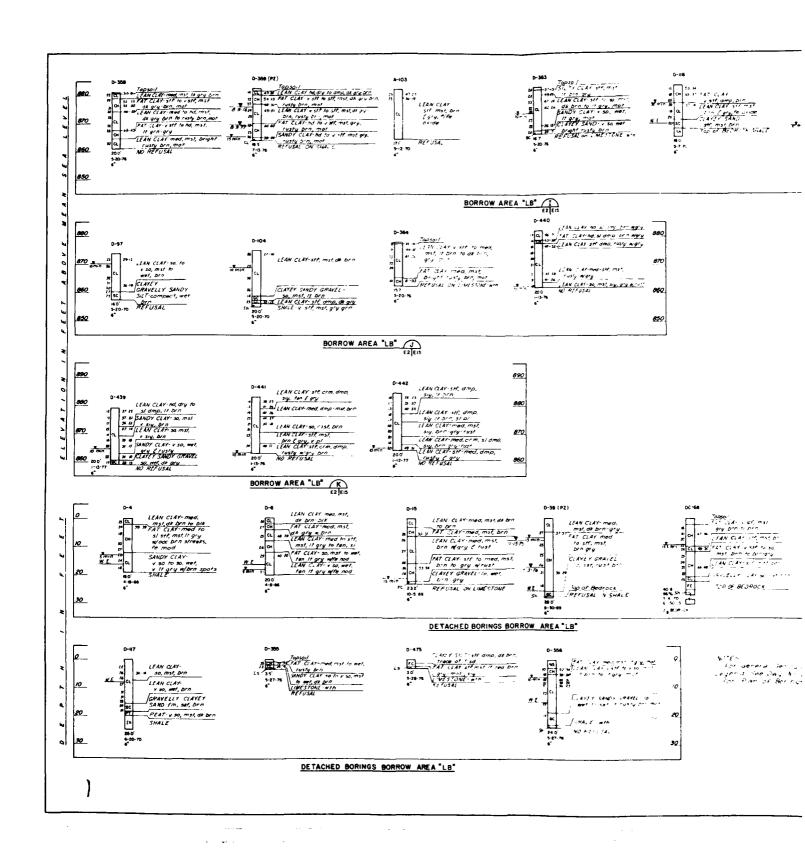
0-15-737 P_ATE NO 27

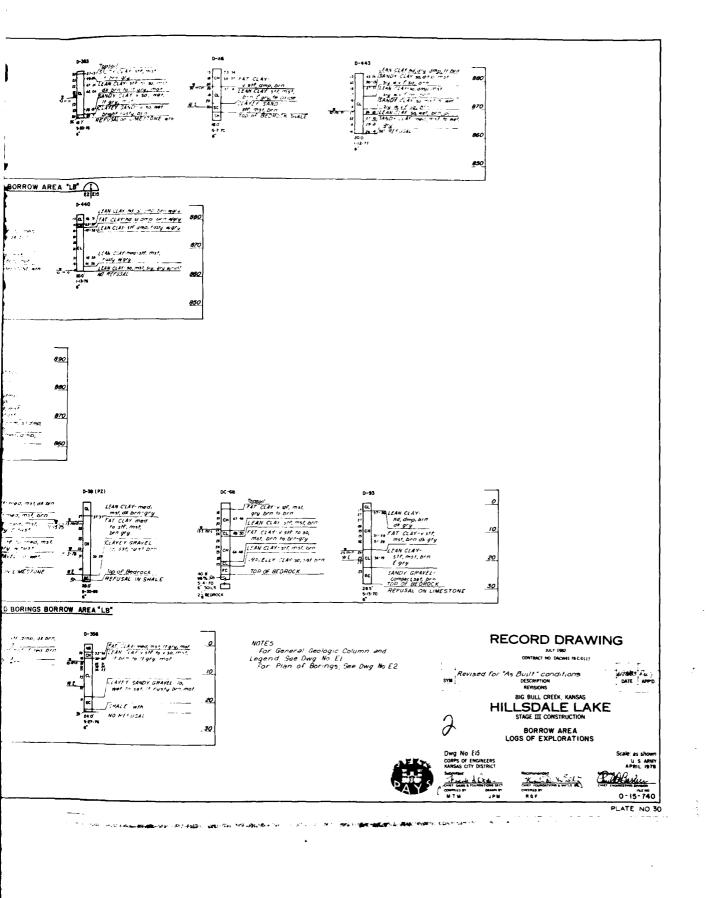


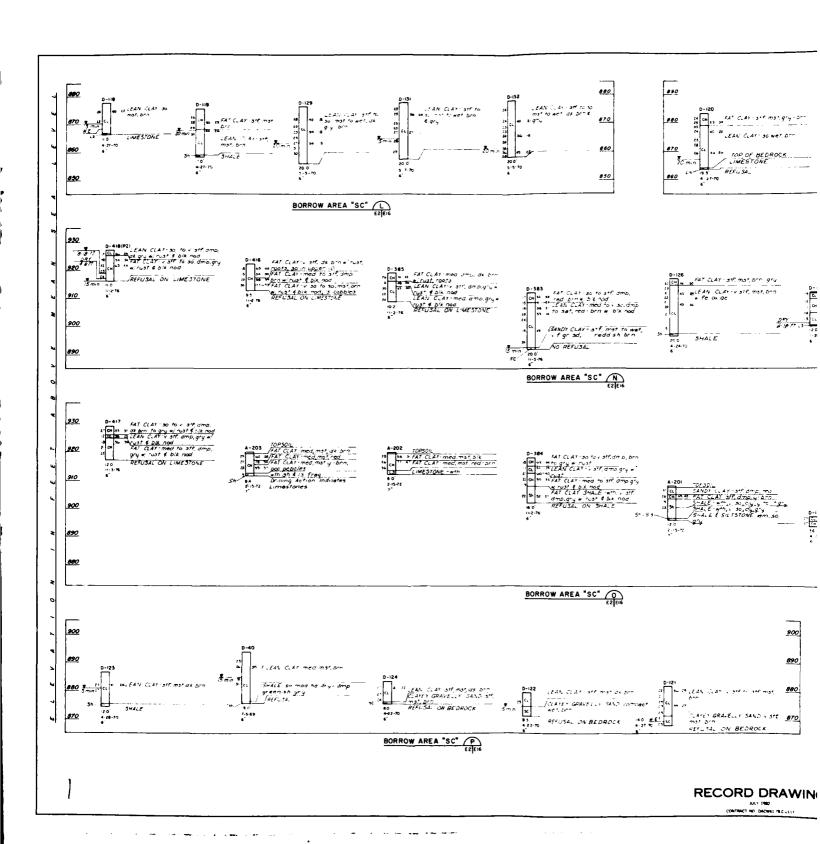


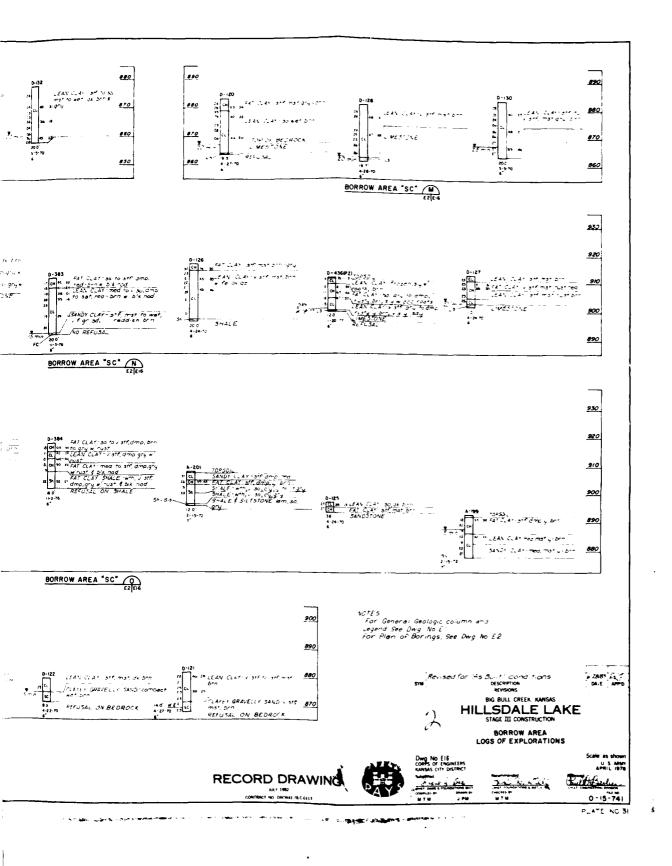


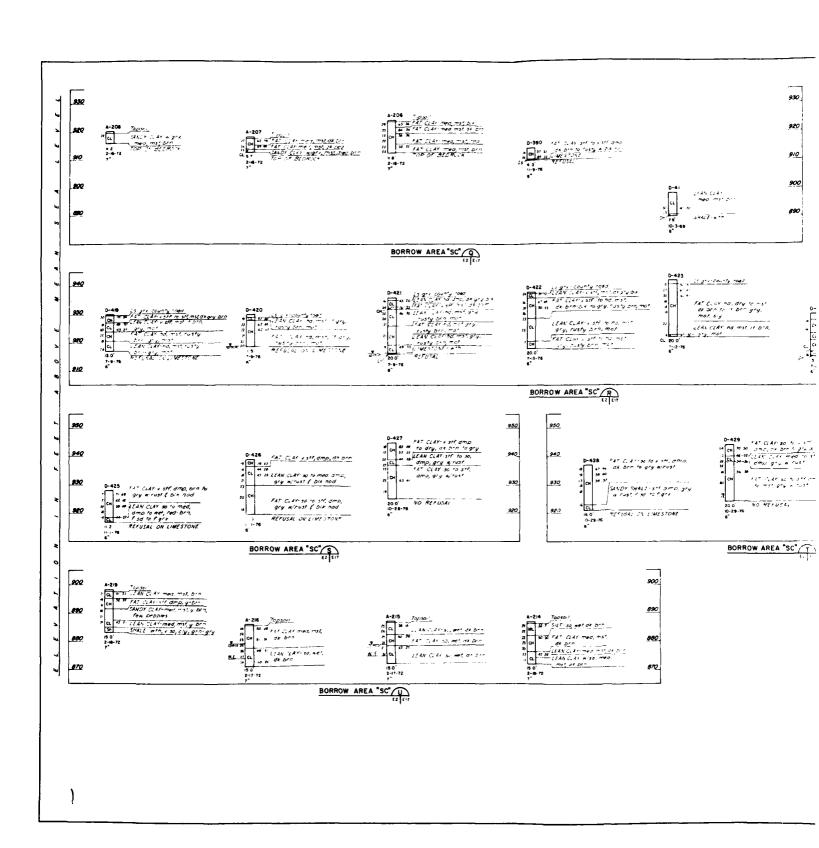


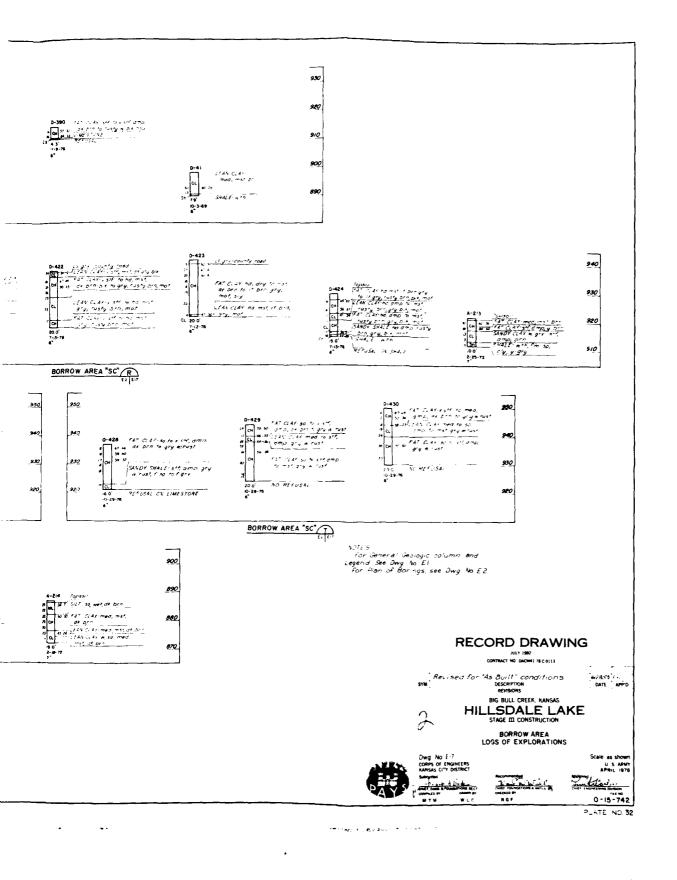


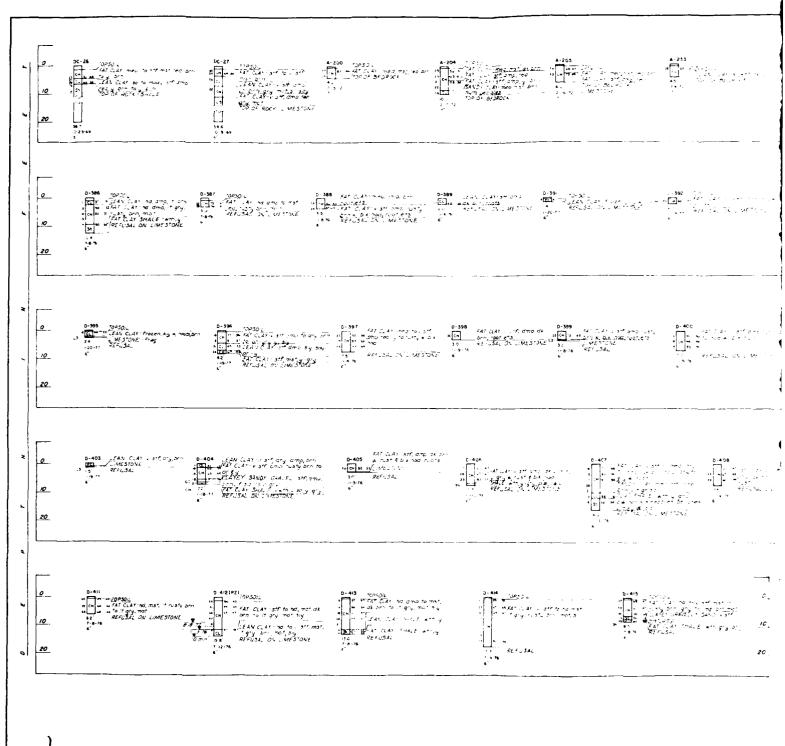






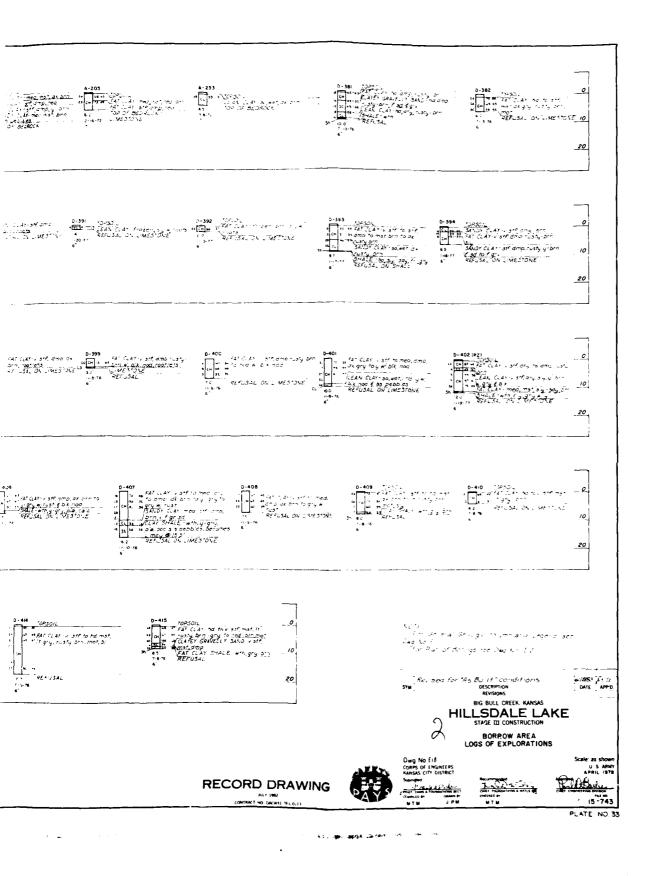


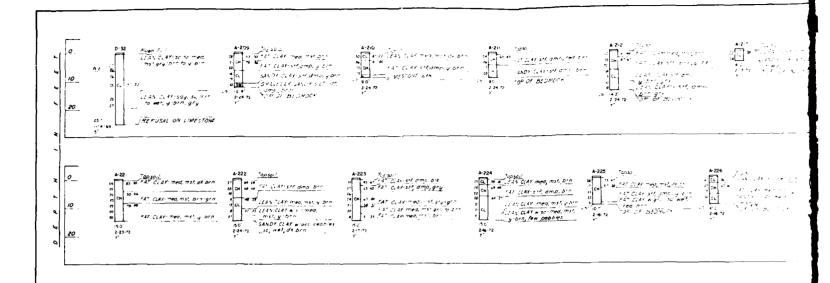


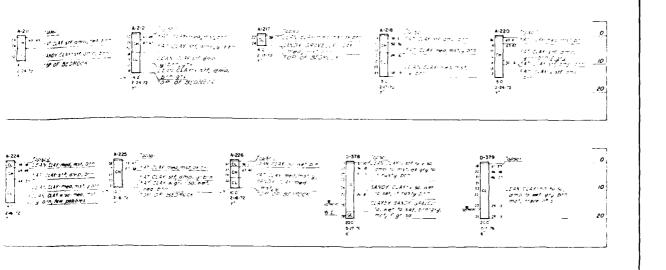


RECORD DRAW

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NOTES for General Geologic column and Legend See Dwg No El For Plan of Borings See Dwg No E2

RECORD DRAWING

JULY 1984 CONTRACT NO. DACW\$1.78 C.O.

Revised to 145 Built conditions
OBSCRIPTION
REVISIONS

DATE APPD

BIG BULL CREEK KANSAS
HILLSDALE LAKE
STAGE IIT CONSTRUCTION

BORROW AREA 1.0GS OF EXPLORATIONS

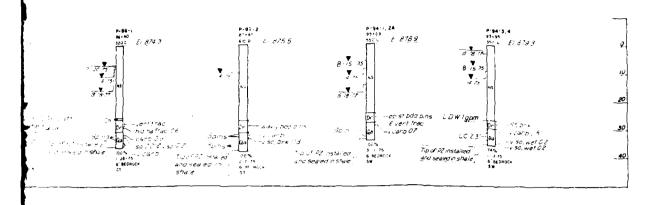


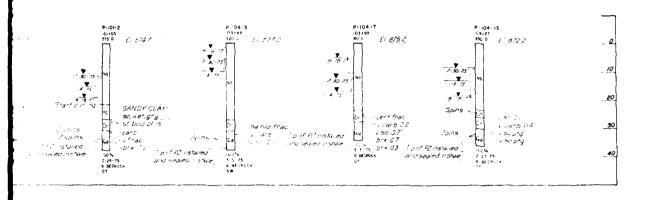
Dwg No EIS
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT
Submitted,
COUNTY CARRY TO A COUNTY COUNTY

APRIL 1278

PLATE NO 34







LEGEND SHANNIN AND A LOCK DELLS SAI OPEN 1 865

Notes 1, in Junioral Jenico i Talumn and Legond Ten Uwy Vill For Flan in British, see Uwg No E2

RECORD DRAWING

#U_F 1982 CONTRACT NO DAISWEL 78 C-0111

Harris And Andrew Control of the Con

DATE APP D

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BIG BULL CREEK, KANSAS
HILLSDALE LAKE
STAGE III CONSTRUCTION

LOGS OF BORING FOR EXISTING PIEZOMETERS



But and a property of the second

Dwg No E 20
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
RANSAS CITY DISTRICT
Submitted
Order Section 40 Present 81
Order 10 Present 81

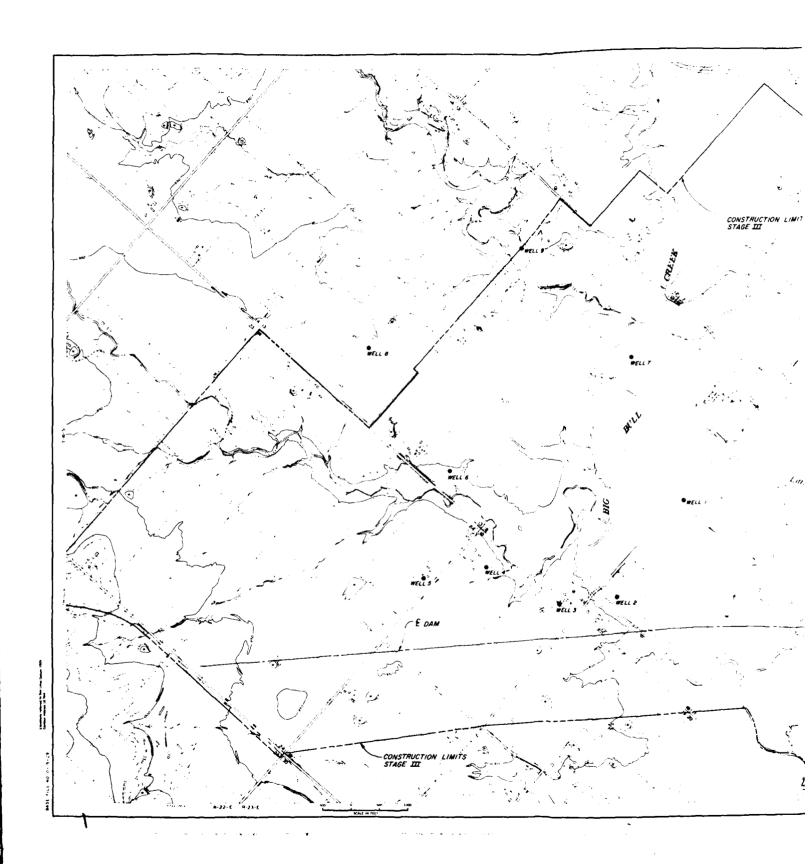
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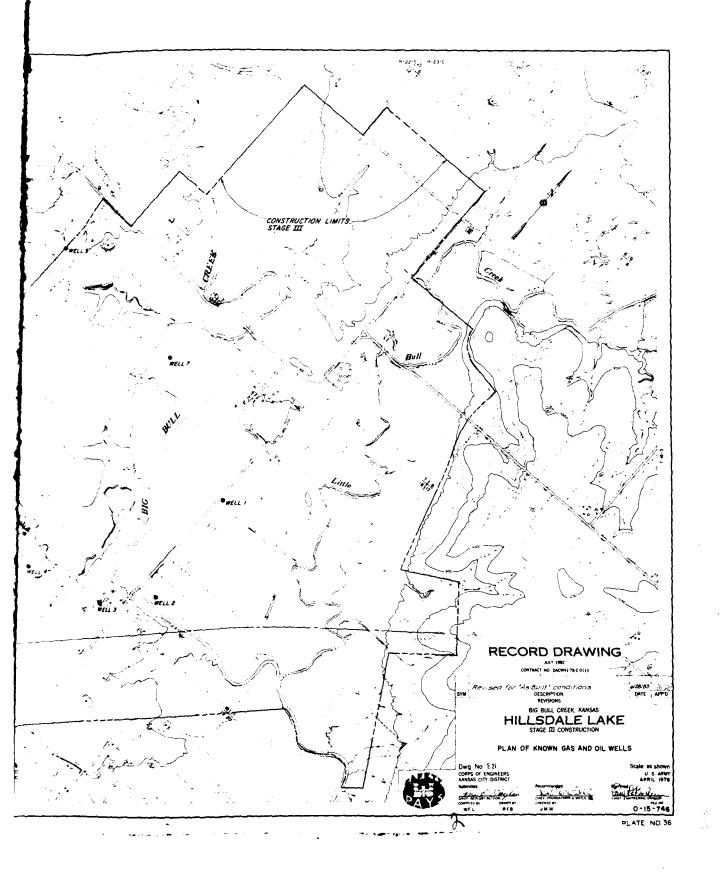
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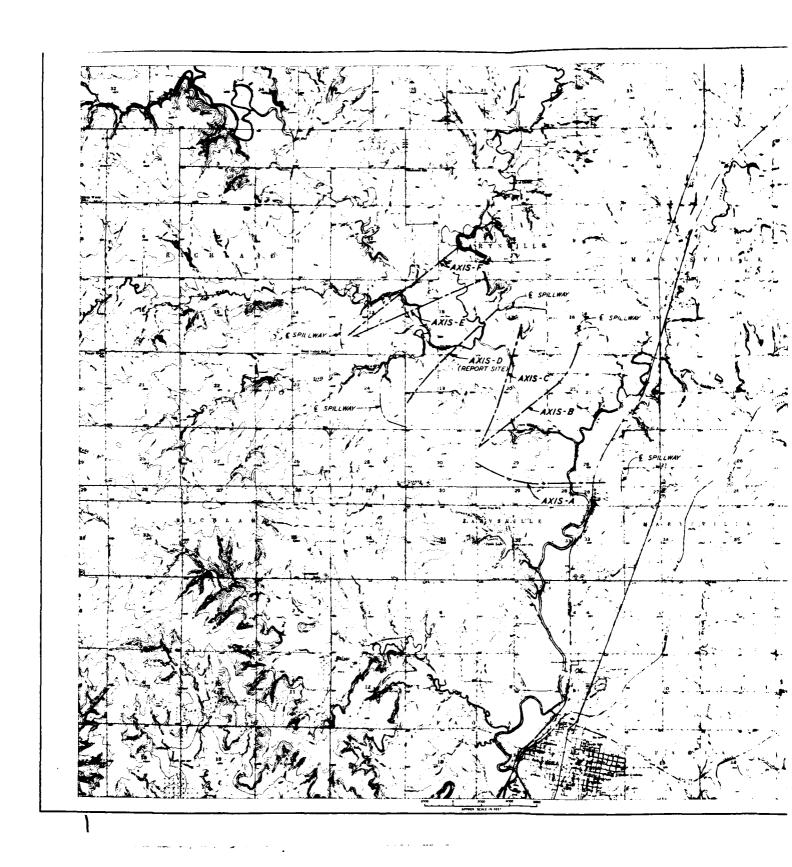
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September 1 State 1 Sta

PLATE NO. 35







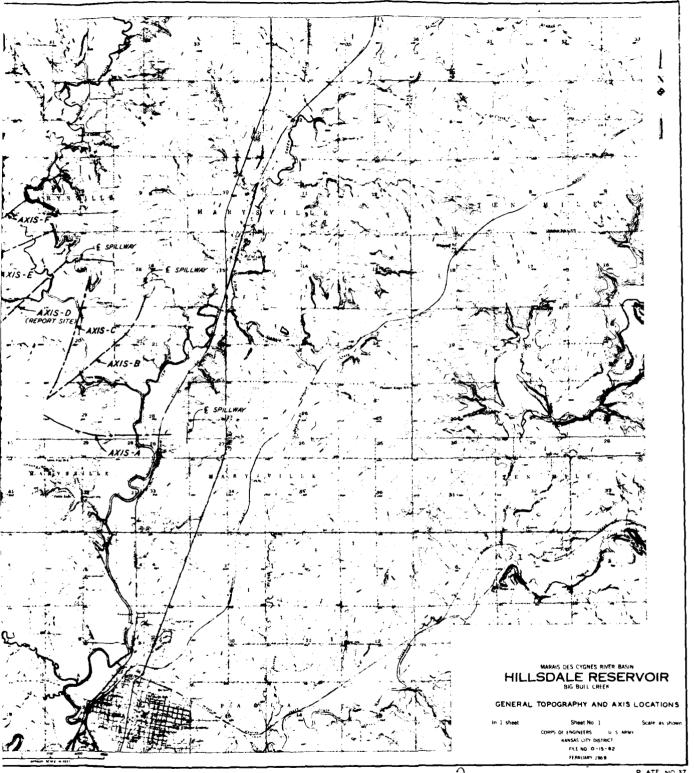
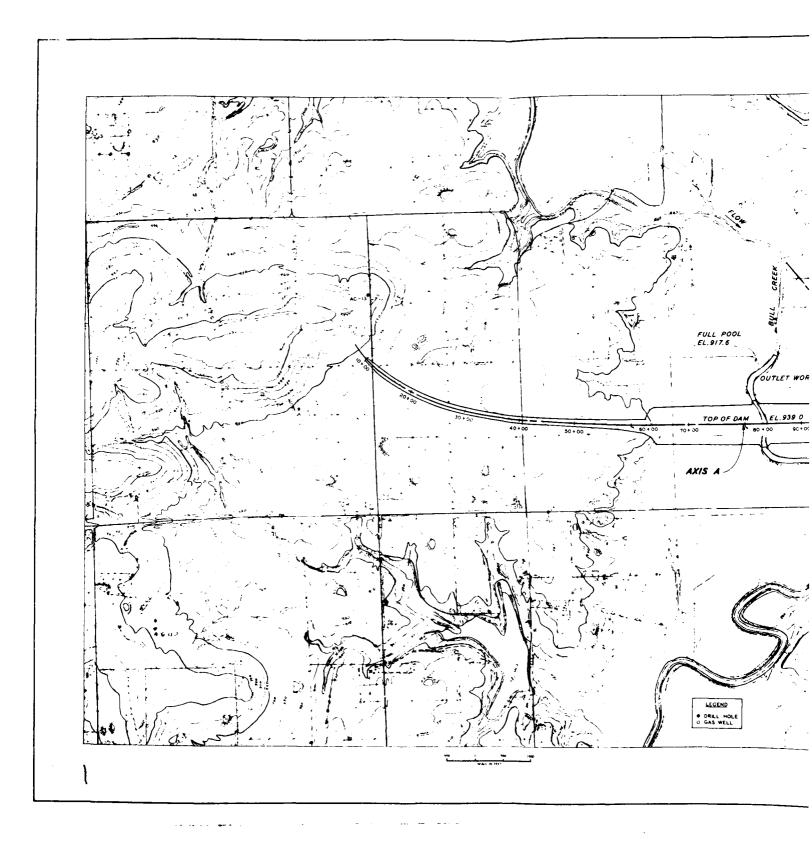
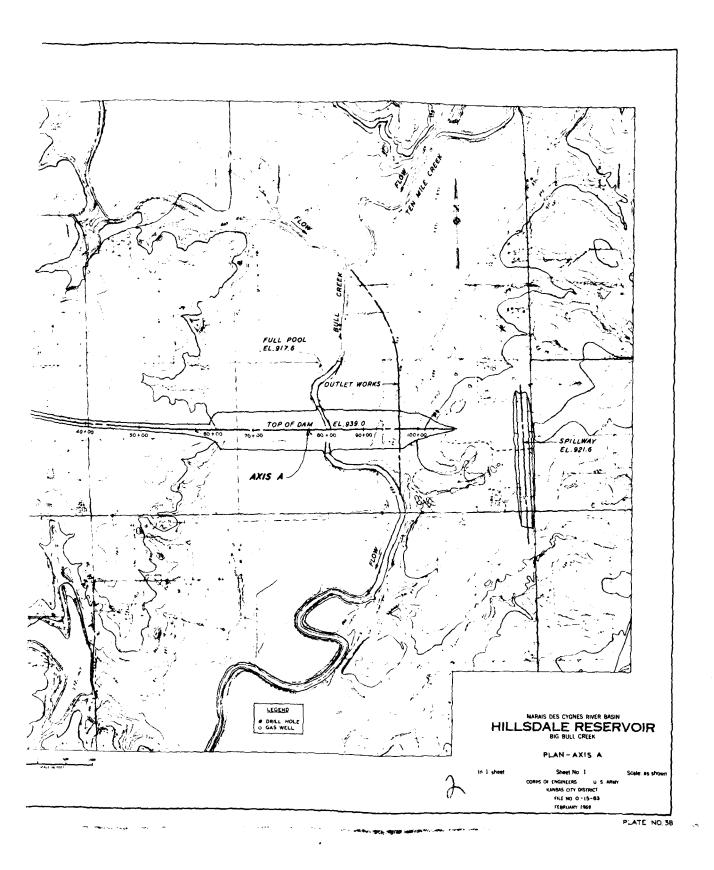
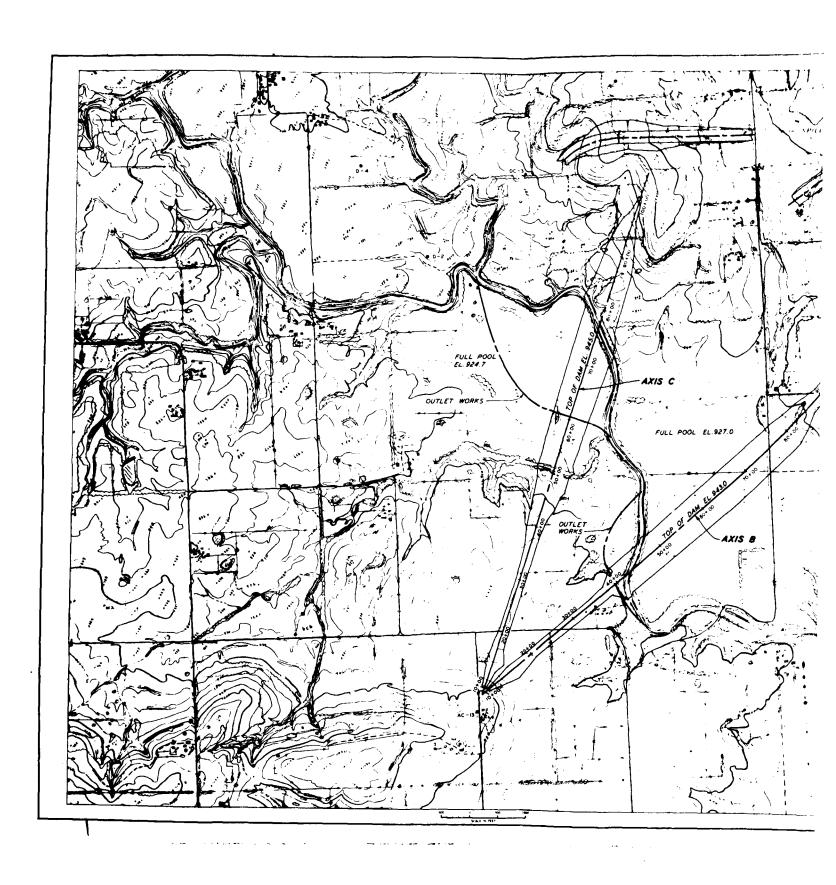
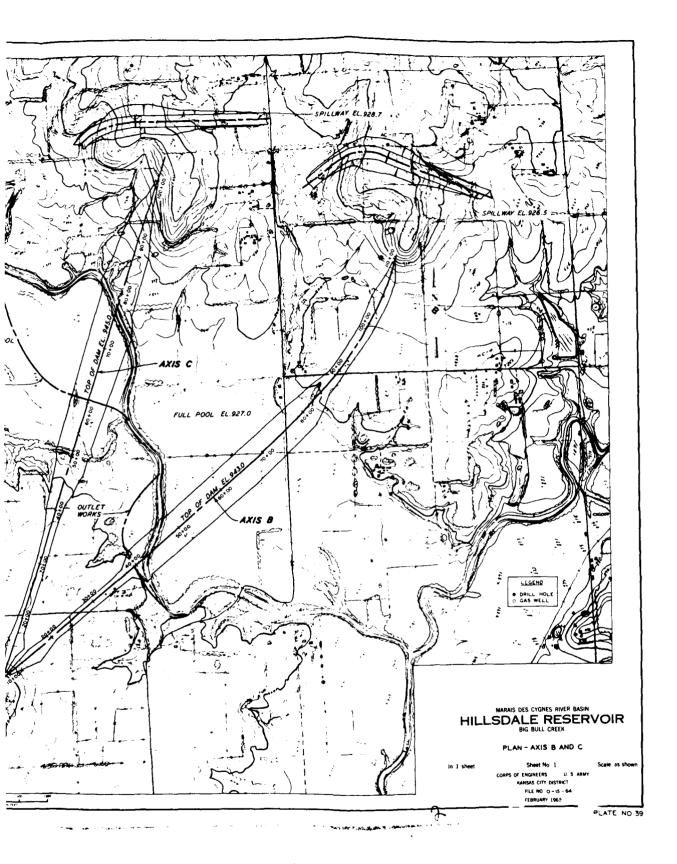


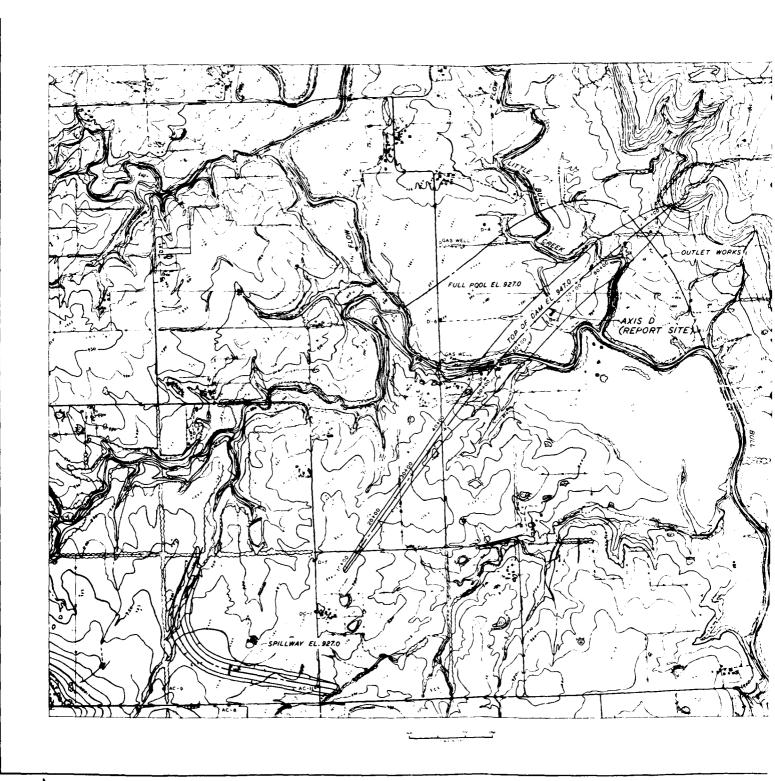
PLATE NO 37











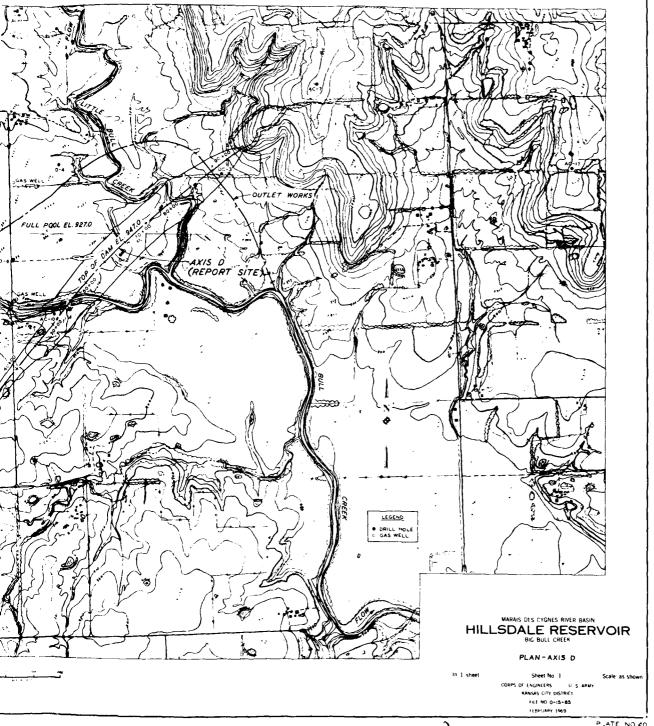
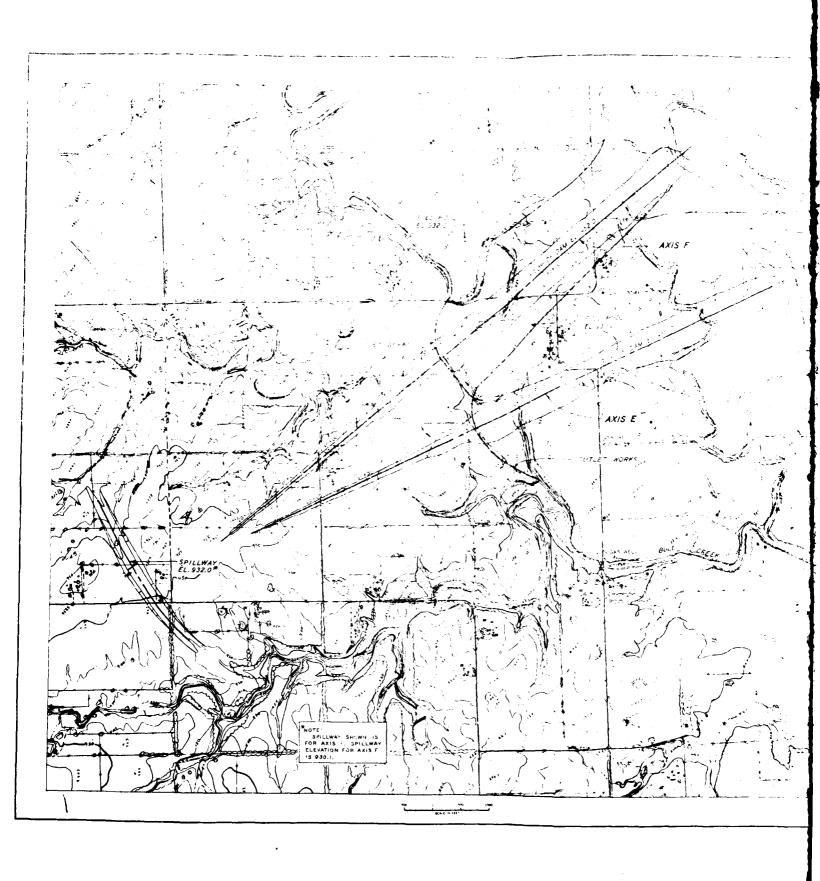


PLATE NO 40

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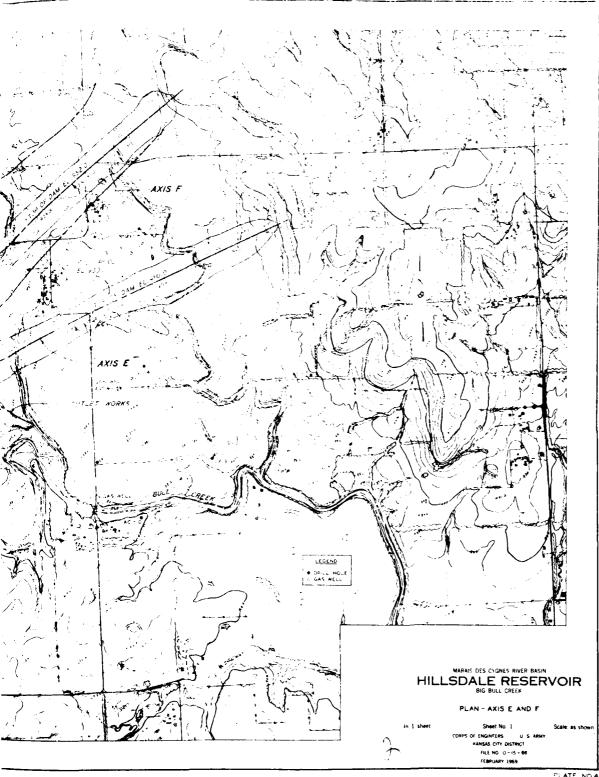
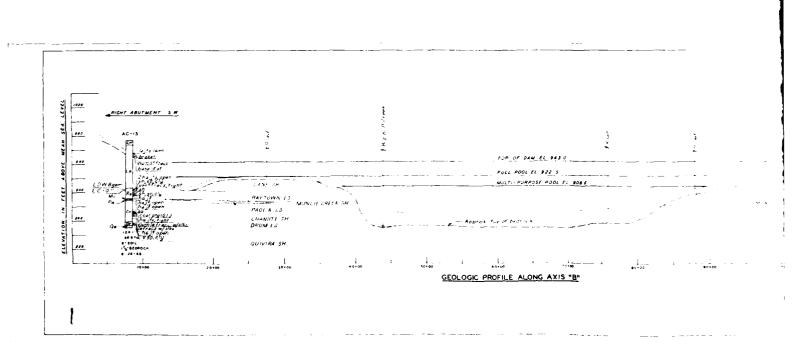
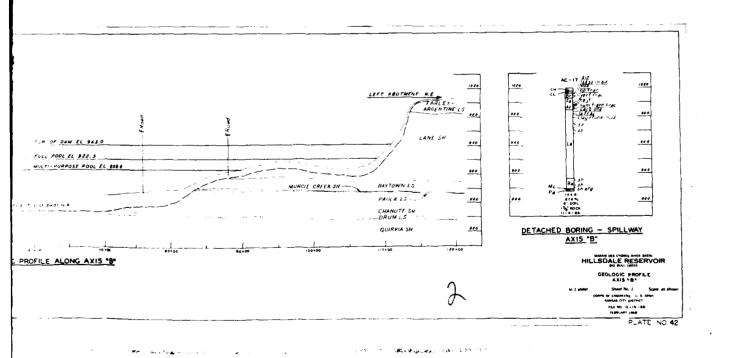
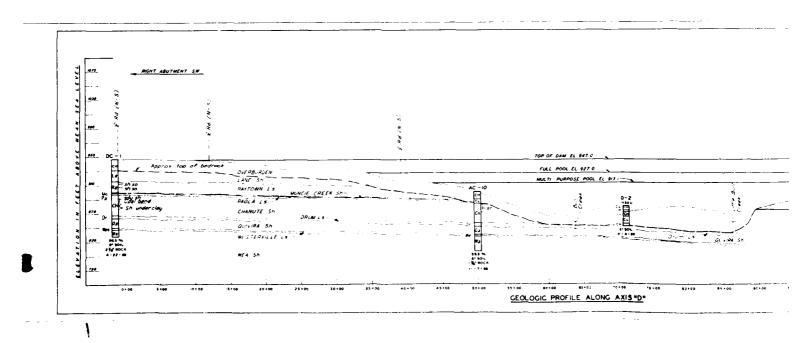


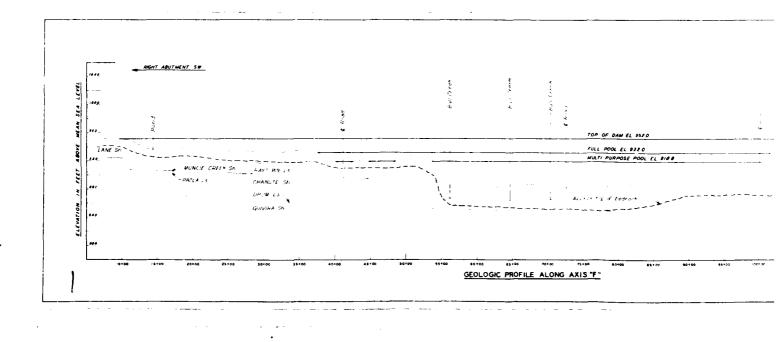
PLATE NO 41





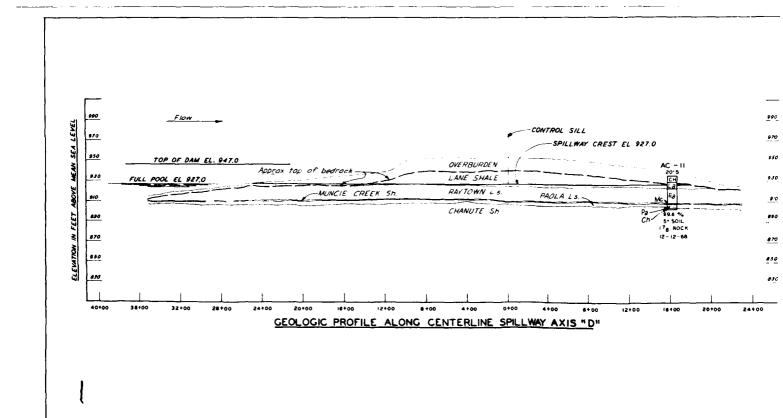


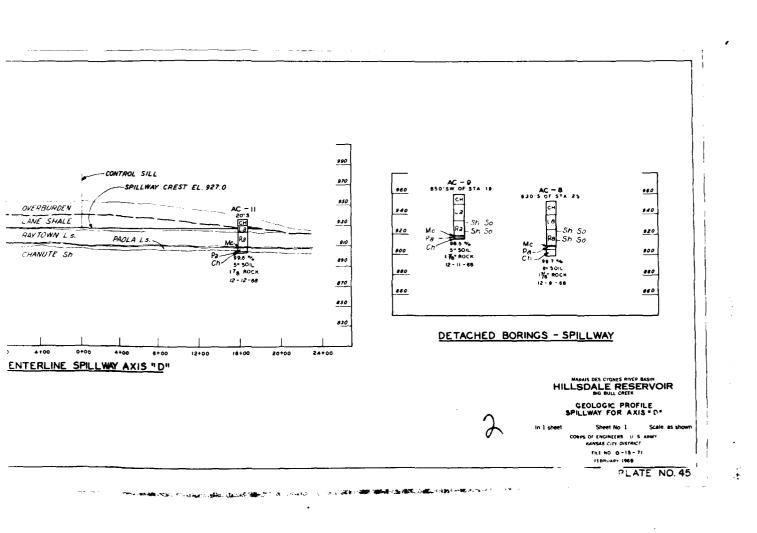
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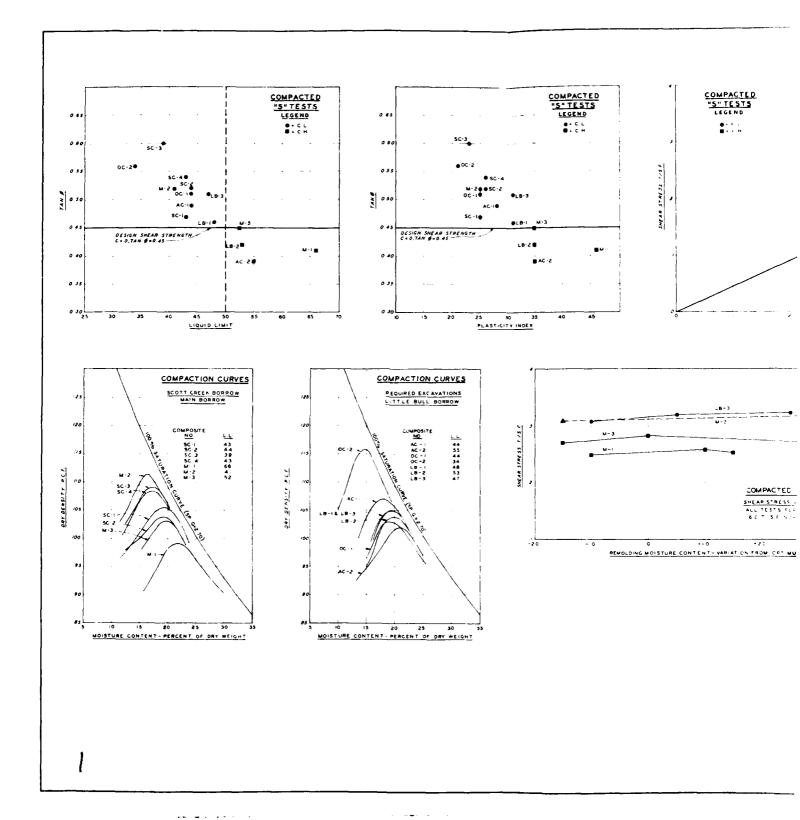


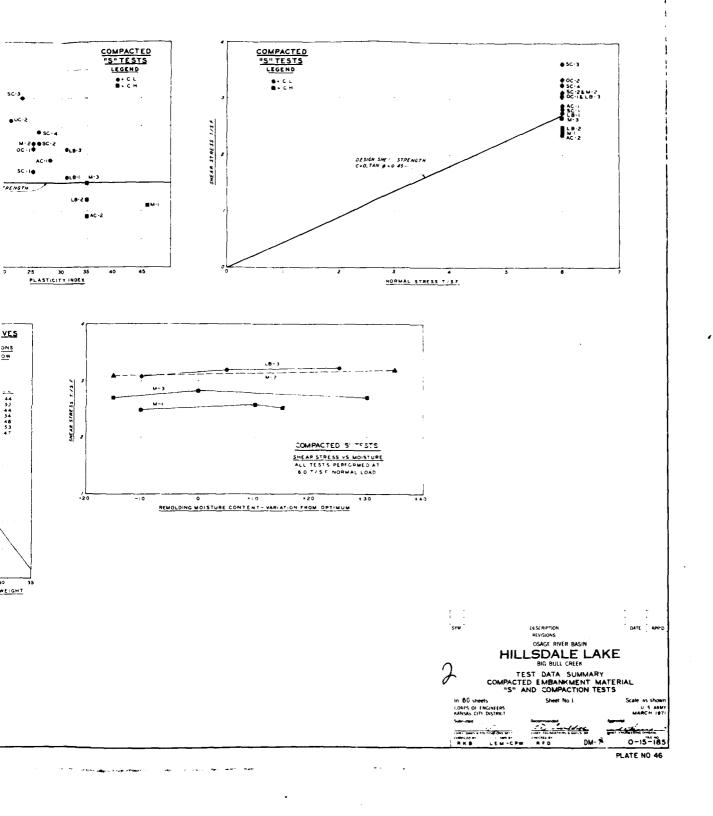
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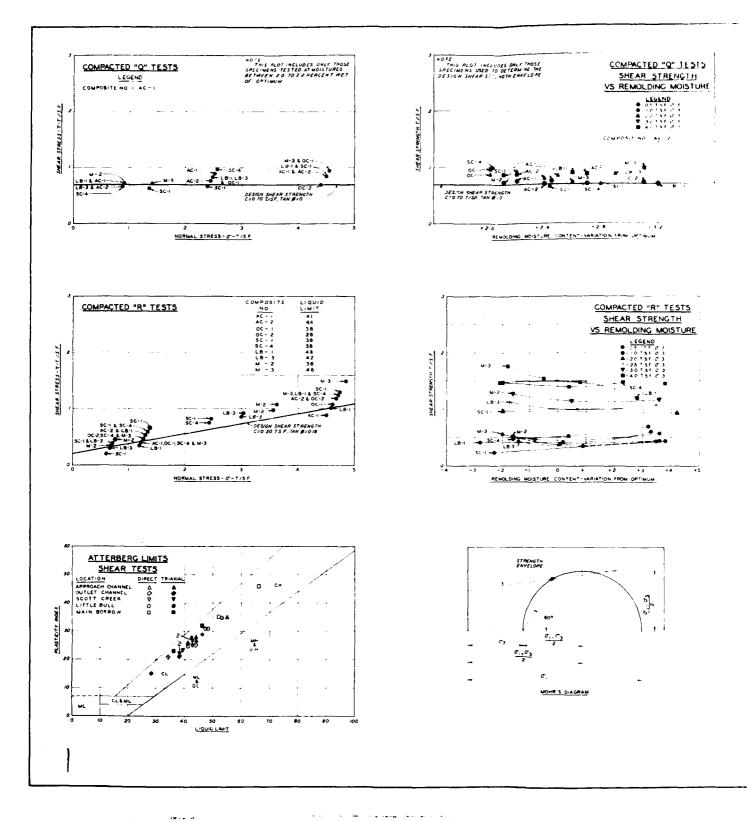
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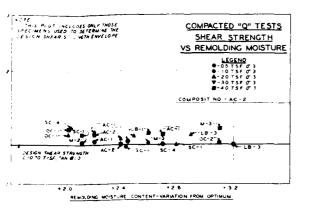


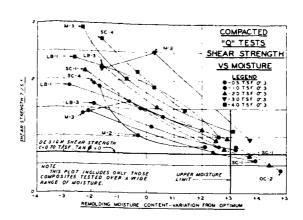


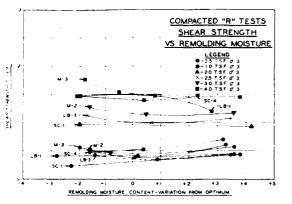












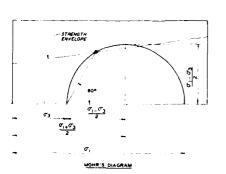
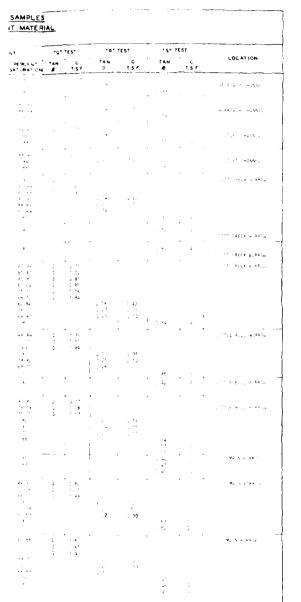


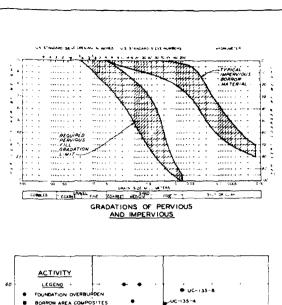


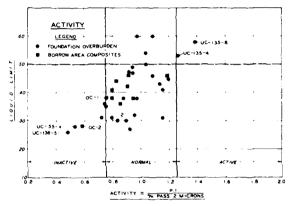
PLATE NO.47

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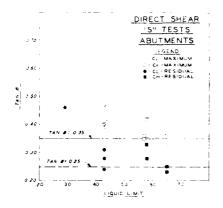
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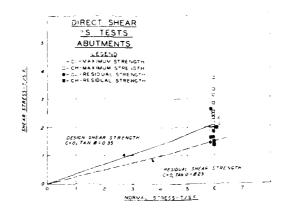


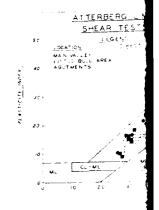


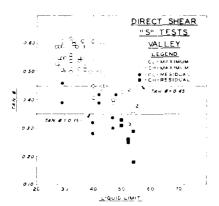


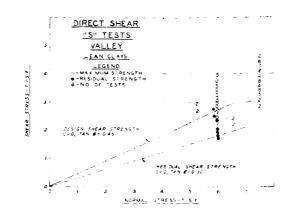
DESCRIPTION
REVISIONS
OSAGE RIVER BASIN
HILLSDALE LAKE
BIG BULL CREEK
TEST DATA SUMMARY
COMPACTED EMBANKENT MATERIAL
ACTIVITY, GRADATIONS AND TABULATED DATA
IN 60 sheets
ACCURS OF INMINIFER
MANAGE 117 DISTRICT
MARCH 1071
RKB DAT PA DES DM-7 O-15-187

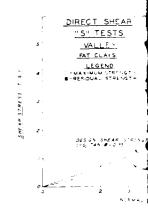


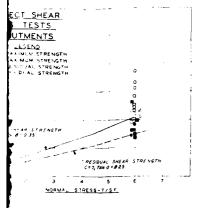


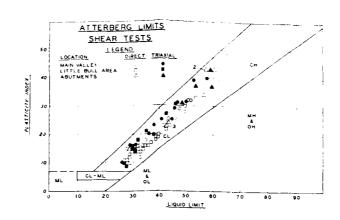


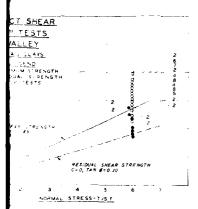


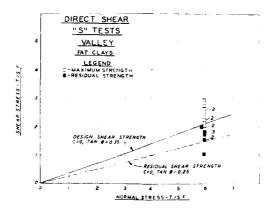








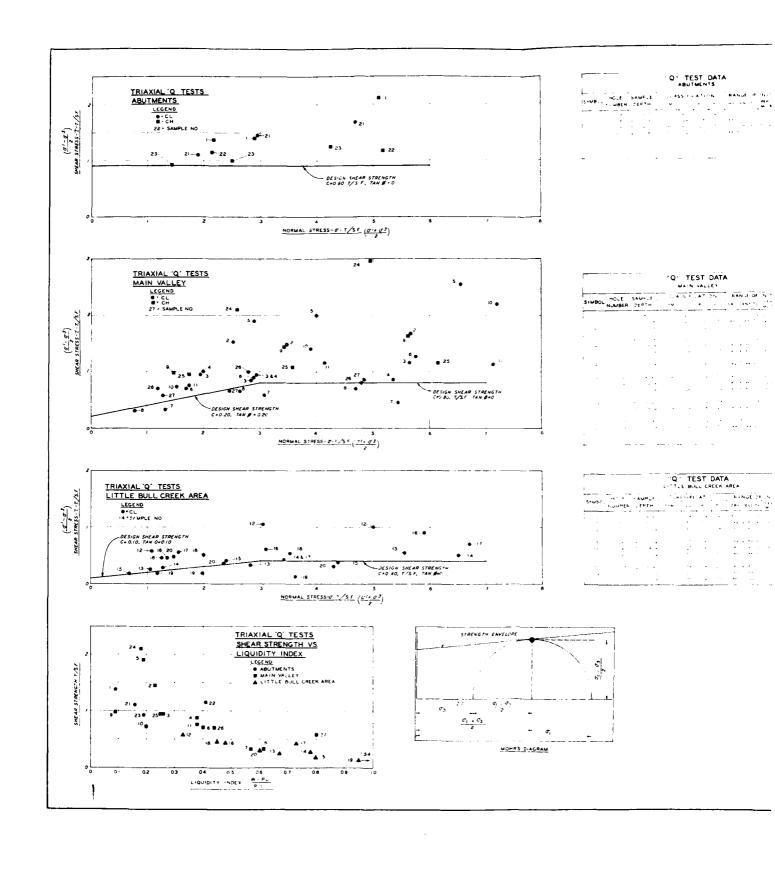


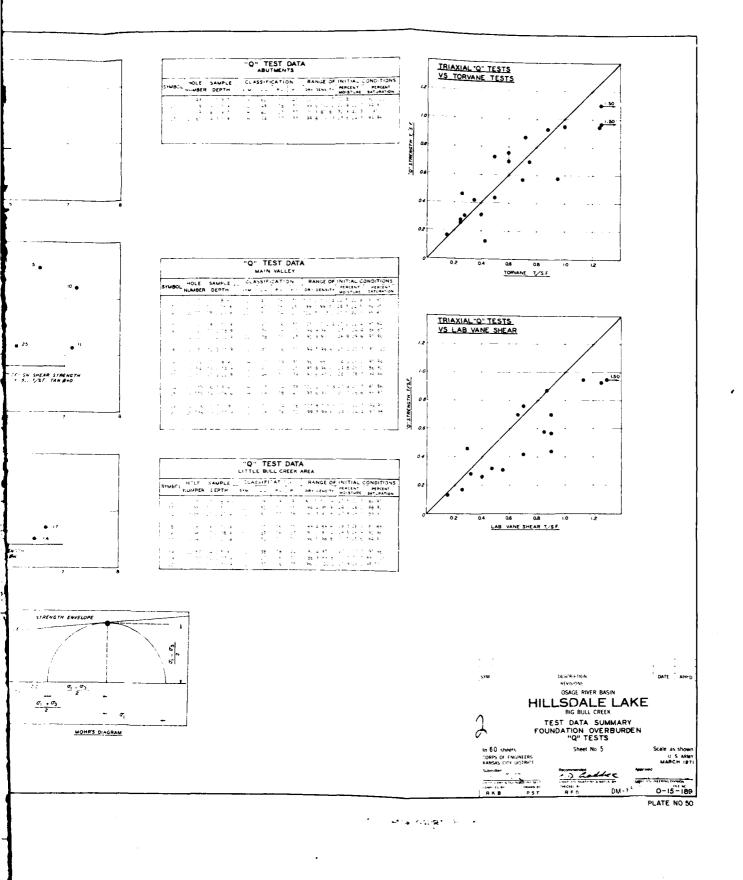


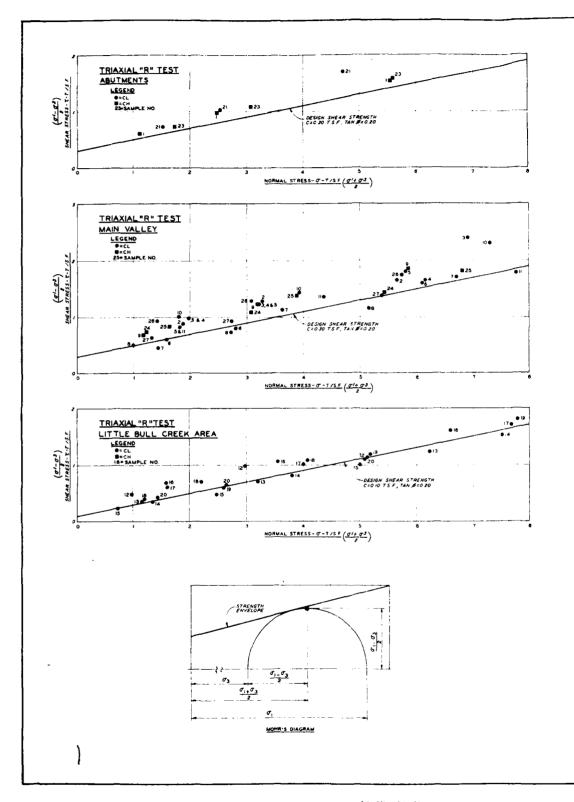
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OSCIPTION
PERSONS
USAGE HOUR BASIN
HILLSDALE LAKE
BIG HOLL CREEK

TEST DATA SUMMARY
FOUNDATION OVERBURDEN
"S" AND ATTERBERG LIMIT TESTS
In 60 sheets
PARCH 1871
AAMA VARCH 187







SYMBOL HOLE SAMPLE DEPTH

1 01-34 5-13
21 01-36 6-03-9
22 01-39 8-74-5
23 8-61 6-13-9

MBOL HOLE SAMPLE DEPTH NUMBER D

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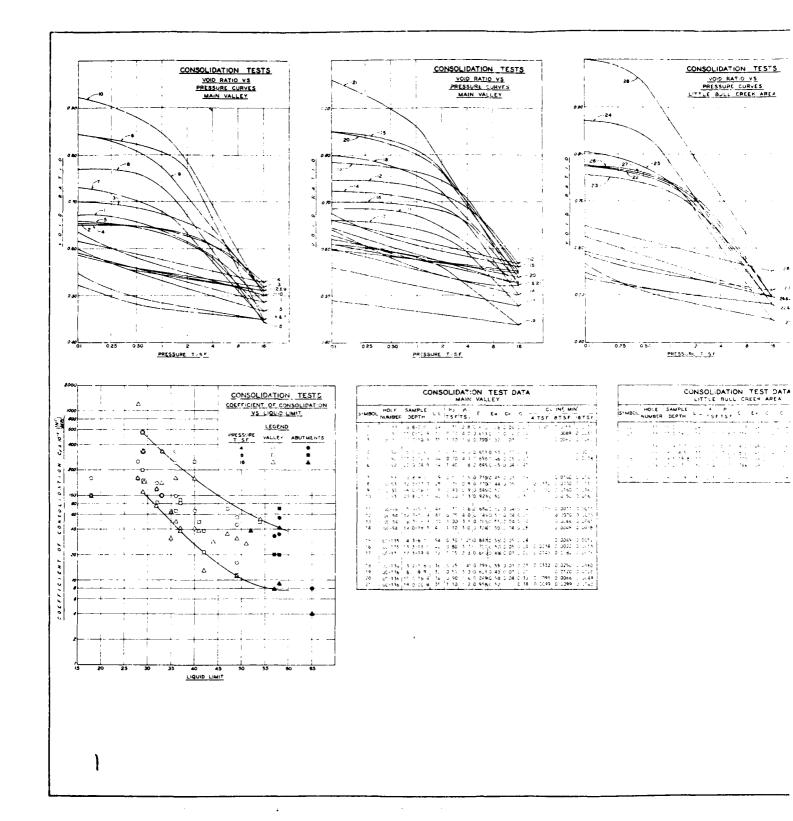
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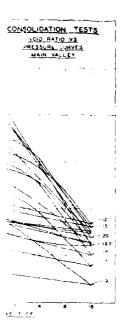
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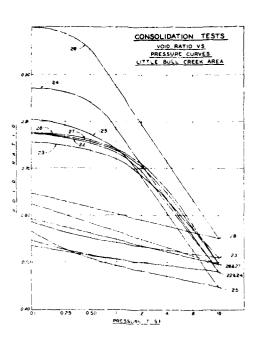
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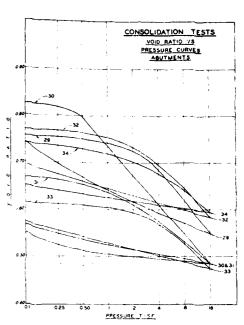
4E 46 TH 2-720

DESCRIPTION.
REVISIONS
OSAGE RIVER BASIN
HILLSDALE LAKE
BIG BULL CREEK
TEST DATA SUMMARY
FOUNDATION OVERBURDEN
"R" TESTS
Shame No. 8









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NSOLI	NOTA	TEST	DATA
	JAIN VAL	LEY	

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11 (1 + 2)
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5 9 6 7737 44 3/251, 73 6 3310 0 3210 0 773, 1 9 3 5450 57 6 23 1 1 31 1 1560 1167 2 1 3 0 9290 50 0 3 50 0 2630 0 265
* 1 9 0 845 0 57
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. T 4 3 0 1492 51 6 34 6 75 9 2020 3 2035
1/ 1 1 0 1850 55 0.04 0 30 0 0.66 0 L041
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SIMBOL	HOLE	SAMPLE DEPTH	7	•	P.		_			c.	IN' M	N:
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	4.	7 4 5 3		1.00	3.550	6.0	0.43	, ,	2.76	3 557	3 385	33.
	1.6	6 8 5	4.	6.31	1.0	3.6	0.45	5 14	0 11		5 6513	v 6 - 3.2
		14 f - 19 g									2.3.3.	1.58
	. 56	21.2523	٠,	1.40	7.20	786	4	2 .5	6.2"			
. 8	200	, ,	31	U 30	9.4	236	es:					

	HOLE	SAMPLE		Po	Ρ.			Ţ.,		Cv	(IN'/ME	N-
310000	NUMBER	DLPTH		TSF	TSF					4 75F	BTSF	ieTsf
Q	. 4+	441	Ŀ	3.3.	2.5	E 755	5 15	0 04	0 24		0 2008	0 0004
12 V	<del>(</del> ;	2 / 4 2 / 4 /	;• \$8	's 25	1 8	D 425	C 49	9 25	0 23 6 1e	0 4055	טיסס פ	J 904*
٠.	1.158	5454		; 4,		0 175	. 58	о сь	Ç 59	0 2055	0 0050	0 360
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54		55.19	۲.	5.30	, s	k 730	10.51	3 61	e 14	6 3033	0.0020	. 0 0006

DISCRIPTION DATE APPO.

REVISIONS

OSAGE RIVER BASIN

HILLSDALE LAKE

BIG BULL CREEK

TEST DATA SUMMARY

FOUNDATION OVERBURDEN

CONSOLIDATION TESTS

IN 60 sheets CORPS OF ENGINEERS KANSAS CITY DISTRICT

Submitted

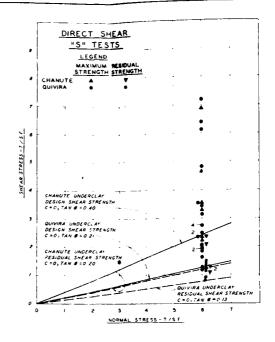
COST DAMS & FOURDAY FORE SECTOMMEND FOR R. K. B. L. R. M.

CHEFT POWERFROM & MAPLE OF CHEFTED BY

MANERINE DM-0-15-191

		R		HEAR TE	ST DATA	
SYMBOL	SAMPLE NO	SAMPLE DEPTH	DRY DENSITY	MOISTURE	HORIZONTAL . DEFORMATION AT FAILURE	GEOLOGIC MEMBEH
_ A*.	UC -50-3	19 2 - 20 5	935	_175	0.517	Chanute Underclay
- <u>B</u>	uć - 59-i uc - 59-2	23 3 24 8	131 0 132 5	10 5	0 0 (4 0 0 34	Chanute Chanute
Ď.	UC - 59-2	26 7.281	134 0	80	€ 030	Chanute
	UC-59-5 UC-59-6	416-431	119.5 122.5	14.5	0.016 0.021	Chanute bilderolay Chanute
H .	UC -59-7 UC - 59-9	475-452 623 638	139.0	8 0 8 5	0 009 0 015	Chanyte Guivina
	UC-92-2 UC-92-3	378-390 410-424	1270 132.0	14.5 17.0	0050 052	Chanute Chanute

* Note: Hole No UC-50 located on right abulment of gam



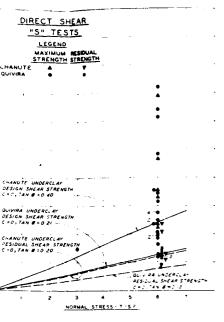
	SAMPLE -	(NIT)	AL CONDIT	ONS	GEOLOGIC
	DEPTH	DRY DENSITY	MOIS TURÉ CONTENT	SATURATION	MEMBER
U 51	[290:362]	=	200	. 74	Gursa
59	[1 8-53]	1380	0.8	100 [	Jhanute
	38 0 386 453 458	1090 1280	75	63 91	Chanute Chanute
C 14 / C - 4 C - 4 C - 4 C - 14 / C - 14 / C - 14 / C - 14 /	28 0-28 3 -5 7 -28 6 -5 7 -28 6 -7 -30 8 -7 -30 3 -7 -30 3 -		. II C	85 100 82 78 97 97 90 75	Quivina Quivina Quivina Quivina Quivina Quivina Quivina Quivina Quivina
4.	31 7 - 3 - 1 74 0 - 34 3 14 9 - 35 3	20 3 12 5 0	16 °. 15 () .3 5	89 99 99	Guivita Guivita Guivita
7:143	[30 0+301] [33 0 -301]	is er	1 15.5 1 15.5 1 =	34	Gulvins Gulvins
Ç-144	573-574 574-575 595-603	: :: 34 (i	11.0	. 00 : 	Gulvir s Gulvira Quakira

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Raytown comestore Raytowa Emestone	
inariute Shale Chanute Shale Shile	
Guira Shale	: de h
	'n

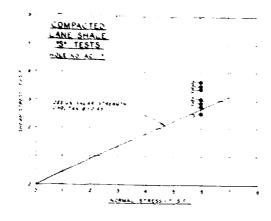
15'1 35 18 8 OF 11'S

^{*}Test procedure with a content of the content of th

⁽⁾ maintaile on a more than the



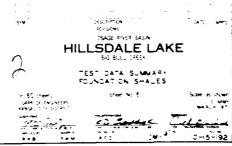
E SAMPLE -	I NIT	AL CONDIT	ONS	SECLIBE
DEPTH	DENSITY	MOIS TURE CONTENT	SATURATION	VENBER
363	145	100	<del></del>	1
A-53	138 %	e 5	1 127 -	.141.16
35 7-346 45 : 458	129.0 12 <b>8</b> .0	75 105	63 91	inan.e
57.263 57.288 51.28 51.28	117.0 1300 1300 1381	14.0 11.0 9.5 1.95	. 85 CC #2	30,004 - 30,004 - 20,009 - 20,000
14 9 47 0 14 9 50 5 14 9 50 3 11 1 13	30 0 1310 1215 130 0	12 1: ( 9 C 8 C 2 S	9. 71	3.453 <u>- 3.455</u> 3.453 3.453 3.453
3-7-3-5 740-343 543-353	1200 1200 1250	16 5 15 0 13 5	99 99 86	รักษาร รักษาร รักษาร
, 6.5. <b>3.</b> 5	175	1.15		\$
Ha 320	ne C	155	34	Seens
513-514  614-015  695-603	92.9 31 34.0	. II 5 . IO 6	. 50 	Suira Suira Quara

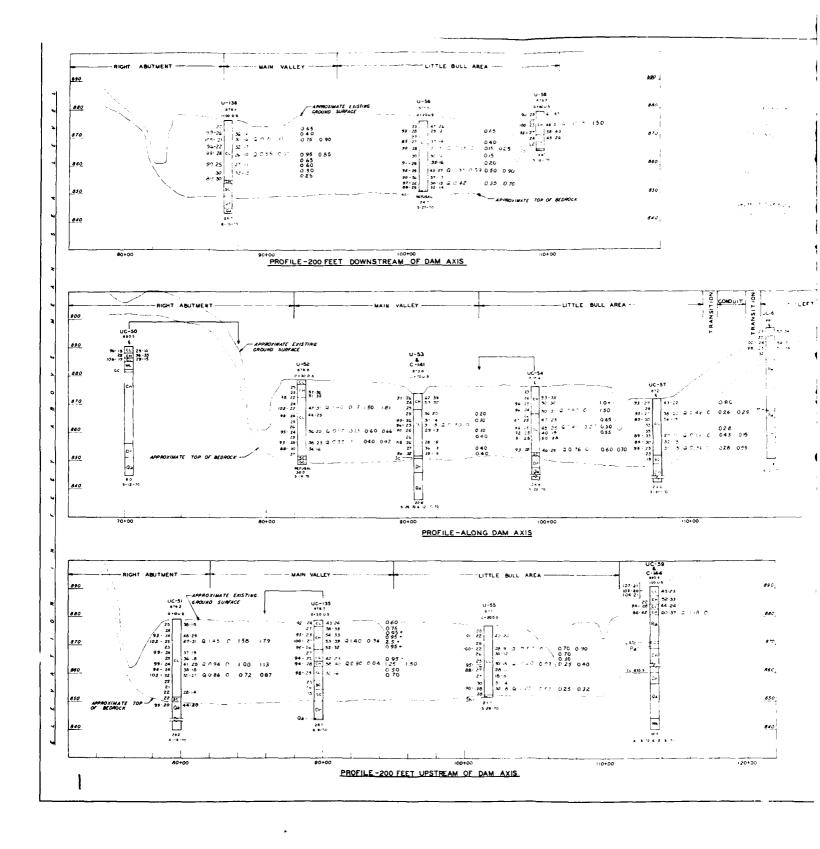


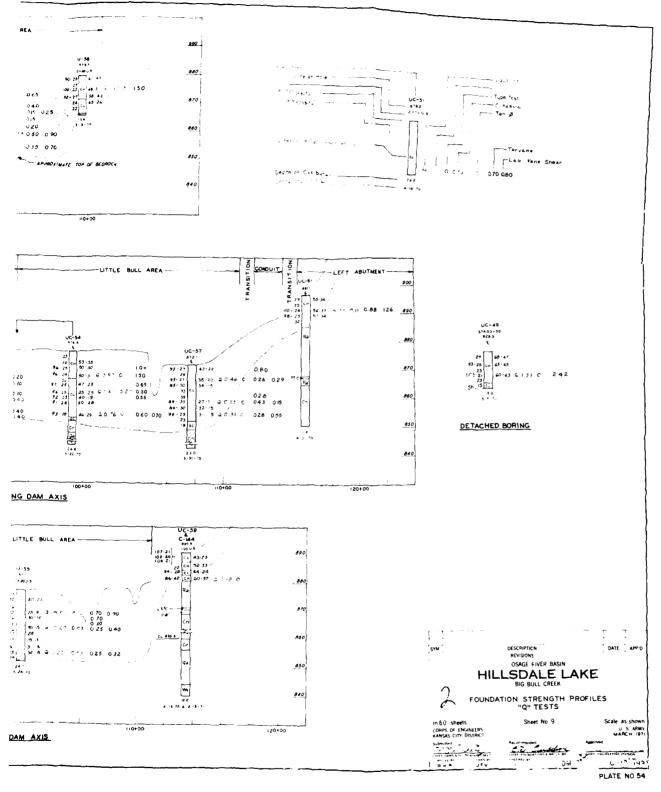
SAMP_E	C L A	35:F	CAT	>	N*A	. 2252	
SEPTH	SYM	L L	PL	Þ	CENS	W0157	SA"
187 34 9		3.	23	1	· .		3.4
128-434		3.					- ; ;
154 40	` :: . `	3.2	24	٠.	· :	- • · ·	- 12
278-681	. ;	•			- <u>'</u>	:-	; •
		- 73		· ;-	* ** :	- 11-	٠. :
4 3 . 75 3	. Ç.,	- 13	- :	ę.		- 44 -	- 3
	ž	77.	-::-	٠.	- ;-	- E; -	2.3

BEDACCA	ROCK	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TONS/FT 2			2 04° m -83	F 5~	MC:5" LRE	1347647 #8 1-7	WETT HIE DRY HI 3400 FID14		
UNIT NAME	TYPE	NO TESTS	AVG	WAX	<b>U</b> -4	%3 78575	4.5	-E3*5	4+3	(173	4759AGE 4
Lane Inale	. Sr .	- 3	43.5	380	1						
Telephone . Telephone	1		41	e à .							
Pagrang - mestine	5.	4	2 :	. 4 :			٠.		5.7		
<u>i</u> ragula jama e	. Sali Sis	9	79.8	- <del>1</del> 5	. F40			÷.			, te
Charute Shale	5.	2.2	499	1030	5.0		41.1			-	11 4
Chanute Chale	Shunder: ag	5 '	2.2	2 .	0.0		141	÷	2.3	÷ .	_ , ; ; , _ 2,
Guara Stale		4	45.5	95.7	43.		3.3.5	4	4.5		7
Sirra Stae	Ch Shaerday			28.0	5.1	4	11.			٠,	
Nes Graie		- 6	46.6	3.5.5		1.5	404		٠		
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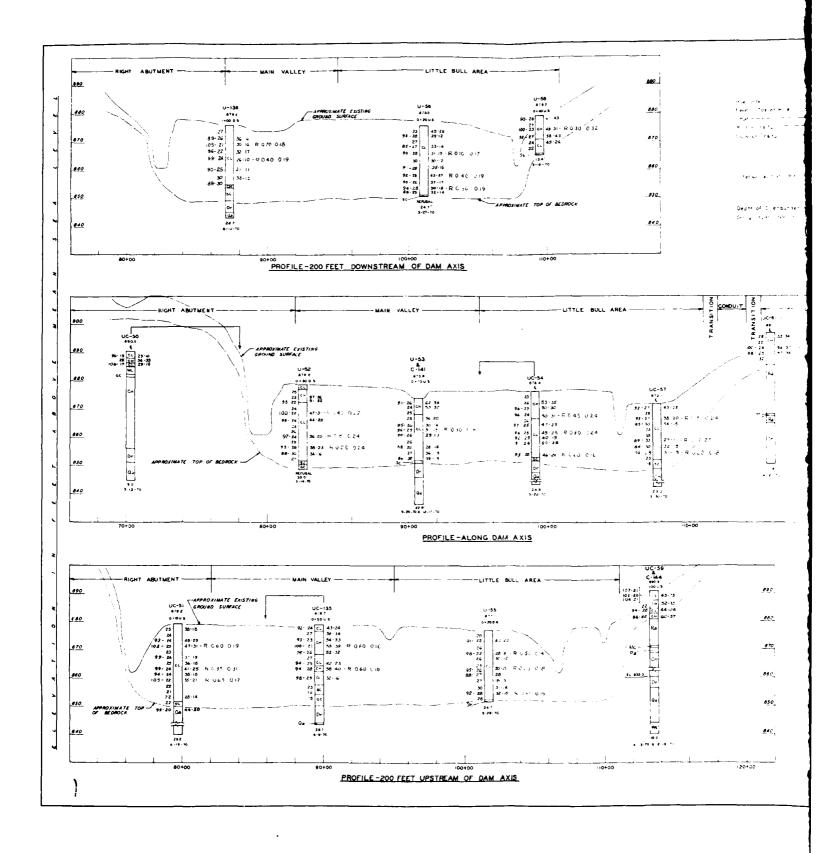
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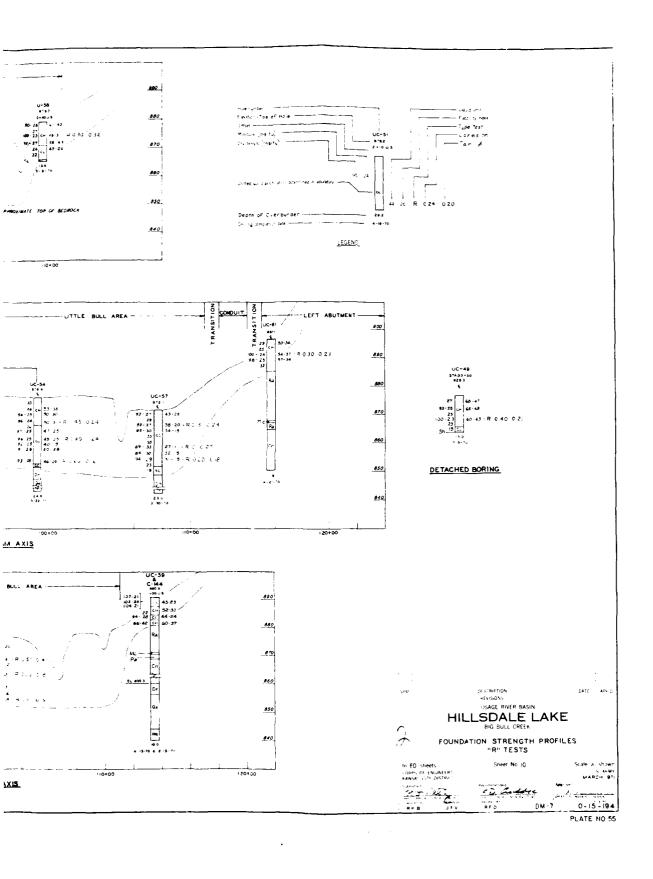


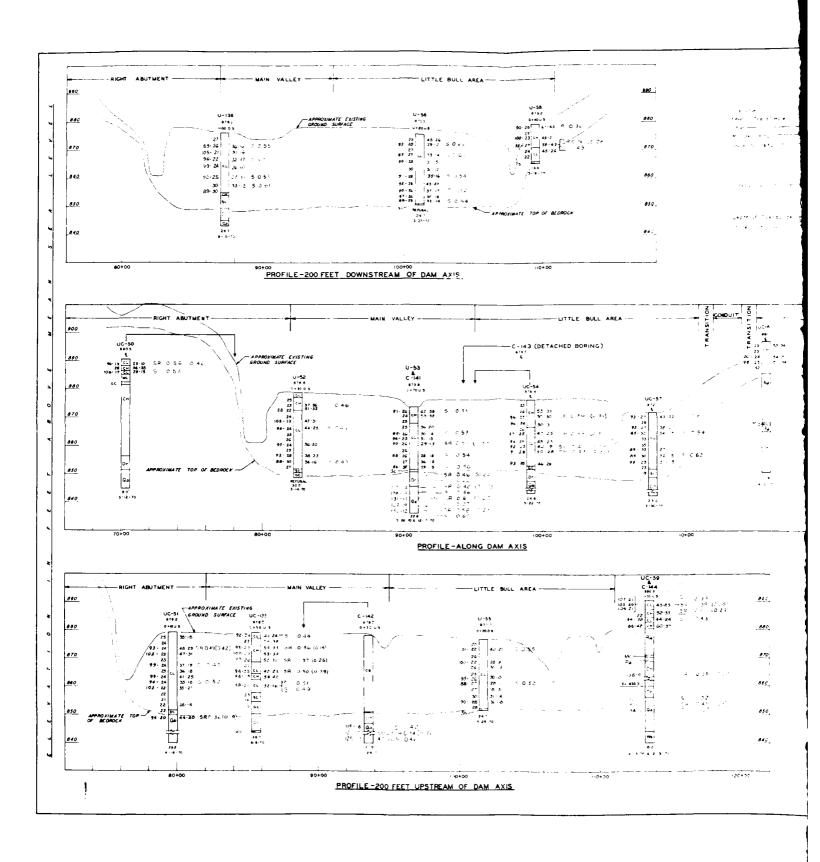




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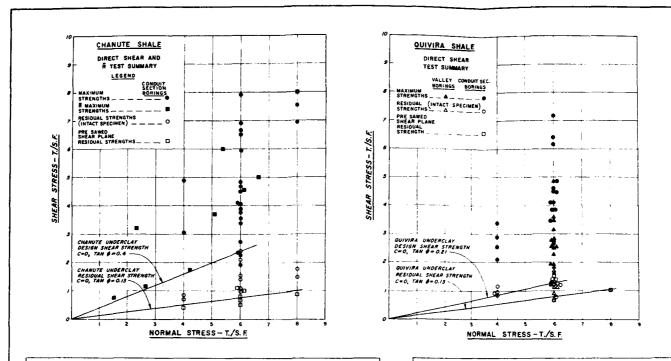




AD-A169 863 3/4 UNCLASSIFIED NL



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART



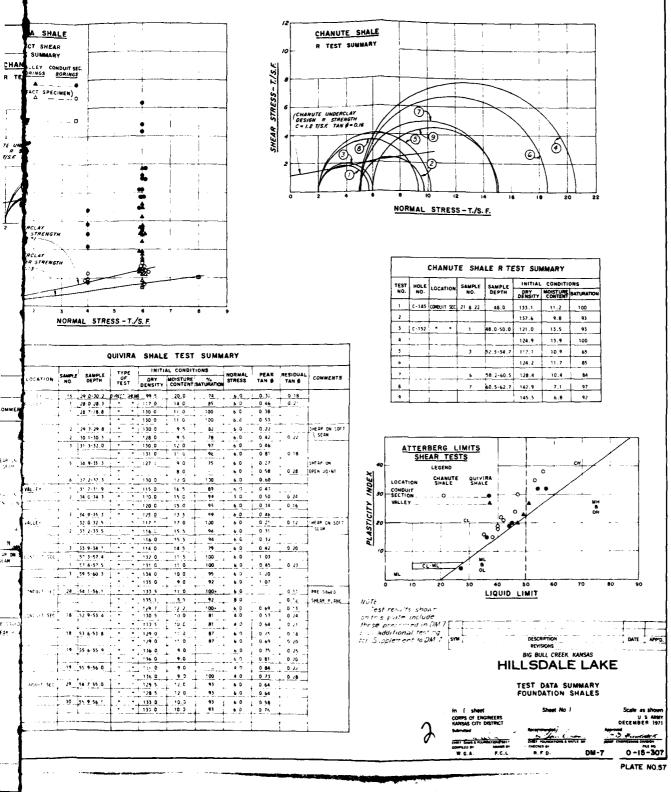
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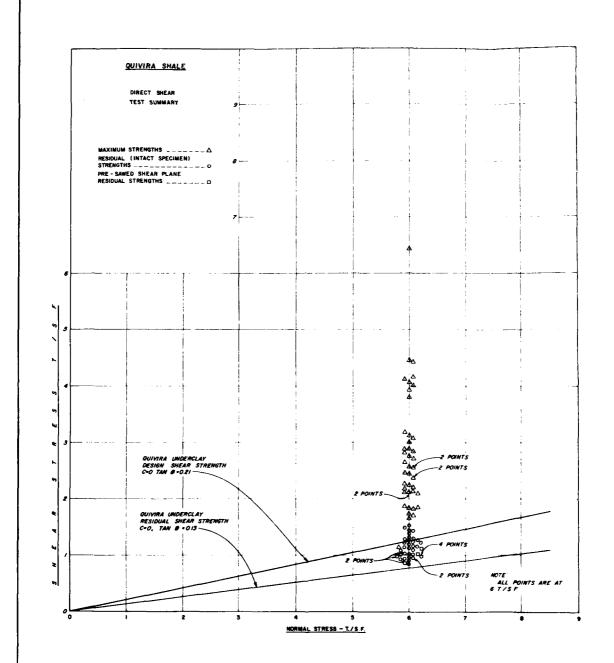
	l l	SAMPLE	SAMPLE	TYPE	INIT	IAL COND		NORMAL I	PEAK	RESIDUAL	
HOLE NO.	LOCATION	NO.	PEPTH	TEST	DRY DENSITY	MOISTURE CONTENT	% SATURATION	STRESS	TAN Ø	TAN Ø	COMMENTS
UC-59	COMOUIT SEC.		51.8-53.1	DIRECT SHEAR	138.0	8.0	100	6.0	0.39	0.23	
					138.0	8.0	100	6.0	0.38	0.18	
U-60	COMBUIT SEC.	3	38.0-38.6		129.0	7.5	63	6.0	0.78	0.34	
				• •	129.0	7.5	62	6.0	1 :5	0.40	
		_ 5	45.3-45.8		128.5	10.5	100	6.0	0.59		
		Ĺ			128.5	10.5	100	6.0	0.56	i	
		7	54.2-54.5		132.0	10.5	98	6.0		0.08	PRE-SAULE
				•	132.0	10.5	98	6.0		0 17	SHEEP PLANE
C-145	COMOUIT SEC.	13	33 3-34.9		126.3	11.8	93	4.0	0 76	0.18	
					125 2	13.1	99	6.0	1,11	0.16	
					124.6	12.6	94	8.0	0.87	0.19	TEST ON LO
			33.7-34.1		119.6	13.9	90	6.0	0.46		SUICKENSIC
		. 14	14.9-36.8		121.6	14.1	89	4.0		0 10	PRE SAVED
					124.0	13.0	89	6.0		0.13	SHEAR
		i .			124.9	13.7	86	8.0			PLAME
		21 & 22	48.0	Ř	133.1	11.2	100	1.5	G.48	t •	
					137.6	9.8	93	4 2	0.41		
C-146	CONDUIT SEC	5	29.4-30.9	DIRECT SHEAR	134.2	10.4	100	4.0	1.22	0.21	
					135.9	9.5	95	6.0	32	0 25	
				1.	131.8	9 5	86	8.0	0.94	0.22	
					130.9	10.8	96	6 D	0.80		STRESS
		6	30.9-32.9		121.8	14.3	95	6.0	1.09	,	CONTROLLED
					121.7	14 9	99	6.0	0.99		\
					119.2	16.2	100	6 0	0 63		
C-151	COMBUIT SEC	1	14,3-14.5		123.0	13.5	86	6.0	0.67	0 25	MUNCIE CREEK
		,	18 5-18.6	† T	126.0	13.0	94	6.0	0.32		SHALE
		16	34.0-34 4		125.3	13.0	95	6.0	- 207 -	0.18	PRE SAWED
					125.3	13.0	95	6.0			SHEAR PLANE
		18	37.0-37.4		122.0	14.5	92.5	6.0	0.68	+	
			32 D-11 424	T	122.0	14.5	92.5	6.0	0.75		
		19	38,9-59,1		124.5	13.0	96	6.0	0 65		
				† <del>  </del>	124.5	13.0	96	6.0	0.69	<del>!</del> ,	
C-152	COMBUIT SEC.	,	48.0-50.0	ñ	.21 0	13.5	93	27	0.43	† *	DEPTH ALDMG
					:24.9	13 9	100	8.0	1.00		45° ANG F
		3	52.5-54.7	†	17.1	10.9	- 100	2 1	1.37	1	HCLE
		-			124.2	11.7	85	5.4	1.12	<del>:</del> ₁	
			58.2-60.5		128.4	10.4	84	6.6	0.75	+	
			60.5-62.7	<del></del>	142.9	7.1	97	5 1	0.73		
				<del></del>	145 5	6.8	92	- ; ;	0.75	<del> </del> +	
		+		+				- '	.,,,,	L	

				TYPE	INITI	AL CONDIT	IONS			RE
HOLE	LOCATION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH	OF TEST	DRY DENSITY	MOISTURE	SATURATION	NORMAL	TAN Ø	1
U-51	VALUEY	15	29 0-30 2	DIRECT SHEAR	99 5	20.0	74	. 60	0 1.	
5 141	VALLEY	1	28.0 28.3		**70	14 0	85	6.2	3 46	
			28 7:29.8		130 0	11.0	:00	6 D	0.38	
		L.,		·	130.0	1.0	120	€ €	0.53	_
		2	29 7 29 8		130 0	9.5	82	<b>6</b> 0	9 22	
	·		30 1-30 3	* "	128 0	9.5	78	6.0	0.42	
		. ,	31 3-32 0		130 0	12.0	97	6.0	6.46	
			<u> </u>	1:- ".	131.0	1 0	94	6 C	. 0 e'	
		5 .	34 9-33 . 3	<u> </u>	. : 27 :	9.0	75	60	0.77	
		ĺ		Τ		8.0	. : .	6.0	0.58	
		6	37.2-37.3	L	130.0	1, 0	100	6.0	0 60	_
r-142	VALLE !		51 7-3: 9		115 0	16.5	89	<u> </u>	6.43	-+-
		1 2	34 0 34 3	I :	170.0	15.0	99	3 0	0.52	
		Ι			120 C	15.0	95	6.0	0 14	
		3	34 9-35 3	7	125 0	13.5	0.0	60	0.46	
C 143	VALLE	; ;	32.0 32.5		117 5	17.0	100	+ D	0.21	
	,	_ ₹	33.2-33.5		116.0	-5 5	94	60	0.31	_
					:16 0	15.5	94	60	0.32	
		3	33.9-34.1	T	114 0	14.5	79	6.0	D 42	
C-144	COMPUT: SEC		5" 3-57.4		*32 0		100	¢ 0	1 03	
		1	57 4-57.5		131 0	11 0	100	b_0	0.45	
		,	59.5-60.3		134 D	10 0	95	6 0	1.20	
			•		135 0	90	97	6.0	1 07	:
(-145	CONDUIT SEC.	74	54 1-56.1		133.5	11.0	100	6.0		7
					135.1	4.9	92	8.0		-
			7	T - '-	129.7	2.2	- 00	6.0	0 69	-
C-146	CONDUIT SEC	18	52.9-53.4	T: •	130 5	-0.0		4.0	0.53	-
		† ·-	· ·	1 - •	130 5	10 0	81	4.0	3 64	ī
		10	53 6-53.8		129 0	. 1:0	87	6.0	0.75	•
			· ·	1	29 0	• 0	87	6.0	0.69	
		19	55.6-55.9		136.0	9.0		. 0	0.74	
			*· ·	†	36 0	9.0		6.0	0 81	- 4
		19	5: 9-56 0		0	9 6		4 0	C 84	+
			1 =	<b>—</b>	136 0		100	4 0	0.73	-
C-151	COMPUT SEC.	29	54 7-55.0	1	*29.5	•	93	6.0	0 64	+
1			•	†··	28.5	12.0	• • • •	6.0	0 64	7
		30	55.9.56.1	1	133.0	10.3	9)	6.0	0.58	1
			+ ~ 2. *Y		13) 0	10 3	93		0 7h	•
			·		· - '-	<b></b>	1		-	-+-

SHEAR STRESS- T./S.F.

8





HOLE STATION HANG P-87-2 87+65 6+16 P-94-5 93+95 P-104+3 104+27 C-454 91+50 C-457 88+50 TP-460 104+15 TP-461 102+80 3+50 0+04 ( 0+05 0+05 T7-469 94+22 0+81 TP-470 94+24 0+8 TP-471 94+18 0+81

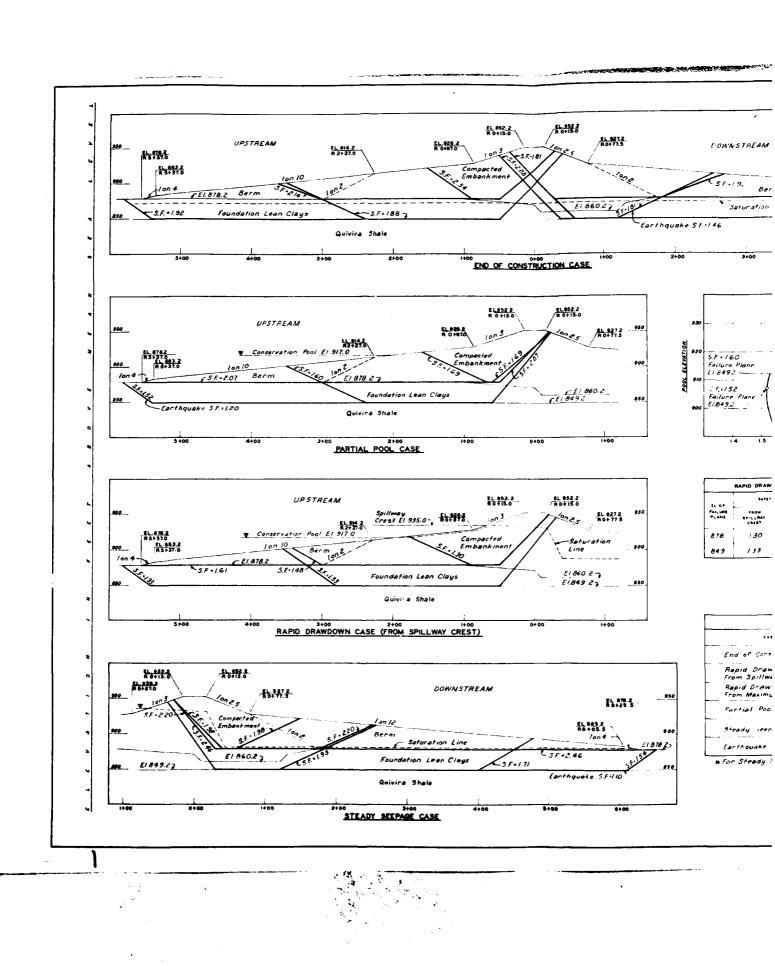
-- 2 POINTS -2 POINTS NOTE: ALL POINTS ARE AT 6 T/S E

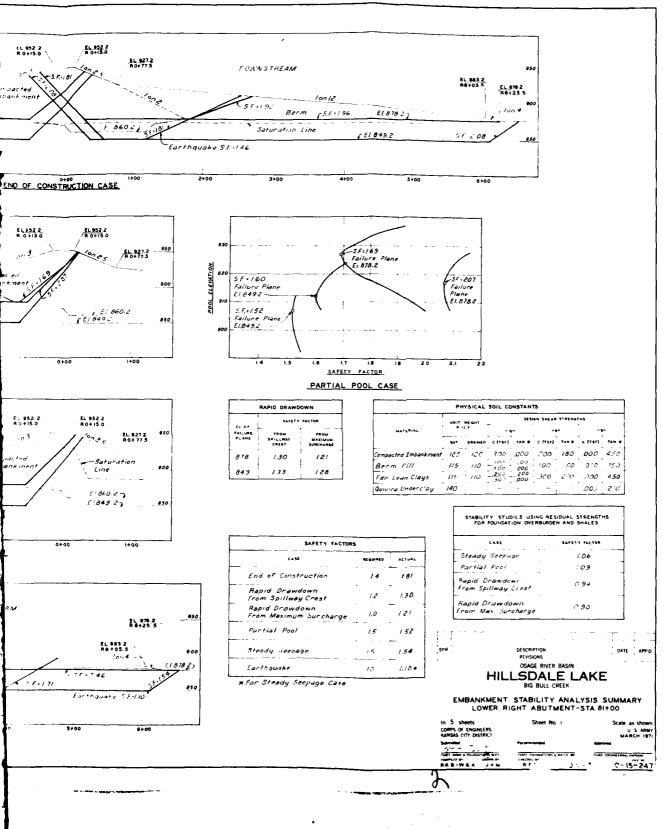
				QUIVIRA	SHAL	E DIREC	T SHEA	R TEST	SUMM	ARY	
		1 1			L	INTIAL C	ONDITIONS			·	
HOLE NUMBER	STATION	RANGE	SAMPLE NUMBER		DRY	MICHSTURE CONTENT	% SAT-	LIQUID	PEAK TAN 8	RESIDUAL TAN #	COMMENTS
P-75-2	75+10	6+100		241-246	102 8	25.3	94	56	0.40	:	
	•	•	٠,	24 1-246	100 7	23.6	91	56	0.35		
	•			24 1-246	104 8	\$10	89	56		014	Pre-sawed shear plane
	•		' 1	24 +-24 6	107.2	21.3	95	56	041	Q16	
P-78-1	78+30	3+60 U	2	270-272	115 2	173	93	34	0.35	018	
	•		. 2	270-272	115.7	17.0	92	54	0.41	0.6	
			2	274-276	1170	177	99	54	0 38	016	
			. 5	275-277	123 1	14.2	93	54	-	0.16	No page on 8-
			2	270-272	1170	17.3	97	54	_	021	Equipment maifunction.
P-86 - I	86+40	3+20 D	• .	30.8-313	121 6	140	92	42	0.66		
		•		30 8-313	123 9	12.9	90	42	069		
				30 8-34.3		12.9	69	42	0.68	0.24	
				30.8-313		15.0	98	42	067	022	
			. 3	33.2-334		17 8	100*	47	0 74	0 20	
			. 3	33.2-334		13 9	100	47	0 74	0.16	
P-87-2	87+65	6+10 D		31 8	110 2	14.8	73	44	0.44	0 20	
			1	34 8	120 8	15 3	99	44	107	0.25	
			2	33.6	1173	15.4	89	50	043	017	•
			2	33.6	115 8	17.6	90	50	0.36	017	•
			2	334	106 2	20 a	91	50	_	0.17	No peak for 8 -Equipment matfunction
-94-2	95+09	5+50U		28.8 - 293	110 6	154	74	42		0 19	Pre-squed
			1	288-293	115.8	16.1	89	42	_	0 17	shear plane
			2	29.4	H6.2	15.6	84	52	035	0 16	
			2	29.4	115 8	15 9	85	52	0.31	0 16	
-94-3	93+95	3+50U	1	295-297	114 3	16 2	86	46	040	· -	
				29 5-297	116.9	16 9	95	46	0.51	020	•
			1	29.5-297	118 4	16.4	96	46	0.48	019	
			2	309-312		200	89	54	0 35	0 23	
			2	30.9-31 2	1170	172	100*	54	0 36	0 16	•
94-8	93+58	0+80U		30 6	117 2	16.7	98	44	070	0 25	·
			. !	_306	114.5	15.8	86	44	053	022	•
-94-16	93+95	3+500	. 2	29 8	117 1	17.4	100*	55	046	0 20	
			. 2	29 8	119.4	15.7	. 97	55	046	0.16	
-104-7	103+95	0+80 U	, 1	28.8	114.4	18 2	100	52	028	014	
			. ' .	28 8	113 9	173	94	52	030	016	•
	104+27	3+500	. 2	30.6	116.4	15.8	90	58	. —	0 17	No peak for 8 - Equipment malfunction
-454	91+50	0+040	. ' .	410~560	112 5	180	90	52	047	019	6" wax drilled from top of
-457	68+50		. 2 .		113 9	16.5	88	57	0 20	. 016	Drum Lanestone
P-460	104415	D+05D		0.67-133	114.5	180	94	51	0 2 9	0.15	6" cylinder handcut from bottom
P-461	102+80	0+05U	. ' .	0.83-111	113.5	177	91	52	0 28	0 16	d cutaff trench
			. ' .	111-139	115 6	16 1	. 87	52	0.47		12° block handcut from bottom of
			- 1 .	1 39-167	120 6	15.0	92	49	0 4 3		cutoff trenck
P-463	100+70	0+1850	. ' .	0 30	111 3	172	. 87	48	. 043	. 021	-
			. ' .	0 50	114 2	17.6	. 95	57	0 50	0 18	-
P-464	100+67	0+18 50	. ' .	0.10	114 0	15.6	. 84 .	43	0 52		
<del></del> ·			1. 1.	0.30	116.4	16.0	91	49	0 37	0 19	6" cylinders handout from
P-465	103+91	0+18.50	. ! .	025	109 1	19.7	92	. 44	0 63	0 24	sidewall of outoff trench
			. ' .	_0.40	105.9	20.9	90	55	. 0 48	. 021	-
7-469	94+22	O+18.50	. ' .	0 40	109.9	19.8	92	65	0 31	0 17	
P-470	94+24	0+18.50		040	110.7	19.9	9.5	63	0 36	0 17	-
P-471	94+18	0+18.50	ļ .	050	1067	19.9	87	64	0 31	. 0 16	•
			١.						1		NOTE ALL TESTS WERE RUN WITH

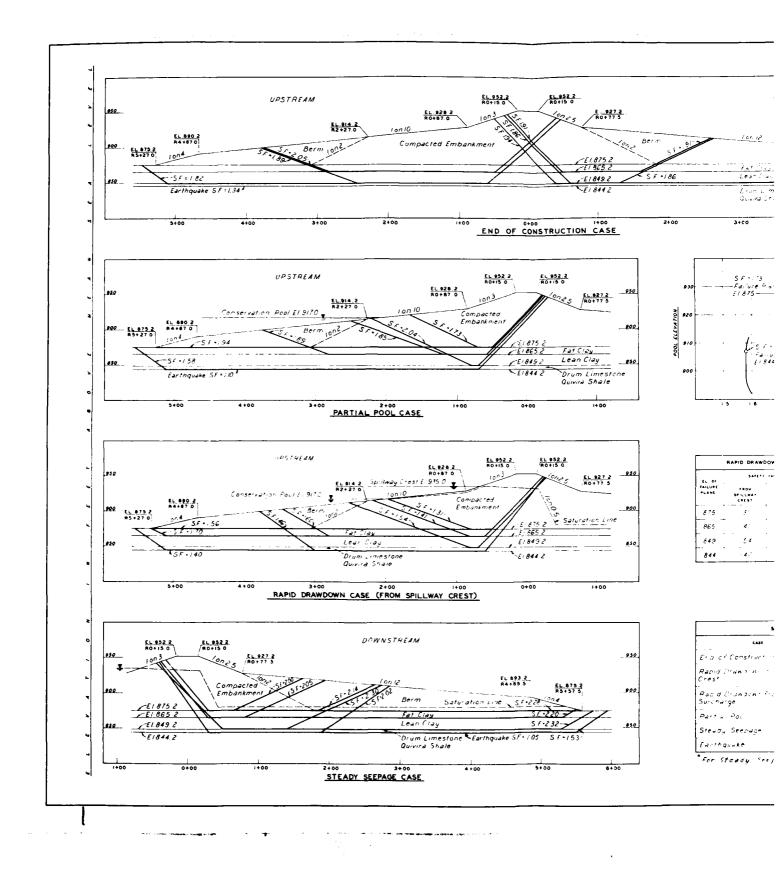
DESCRIPTION
REVISIONS
BIG BULL CREEK KANSAS
HILLSDALE LAKE

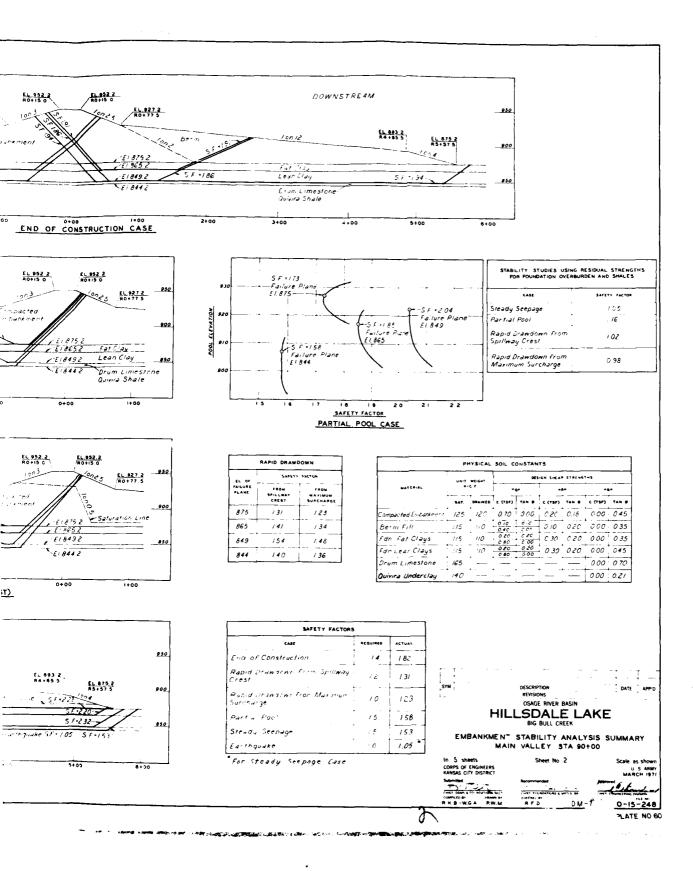
TEST DATE SUMMARY QUIVIRA SHALE (1977 TESTS)

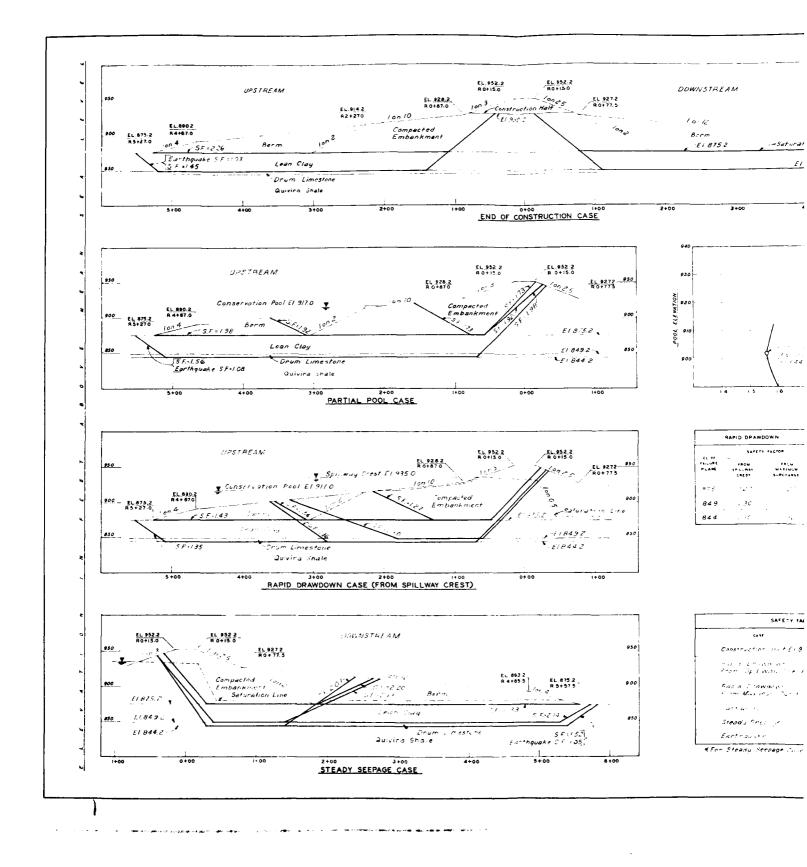
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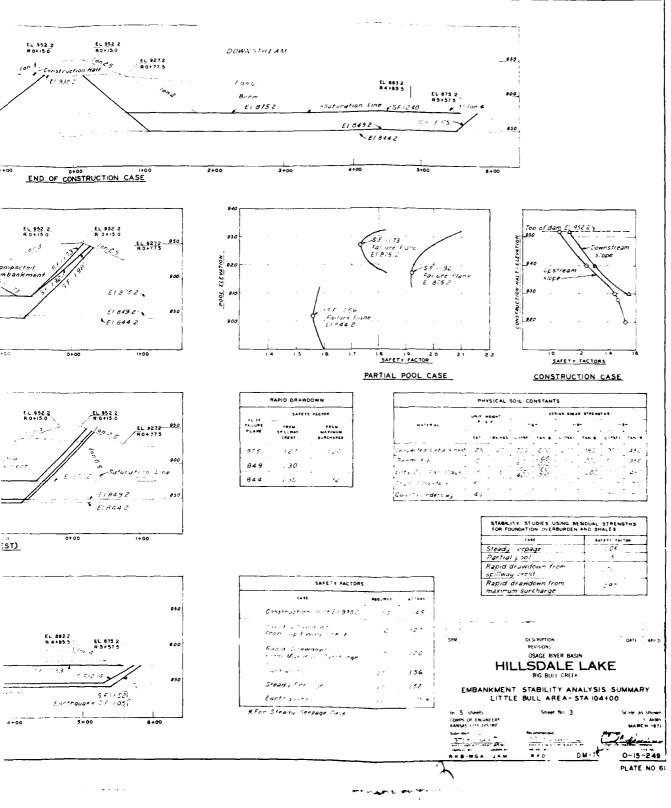


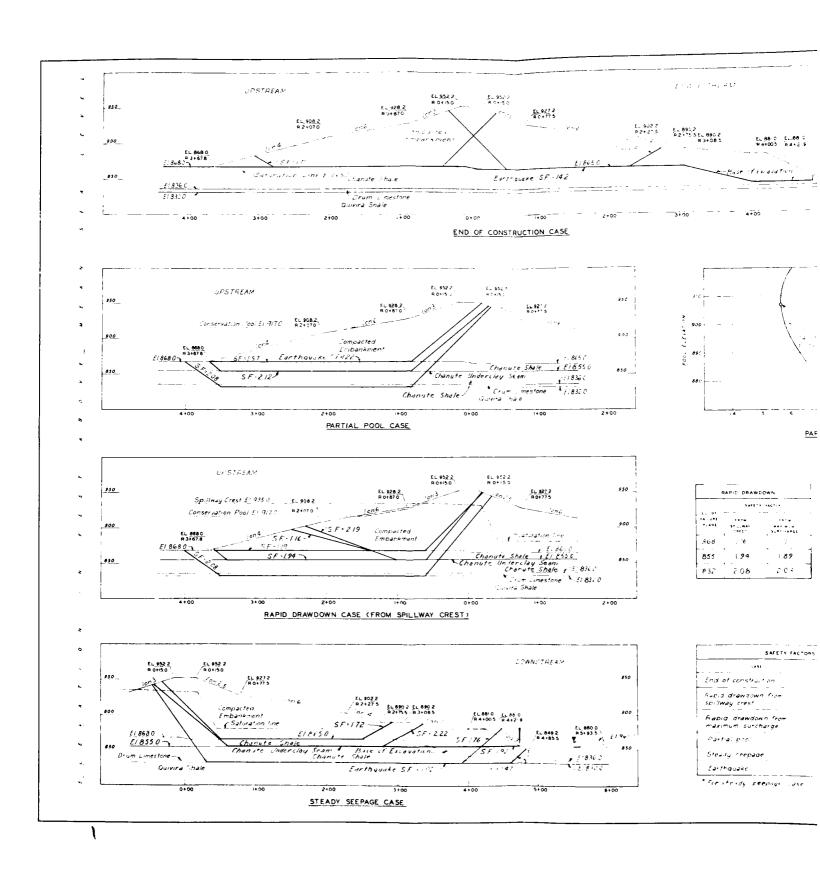


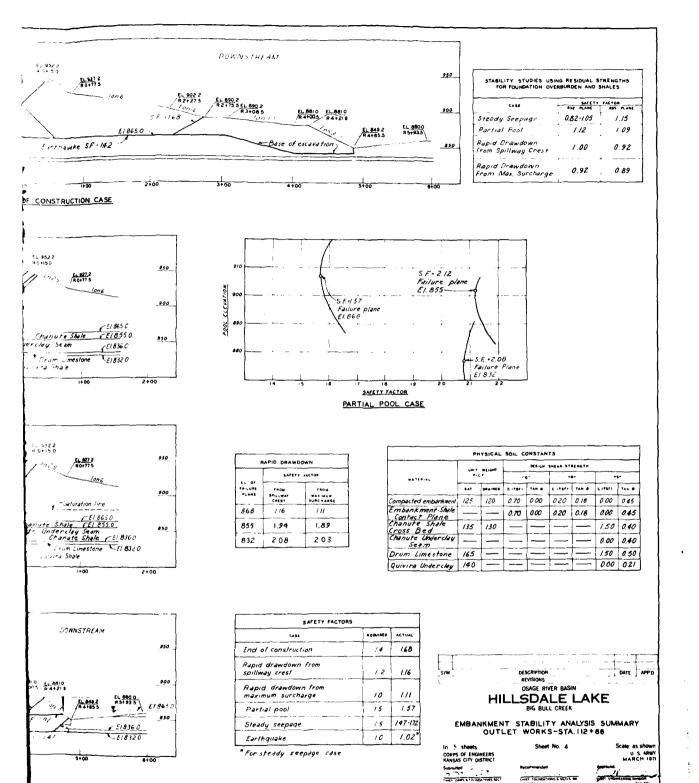








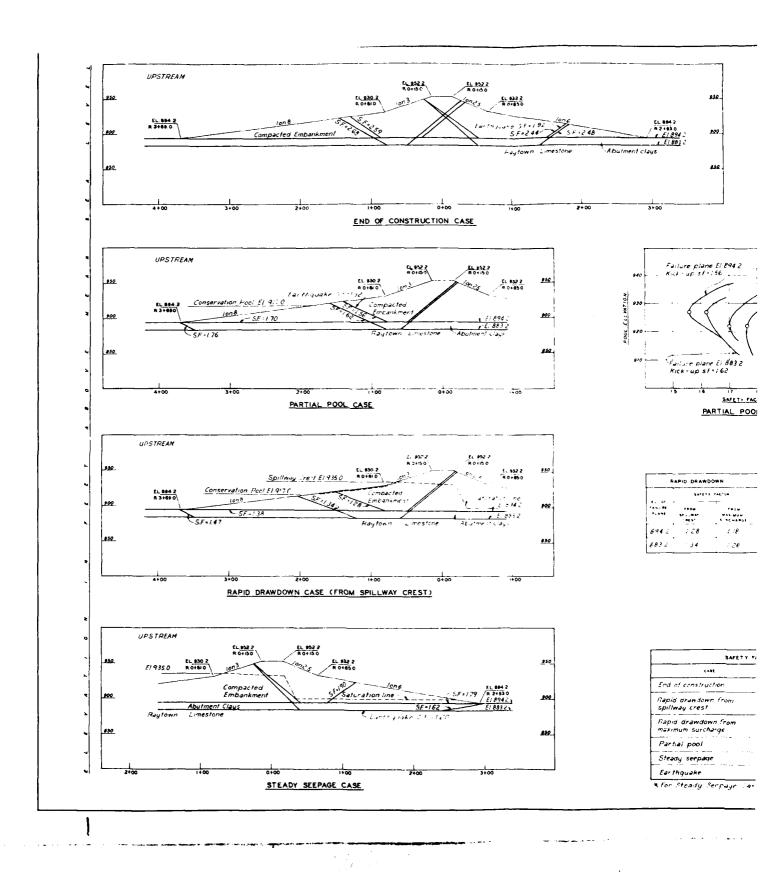


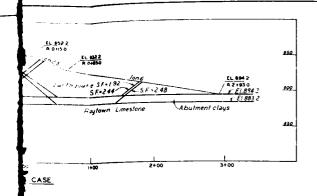


COMPLETED TO COMPLETE  $\mathcal{F}$ 

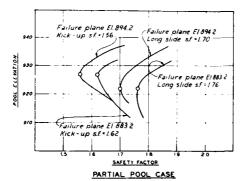
0-15-230

PLATE NO. 6.









FOR FOUNDATION OVERBURDEN AND SHALES						
CA96	SAFETT FACTOR					
Steady seepage	127					
Partial pool	/37					
Papid drawdown from spiliway crest	110					
Rapid drawdown from max surcharge	/ 03					

Ec 952 2 8 0 1 15 0	1
EL 932 2	950
Lateration line	100
11 utment clays	
	#50

RAPID DRAWDOWN								
	SAFET	FACTOR						
FL OF FAILURE PLANE	FROM SP'LLWAF CREST	PROM MATIMUM SURC HARGI						
8942	128	118						
883.2	134	1 / 26						

					RENGTH		
#/C F						*5"	
	DANHED	C (137)	7AW .	C (15F)	-	C +194	TAM #
25	120	700	200	200	180	000	450
20	115	900	000	300	200	ooc	350
65	†			<u> </u>		000	700
	1		-				1
			+·			1	<del> </del>
	2 <b>5</b> 20	25 120 20 115	25 120 700 20 115 900	25 120 700 300 20 115 900 000	25 120 700 300 2 <b>00</b> 20 115 900 000 3 <b>00</b>	25 120 700 300 2 <b>00</b> 180 20 115 900 000 3 <b>00</b> 200	25 120 700 300 200 180 000 20 115 900 000 300 200 000

	<u>#50</u>
EL 884 2 EL 894 2 EL 883 2	.100
	<b>850</b>

45001

SAFETY FACTORS						
CADE	BEGVIRED	ACTUAL				
End of construction	i. #	244				
Rapid drawdown from spillway crest	1.2	178				
Rapid drawdown from maximum surcharge	10	//A				
Partial pool	/5	156				
Steady seepage	7.5	.6.2				
Earthquake	10	120				

* For Steady Serpage Case

DESCRIPTION
REVISIONS
GSAGE RIVER BASIN
HILLSDALE LAKE
BIG BULL CREEK

EMBANKMENT STABILITY ANALYSIS SUMMARY LEFT ABUTMENT-STA. 115+00

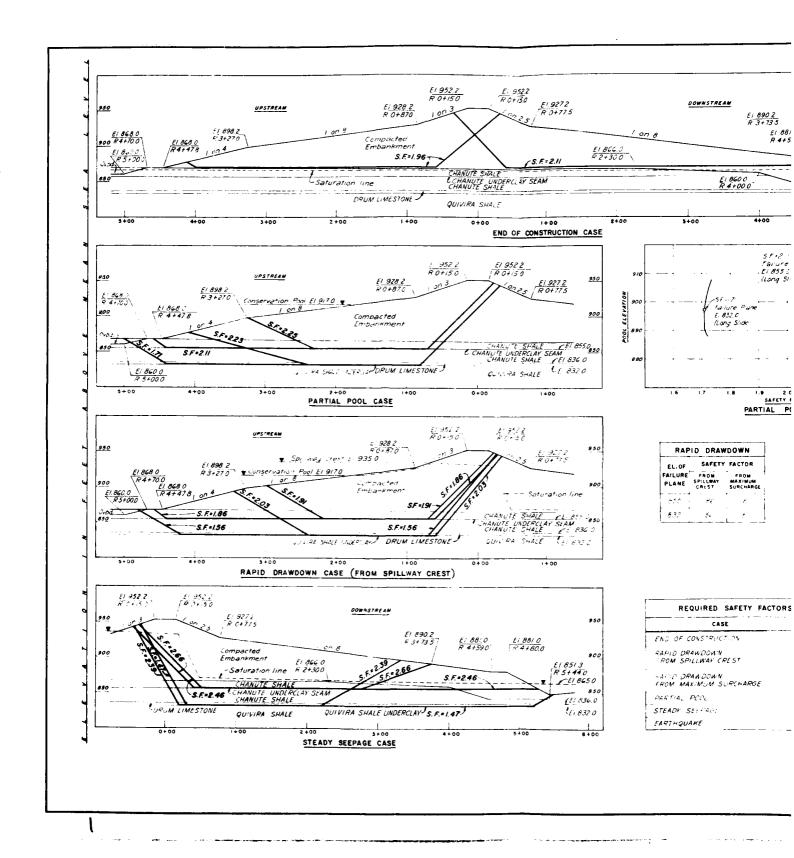
Sheet No. 5

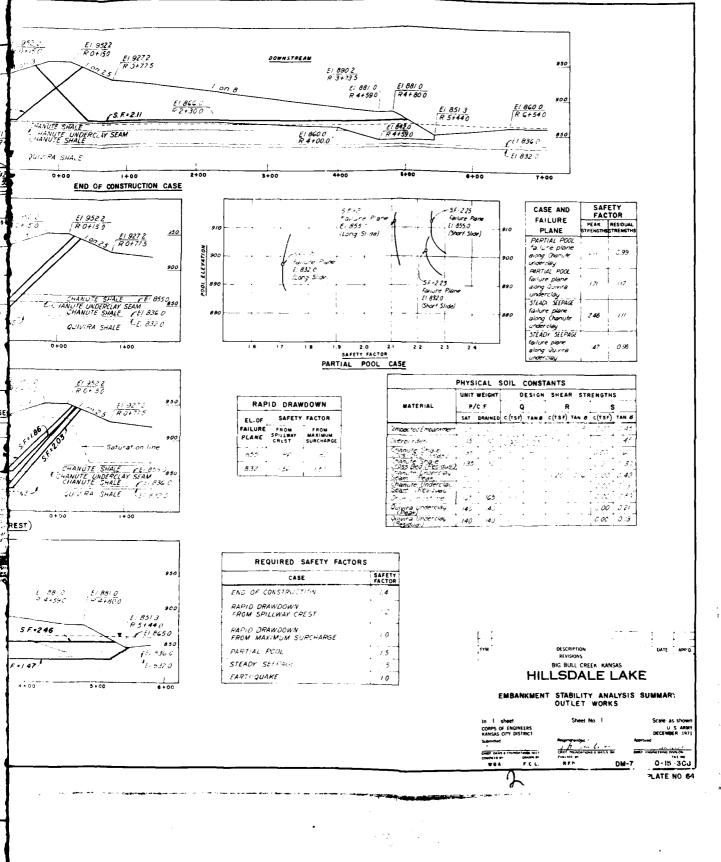
DATE APP'D

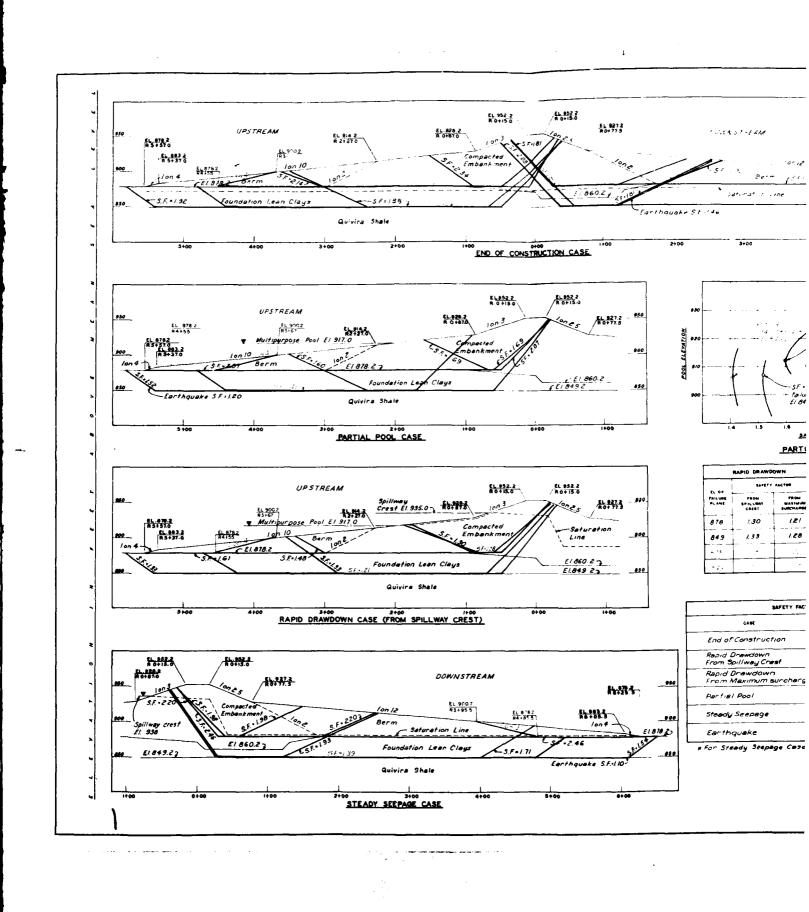
DM - 1

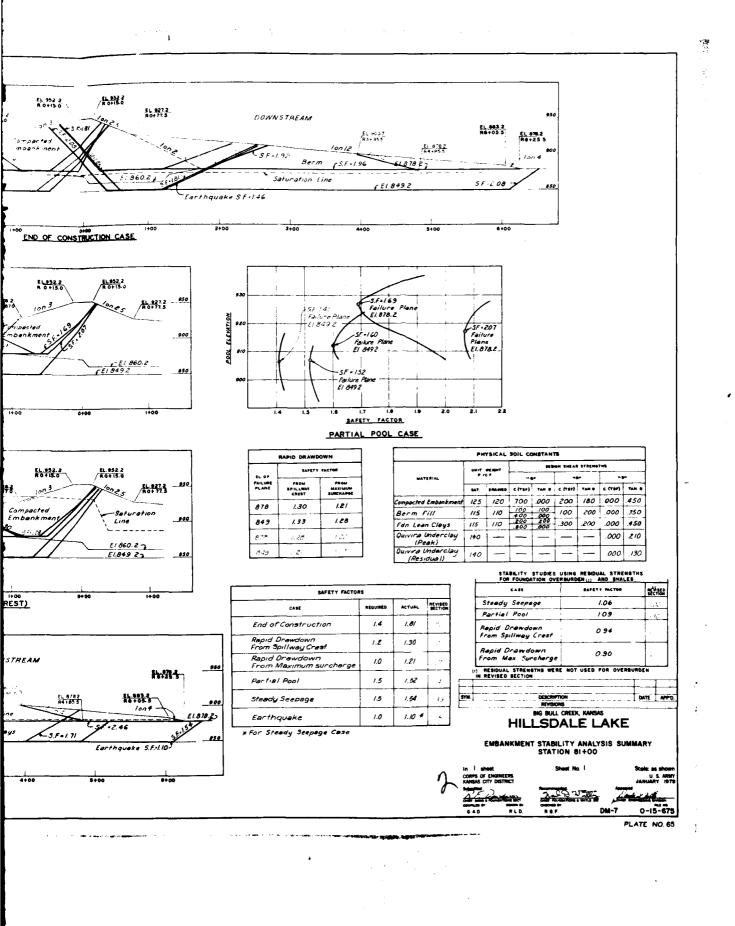
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LATE NO 63

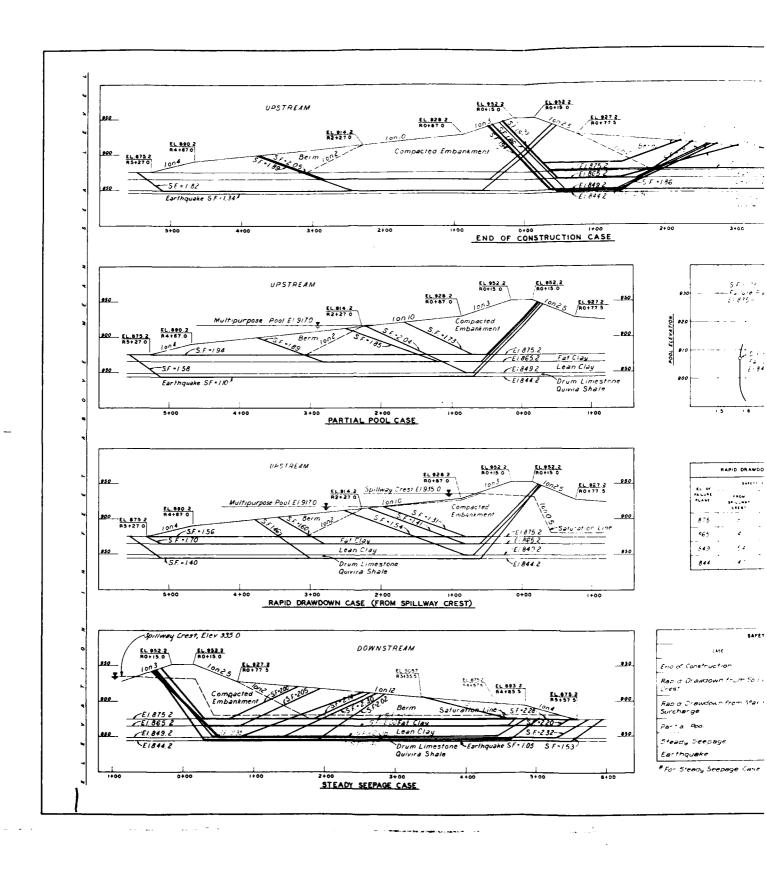


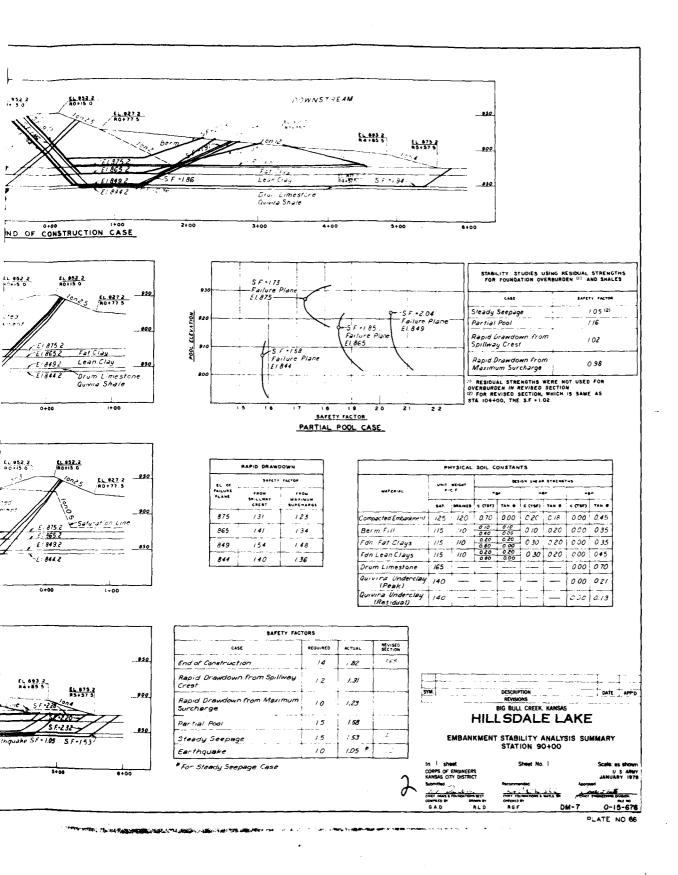


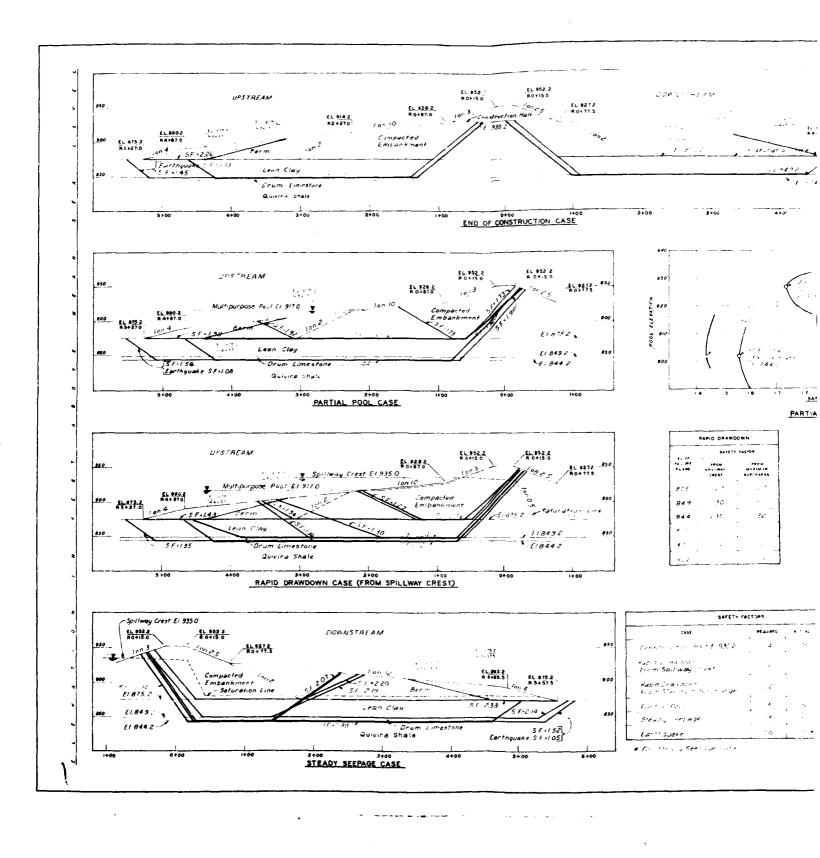


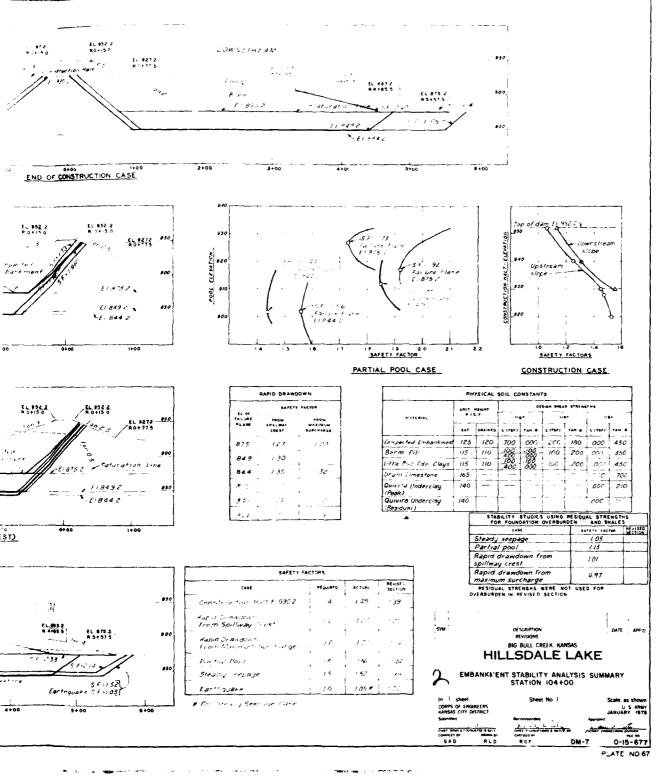


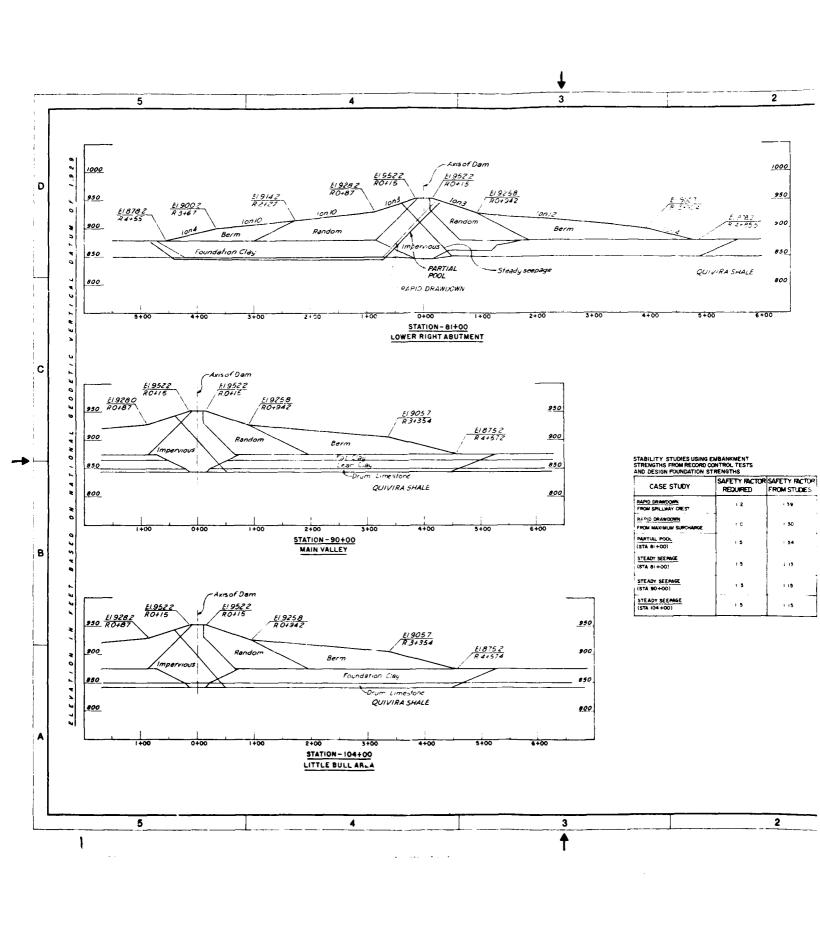
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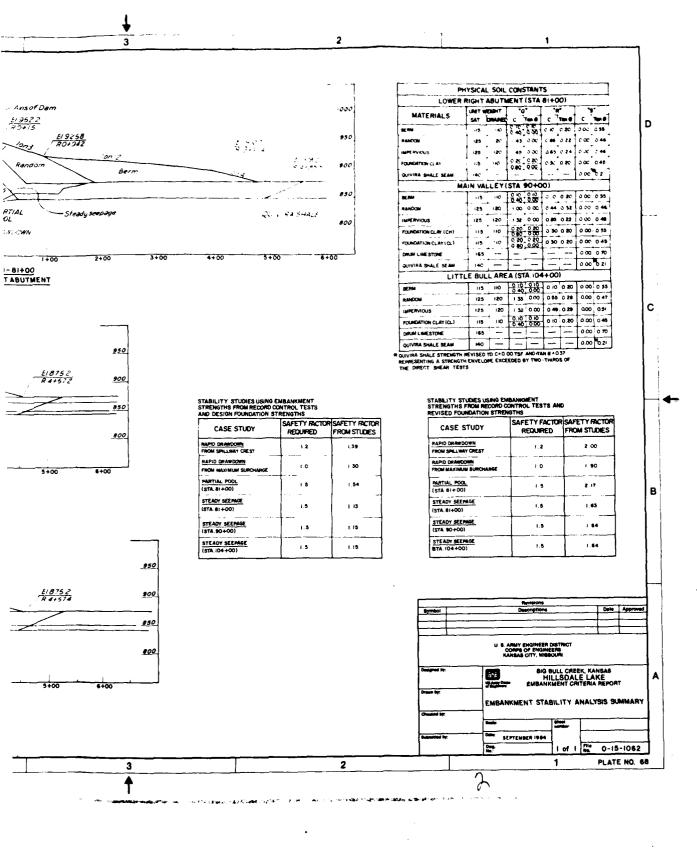


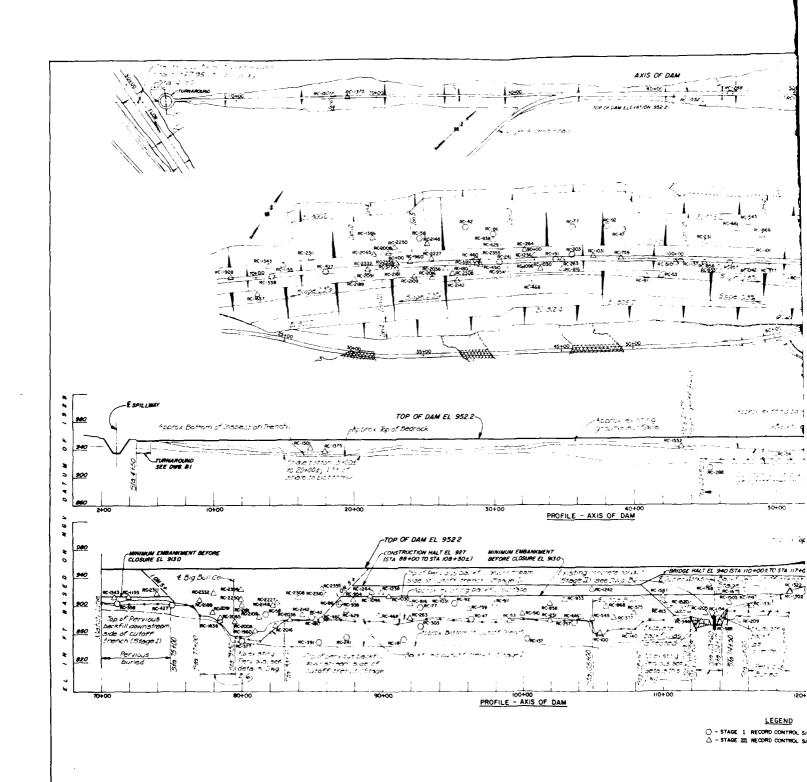


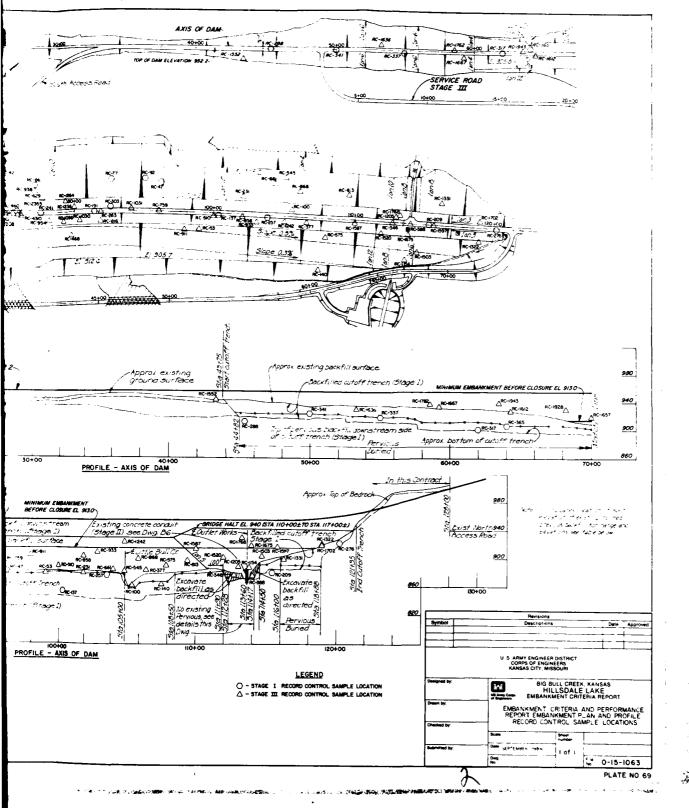










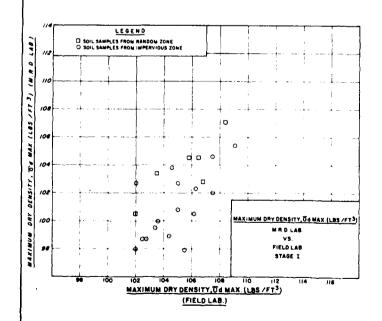


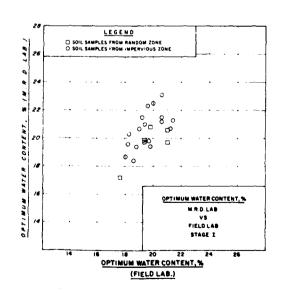
The second second

	COBD	ONTRO		_			SOIL	CLAS	SIFIC	ATION	SOIL CLASSIFICATION DATA									DENSITY AND MO				
KE	CORD	ONTRO	L SAMPI	LE }		FIELD			N	I.R.D. LA	BORAT	ORY		FII	LD	M.R.C	LAB.	5	AND CO	NE DA	TA			
NUMBER	STATION	RANGE	ELEVATION	ZONE			T		SPECIME			MPACTI		MAX.DRY	OPT MOIST	MAX DRY DENSITY	OPT MOIST		COM-	CONTEN	WATER T CONTEN			
		:	!	1000	LĹ	PI	CLASS	LL	PI	CLASS	LL	PI	CLASS	(PCF)	(%)	(PCF)	(%)	(PCF)	(%)	(%)	(1 % OP1			
RC-42	85+00	2+550/5	8840	RANDOM	46	28	CL	52	34	СН	45	30	CL	106.8	19.8	102.8	20.8	107.2	100.4	20.8	+1.0			
RC-47	96+30	2+060/3	881.0	RANDOM	44	26	CL	45	23	CL	42	26	CL	105.8	21.0	104.5	197	103.3	97.6	21.6	+0.6			
RC-58	80+10	1+85U/5	0.888	RANDOM	48	30	CL	46	31	CL	45	29	CL	104.5	19.4	104.5	19.9	105.9	101.3	20.5	<b>+</b> 1.1			
RC-77	92+70	2+300/\$	898.0	RANDOM	40	22	CL	48	26	CL	39	23	CL '	108.4	176	107.1	17.2	107.5	99.2	17.3	-0.3			
RC-86	86+95	2+000/5	0.506	RANDOM	54	34	CH	54	31	СН	49	32	CL	102.0	21.0	100.5	20.6	105.8	103.7	18.6	- 2.4			
RC-92	95+10	2+350/5	904.0	RANDOM	51	34	СН	<b>5</b> 1	30	Сн	48	30	CL	103.5	19.4	103.4	19.8	103.0	99.5	22.1	+27			
RC-137	100+30	0+130/\$	853.0	IMP	41	22	CL	44	26	CL	41	23	CL !	104.6	19.7	8.50)	19.8	103.4	98.9	22 1	+24			
RC-191	91+50	0+060/2	852.0	IMP	46	31	CL	49	31	CL	43	26	CL	106.4	18.8	105.1	19.4	103.5	97.3	21.5	+2.7			
RC-209	115+40	٤	8800	IMP	58	40	СН	59	39	Сн	50	35	СН	102.0	21.2	98.0	20.7	98.4	96.5	24.5	+ 3.3			
RC-241	87+40	0+500/5	855.0	iMP.	43	28	CL	}	I I	! !	38	27	CL	109.1	18.0	105.4	18.7	107.3	98.4	15.9	-21			
RC-257	103+75	0+150/5	876.0	IMP	43	27	CL	45	26	CL	36	24	! CL .	107.5	18.2	₹02.0	19.6	107.1	99.6	19.5	+1.3			
RC-276	120+20	0+06D/S	922.0	IMP	51	34	CH	61	43	СН	47	30	CL	102.0	21.4	1027	21.3	976	95.7	21.8	+0.4			
RC-288	45+35	0+050/\$	913.0	IMP	48	31	CL	51	33	СН	50	33	СН	103.4	20.6	99.5	21,2	102.5	99.1	. 18.8	-1.8			
RC-303	92+68	0+30U/S	871.0	IMP	51	33	СН	60	44	CH	51	35	CH .	105.0	19.2	8.00	21.5	103.3	98.4	19.9	+0.7			
RC-317	62+00	٤	902.0	IMP	45	26	CL	54	37	СН	45	28	CL .	105.0	198	102.7	19.4	101.8	97.0	19.6	- 0.2			
RC-337	55+00	0+12 0/\$	920.0	IMP	54	36	CH .	70	52	СН	61	44	CH	104.4	20.6	98.9	23.1	103.1	98.7	22.6	+2.0			
RC-341	50+00	£	925.0	IMP	53	34	CH	65	48	CH	55	38	СН	105.5	19.4	97.9	21.0	104.4	989	22 4	+3.0			
RC-358	71+10	£	904.0	IMP	44	25	i CL	54	37	CH !	39	26	CL	106.3	18.3	102.3	20.3	105.3	99.1	20.9	+2.6			
RC-365	64+00	0+30U/\$	9080	IMP	53	33	СН	58	41	CH	56	39	СН	102.8	20.0	98.7	22.5	104.8	101.9	21.8	+1.8			
RC-377	80+00	0+0607\$	850.0	IMP	50	31	CL	59	44	CH	52	35	СН	103.6	20.6	100.0	215	101.2	97.7	22.2	+1.6			
RC-391	85+50	£	849.0	IMP	49		CL	59	43	CH	53	35	СН	102.5	19.6	98.7	22.3	103.0	100.5	20.0	+0.4			
RC-427	75+00	٠	903.0	IMP	50		СН	61	45	CH	51	34	СН	106.2	19.0	100.5	20.7	107.0	100.8	20.9	+1.9			
RC-460	85+67	0+14U/S	881.0	IMP	45	30	CL	51	34	CH	47	32	CL	107.5	18.6	104.6	18.4	109.1	101.4	19.7	1 +1.7			

* UNDISTURBED DATA OBTAINED BY AVERAGING MOISTURE AND DENSITY VALUES OF TRIAXIAL TEST SPECIMENS

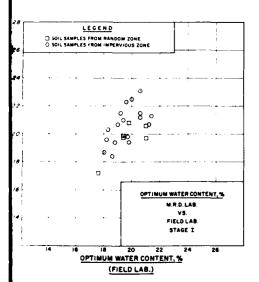
## STAGE I RECORD CONTROL SUMMARY





;	STAN	DARD CON	PACTION	TEST	DENSITY AND MOISTURE CONTENT											
-	FIE	LO	M. R. D	LAB.	9	AND CO	NE DAT	A	ÜN	DISTUR	BED DA	TA				
N	MAX DRY DENSITY (PCF)	OPT MOIST CONTENT (%)	MAX.DRY DENSITY (PCF)	OPT. MOIST CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	COM- PACTION (%)	WATER CONTENT (%)	WATER CONTENT (1%OPT)	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	COM- PACTION (%)		WATER CONTEN				
 CL	106.8	19.8	102.8	20.8	107.2	100.4	20.8	+1.0	×106.4	99.6	*21.4	+1.6				
JL.	105.8	21.0	104.5	19.7	103.3	97.6	21.6	+0.6	x104.4	98.7	¥22.2	+1.2				
CL	104.5	19.4	104.5	19.9	105.9	101.3	20.5	<b>±</b> 1.0	104.4	99.9	20.7	+1.3				
C L	108.4	17.6	107.1	17.2	107.5	99.2	17.3	- 0.3	#113.4	104.6	×17.4	-0.2				
ĊL.	102.0	21.0	100.5	20.6	105.8	103.7	18.6	- 2.4	104.3	102.2	19.9	-1.1				
CL	103.5	19.4	103.4	19.8	103.0	99.5	22.1	+2.7	×103.7	100.2	¥22.4	+3.0				
CL	104.6	: 9.7	103.8	19.8	103.4	98.9	22.1	+ 2.4	105.2	100.6	20.7	+1.0				
CL	106.4	18.8	105.1	19.4	103.5	97.3	21.5	+2.7	*104.7	98.4	<b>*20.6</b>	+1.8				
сн	102.0	21.2	98.0	20.7	98.4	96.5	24.5	+3.3	101.1	99.1	23.1	+1.9				
CL	109.1	18.0	105.4	18.7	107.3	98.4	15.9	-2.1	#107.2	98.3	×15.4	-2.6				
CL	107.5	18.2	102.0	19.6	107.1	99.6	19.5	+1.3	#I08.6	101.0	×19.2	+1.0				
CL	102.0	21.4	102.7	21.3	97.6	95.7	21.8	+0.4	<b>#103.5</b>	101.5	*21.4	0.0				
Э	103.4	20.6	99.5	21.2	102.5	99.1	18.8	-1.8	102.9	99.5	19.1	-1.5				
СН	105.0	19.2	100.8	21.5	103.3	98.4	19.9	+0.7	×108.0	102.9	*19.7	+0.5				
^L	105.0	198	102.7	19,4	101.8	97.0	19.6	- 0.2	101.6	96.8	19.9	+0.1				
_H	104.4	20.6	98.9	23.1	103.1	98.7	22.6	+2.0	98.1	94.0	24.3	+3.7				
эн -	105.5	19.4	97.9	21.0	104.4	98.9	22.4	+3.0	104.7	99.2	21.4	+2.0				
CL	106.3	18.3	102.3	20.3	105.3	99.1	20.9	+2.6	102.6	96.5	21.4	+3.1				
Эн	102.8	20.0	98.7	22.5	104.8	101.9	21.8	+1.8	99.5	96.8	21.8	+1.8				
Э	103.6	20.6	100.0	215	101.2	97.7	22.2	+1.6	100.2	96.7	22.0	+1.2				
Эн	102.5	19.6	98.7	22.3	103.0	100.5	20.0	+0.4	96.6	94.2	20.7	+1.1				
н	106.2	19.0	100.5	20.7	107.0	100.8	20.9	+1.9	103.4	97.4	20.2	+1.2				
CL :	107.5	18.6	104.6	18.4	109.1	101.4	19,7	+1.7	109.1	101.5	19.8	+1.2				

## CONTROL SUMMARY



	Revisions				
Symbol	Descriptions			Date	Approved
	U S. ARMY ENGINEER CORPS OF ENGIN KANSAS CITY, MIS	EERS			
Designed by:	3.2	BULL CR HILLSDA NKMENT C	LEL	AKE.	RT
Drawn by:	RECORD CON		CTIO	N TEST	
Checked by:	LABUR	AIORT V	3 FI	ELU	
	Scate	Sheet number	L		
Submitted by	DEM: SEPTEMBER 1984				
	Dwg.	lofi	Fás No.	0-15	-1064

	RECORD CONTROL SAMPLE					SOIL CLASSIFICATION DATA								STAN	N TEST	DENSITY AND MO					
RE	CORD	UNIRO	LSAMP	LE		FIELI	)		N	I.R.D. LA	BORAT	ORY		FII	ELD	M.R.C	). LAB		SAND CO	NE DAT	Α
NUMBER	STATION	RANGE	ELEVATION			-			SPECIME			DMPACT ST SPECI		MAX.DRY DENSITY	OPT. MOIST	MAX DRY DENSITY	OPT MOIST	DRY	COM- PACTION	CONTENT	WATER
NOMBER	STATION	HAROE	ELEVATION	ZONE	LL	PI	CLASS	LL	PI	CLASS	LL	Pi	CLASS	(PCF)	(%)	(PCF)	(%)	(PCF)	(%)	(%)	(:%OPT)
RC-1501	17+00	0+150/5	941.0	IMP	74	. 52	СН	70	50	СН	83	65	СН	95.0	24.8	93.3	24.8	98.6	104.0	25.2	+0.4
RC-1503	114+65	2+000/S	9015	. IMP	37	21	CL	36	20	CL	35	18	CL	112.2	15.5	111.7	15.3	110.8	98.7	17.4	+1.9
RC-1520	112+00	0+800/5	901.0	IMP	35	21	CL	36	21	CL	40	28	CL	112.2	15.6	112.5	15.6	110.6	98.6	17.6	+2.0
RC-1552	43+40	0+70D/S	943.0	IMP	57	36	CH	64	50	СН	62	47	СН	101.0	21.2	101.8	20.2	102.2	101.1	21.8	+0.6
RC-1587	110+00	'0+20D/S	912.6	IMP	30	15	CL	29	15	CL	30	16	CL	116.3	13.4	114.8	13.7	116.8	1004	148	+1.4
RC-1597	115+75	0+500/5	914.5	IMP	28	- 14	CL	31	15	CL	30	16	CL .	116.7	13.7	117.4	12.7	103.7	97.4	14.2	+0.5
RC-1612	64+30	0+180/5	927.5	IMP	46	29	CL	52	37	СН	54	37	СН	104.2	188	104.8	19.5	106.9	102.6	20.1	+1.3
RC-1636	53+30	0+35U/S	930.0	IMP ]	54	33	CH	59	44	CH	62	46	CH .	101.6	21.1	101.5	21.1	103.2	101.6	21.4	+0.3
RC-1657	70+00	1+20D/S	920.0	RANDOM	49	. 31	CL.	56	42	CH	55	41	CH	103.5	19.9	101.4	20.7	100.8	97.4	23.4	+35
RC-1667	59+30	0+40D/S	934.0	IMP	46	29	CL	59	45	СН	49	36	CL '	107.3	18.0	107.1	182	111.8	104.2	16.6	- i .4
RC-1675	114+00	0+80D/S	917.0	IMP	43	28	CL	51	38	CH	47	35	CL	109.4	16.0	109.5	16.3	108.4	99.0	18.6	+2.6
RC-1702	119+00	0+45U/S	920.0	RANDOM	41	23	CL	52	38	СН	43	29	CL	106.9	17.3	106.7	19.4	110.0	102.8	172	-01
RC-1762	58+60	0+150/5	937.0	IMP	40	25	CL	42	30	CL	36	21	CL	110.7	16.2	113.2	14.6	114.0	103.0	15.2	-13
RC-1768	113+30	0+55U/\$	929.5	IMP	39	20	CL	42	28	CL ·	36	18	CL	107.1	16.8	109.2	16.3	106.8	99.8	18.3	+1.5
RC-1836	78+50	2+10U/S	879.0	IMP	56	38	CH	67	53	СН	57	43	СН	104.0	20.2	102.0	20.1	106.4	101.4	19.6	-0.6
RC-1928	68+20	0+200/\$	931.0	IMP	32	1.8	CL -	38	28	CL	33	22	CL	114.3	14.4	114.7	147	1200	105.0	12.0	-24
RC-1943	63+50	0+120/5	940.0	IMP	54	35	CH	66	51	СН	55	40	СН	103.2	20.4	101.4	22.7	107.2	104.0	19.7	+0.7
RC-1960	81+00	0+200/5	864.6	IMP	40	23	CL	53	- 38	СН	39	25	CL	108.6	17.5	107.7	17.8	108.0	995	186	+11
RC-2008	79+50	0+900/5	877.8	RANDOM	41	25	CL	54	40	сн :	45	31	CL	108.3	17.2	107.3	18.7	1102	1018	18.7	+15
RC-2016	82+50	1+ 00D/S	871.5	RANDOM	43	28	CL	54	43	СН	44	30	CL	111.0	16.1	108.4	18.0	110.2	99 3	172	+11
RC-2036	83+45	0+37D/S	880.0	IMP	37	21	CL	37	21	CL	36	22	CL	110.1	16.1	109.1	170	111.4	1011	179	+18
RC-2065	78+50	0+900/5	884.0	RANDOM	50	33	СН	60	47	СН	51	37	CH .	105.0	19.0	106.3	185	111.4	1060	172	-18
RC-2091	78+00	0+30D/S	891.5	IMP	34	20	CL	30	17	CL	33	22	CL	113.0	15.5	112.3	15.7	113.1	1000	15 4	-01
RC-2109	81+25	0+85D/S	884.0	RANDOM	49	32	CL	47	. 32	CL	48	- 34	CL .	107.0	18.8	104.3	20.0	107.6	100 6	201	+13
RC-2142	84+30	1+250/\$	887.5	RANDOM	70	50	СН	75	58	CH	75	58	СН	96.6	23.7	92.8	24.2	99.0	102.6	23.8	+01
RC-2148	82+25	:    +45U/\$	901.0	RANDOM	46	30	CL	51	. 38	СН	49	34	CL .	105.9	19.0	103.9	19.3	104.5	98.7	210	+20
RC-2181	80+00	0+25D/S		IMP	50	34	CL	53	35	CH 1	53	39	CH.	106.8	18.9	106.3	19.4	101.4	94.9	19.0	+0.1
RC-2189	77+00	0+75D/S	908.0	RANDOM	57	41	CH	61	41	· CH .	32	14	CL .	103.8	20.7	100.3	22.0	106.0	102.1	210	+0.3
RC-2227	82+50	0+35U/S	905.0	IMP	57	40	. CH	48	33	CL	59	46	CH	102.6	20.3	100.8	20.8	101.5	98.9	19.2	-11
RC-2250	80+00	1+25U/S	910.0	RANDOM	59	41	CH .	53	37	CH	59	45	CH :	100.0	20.3	102.3	22.2	101.5	103.5	19.7	-2.1
5 22.50	20.00	. / 200/3	310.0	1		1 7	1 011	- 55	31	Cn	95	73		100.0	21.0	102.3	44.6	103.5	103.5	19.7	-2.1

STAGE III RECORD CONTROL SUMMARY

Α			STAN	DARD COM	APACTION	N TEST	11	DEN	SITY A	ND MO	ISTUR	E CON	TENT	
ATO	ORY		FII	ELD	M.R.D	LAB		SAND CO	ONE DAT	Α	UN	IDISTUR	BED DA	TA
TES.	MPACTI T SPECI	ON MEN	MAX. ORY DENSITY	OPT MOIST	MAX DRY DENSITY	OPT. MOIST CONTENT	DRY	COM- PACTION	WATER	WATER	DRY	COM- PACTION	WATER	WATER
	P:	CLASS	(PCF)	(%)	(PCF)	(%)	(PCF)	(%)	(%)	(± % OPT)	(PCF)	(%)		(±% OPT)
3	65	СН	95.0	24.8	93.3	24.8	988	104.0	25.2	+0.4	96.8	101.9	25.8	+1.0
5	: 8	CL	112.2	15.5	111.7	15.3	110.8	98.7	17.4	+1.9	108.8	97.0	17.7	+2.2
0	28	CL	112.2	15.6	112.5	15.6	110.6	98.6	17.6	+2.0	110.6	98.6	15.9	+0.3
2	47	СН	101.0	21.2	8.101	20.2	102.2	101.1	21.8	+0.6	100.4	99.4	22.4	+1.2
•	16	CL	116.3	13.4	114.8	13.7	116.8	100.4	148	+1.4	115.1	99.0	15.5	+2.1
ن	16	CL	116.7	13.7	117.4	12.7	103.7	97.4	14.2	+0.5	112.7	96.6	15.6	+1.9
•	37	СН	104.2	188	104.8	19.5	1069	102.6	20.1	+1.3	102.9	98.8	21.3	+2.5
	46	CH	101.6	21.1	101.5	21.1	103.2	101.6	21.4	+0.3	105.5	103.8	21.6	+0.5
\$	41	СН	103.5	19.9	101.4	20.7	100.8	97.4	23.4	<b>+3.5</b>	100.0	96.3	22.2	+2.3
•	36	CL	107.3	18.0	107.1	18 2	111.8	104.2	16.6	-1.4	107.4	100.0	21.1	+3.1
}	35	CL	109.4	16.0	109.5	16.3	108.4	99.0	18.6	+2.6	105.3	96.3	19.8	+3.8
Š	29	CL	106.9	17.3	106.7	19.4	110.0	102.8	17.2	-0.1	111.3	104.1	17.0	-0.3
•	51	CL	110.7	16.2	113.2	14.6	114.0	103.0	15.2	-1.0	110.0	99.4	14.8	-1.4
5	18	CL	107.1	16.8	109.2	16.3	106.8	99.8	18.3	+1.5	105.4	98.4	18.7	+1.9
7	43	СН	104.0	20.2	102.0	20.1	106.4	101.4	19.6	~0.6	102.8	98.8	21,3	+1.1
}	22	CL	114.3	14.4	114.7	14.7	1200	105.0	12.0	-2.4	116.6	102.0	12.6	-1.8
}	40	СН	103.2	20.4	101.4	22.7	107.2	104.0	19.7	. +0.7	103.4	100.2	21.4	+1.0
,	25	CL	108.6	17.5	107.7	17.8	108.0	99.5	18.6	+1.1	103.1	94.9	20.2	+2.7
5	31	CL	108.3	17.2	107.3	18.7	110.2	101.8	18.7	+1.5	107.5	99.3	19.8	+2.6
•	30	CL	HLO	16.1	108.4	. 18.0	110.2	99.3	17.2	+1.3	107.2	96.6	19.6	+3.5
5	22	CL	110.1	16.1	109.1	17.0	111.4	101.1	17.9	+1.8	109.8	99.7	18.3	+2.2
	37	CH	105.0	19.0	106.3	18.5	111.4	106.0	17.2	- 1.8	107.4	102.3	. 19.0	+0.0
,	22	CL	113.0	15.5	112.3	15.7	113.1	100.0	15.4	-0.1	113.4	100.4	15.0	-0.5
3	34	CL	:07.0	18.8	104.3	20.0	107.6	100.6	20.1	+1.3	110.7	103.5	20.4	+1.6
•	58	СН	96.6	23.7	92.8	24.2	99.0	102.6	23.8	+0.1	96.8	100.2	24.9	+1.2
•	34	CL	105.9	19.0	103.9	19.3	104.5	98.7	21.0	+2.0	100.8	95.2	21.6	+2.6
<b>;</b>	39	СН	106.8	18.9	106.3	19.4	101.4	94.9	19.0	+0.1	103.3	96.7	20.9	+2.0
:	14	CL	103.8	20.7	100.3	22.0	106.0	102.1	21.0	+0.3	101.1	97.4	22.7	+2.0
!	46	CH ,	102.6	20.3	100.8	20.8	101.5	98.9	19.2	-1.1	101.6	99.0	21.6	+1.3
•	45	СН	100.0	21.8	102.3	22.2	103.5	103.5	19.7	-2.)	102.8	102.8	18.7	-3.1

RECORD CONTROL SUMMARY

	Revisions			
Bymbol	Descriptions			Date Approve
	U S ARMY ENGINEER CORPS OF ENGIN KANSAS CITY, MIS	EERS		1 1111
Coolgrad by:	التا	BULL CR	LEL	
Orient by:	RECORD CON STANDARD	COMPA	CTION	TEST
Chacted by:	LABOR	ATORY V	SFI	FLD
	Bride	Shoot number	Ī	
Bubmitted by	Oma SEPTEMBER 1984	1		
	Date No.	l of 5	F IND	0-15-1065
	1			PLATE NO

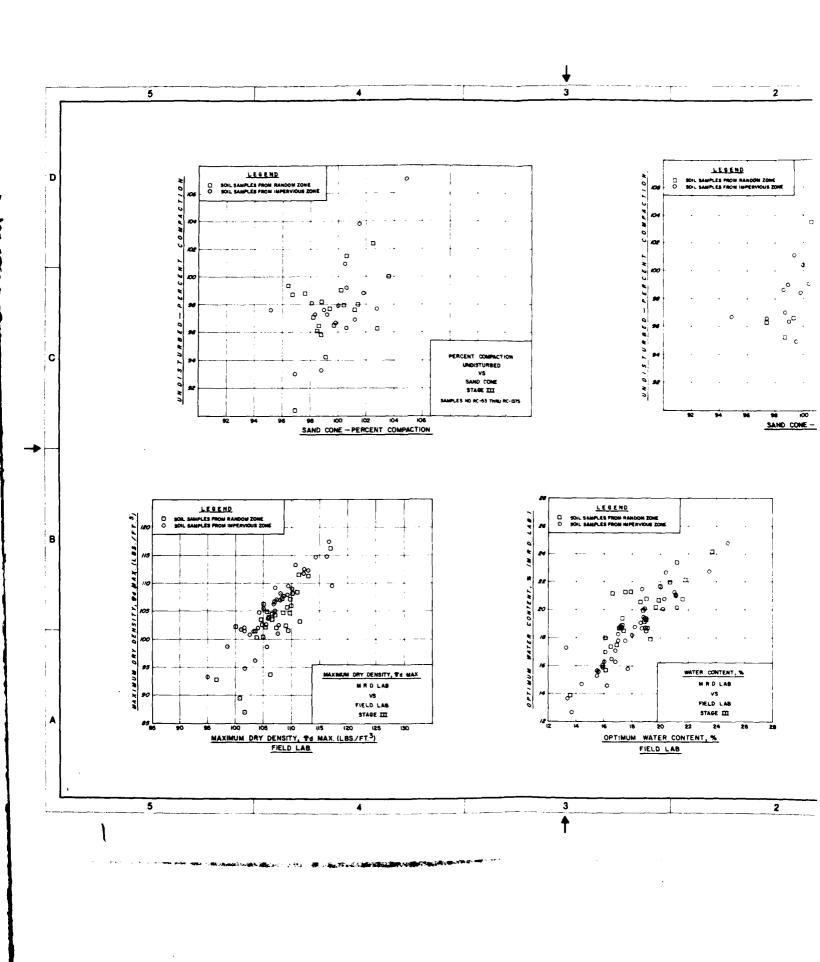
01	RECORD CONTROL SAMPLE -					SOIL CLASSIFICATION DATA								STAN	TEST	DENSITY AND MOISTU						
T.	ECOND C	ONIRU	LOAMP	LE		FIELD			N	A.R.D. LA	BORAT	ORY		FI	ELD	M.R.D	LAB.	S	AND CO	NE DAT	Α.	L
							,		SPECIMI			OMPACT ST SPECI		MAX DRY	OPT MOIST	MAX DRY	OPT MOIST	DRY	COM-	WATER	WATER	DRY
NUMBER	STATION	RANGE	ELEVATION	ZONE	LL	Pi	CLASS	LL	PI	CLASS	LL	PI	CLASS	DENSITY (PCF)	CONTENT (%)	DENSITY (PCF)	CONTENT (%)	(PCF)	PACTION (%)	CONTENT	CONTENT	(PCF)
RC-53	99+00	1+150/5	878.0	RANDOM	53	32	СН	53	35	СН	51	32	СН	105.0	20.0	100.4	21.7	103.8	98.8	19.7	-0.3	100 (
RC-100	105+50	0+50U/S	862.0	IMP	53	18	CH	58	38	СН	51	34	СН	101.6	21.1	102.1	210	102.1	100.5	23.1	+20	102.
RC-140	107+60	3+700/5	863.0	RANDOM	44	24	CL	49	32	CL	44	26	CL	105.3	19.7	102.2	19.7	1079	102.5	204	+07	107 8
RC-180	85+25	0+450/\$	881.0	IMP	47	28	CL.	52	34	CH	49	30	CL	105.0	19.0	105.5	190	1049	104.B	18 2	-0.8	112.3
RC-231	102+00	1+25D/S	879.0	RANDOM	49	30	CL	53	37	CH	44	28	CL	104.5	19.7	103.5	19.7	104.9	100.4	21.3	+1.6	102.3
RC-263	92+00	٤	882.0	IMP	48	28	CL	54	37	CH	45	27	CL	105.8	18.9	103.7	18.9	110.1	100.6	207	+1.8	101 8
RC-346	112+75	٤	876.7	IMP	43	26	CL	53	37	CH	5!	34	СН	105.5	18.2	102.7	18.2	1037	99.2	19.8	+1.6	102 7
RC-377	106+60	0+350/5	883.0	IMP	56	37	CH	52	. 36	CH	55	36	CH	101.6	210	94.8	21.0	101.4	99.8	23.4	+2 4	98.2
RC-388	114+50	٤	875.0	IMP	38	18	CL	36	20	CL	37	20	CL	107.6	17.0	101.0	17.0	105.9	101 8	18.6	+1.6	106.3
RC-468	89+80	1+700/5	886.0	RANDOM	53	33	CH	55	38	CH	54	36	CH	101.6	21.6	87.0	21.6	100.7	99.1	249	+33	95 7
RC-510	100+00	0+260/5	888.0	IMP	42	26	CL	39	25	CL	46	33	CL	107.0	187	105.1	18.7	1077	100.6	18.8	+0!	106 1
RC-545	105+00	2+75U/5	881.3	RANDOM	41	24	CL	40	26	CL	42	30	CL	109.8	16.9	107.2	16.9	113.8	103.6	18.5	+1.6	109.8
RC-575	108+00	1+350/\$	890.0	RANDOM	42	25	CL	42	27	CL	50	35	CH	105.6	18.9	105.0	18.9	1070	101.4	193	+0.4	. 103.5
RC-629	67+50	1+000/5	893.0	RANDOM	47	30	CL	52	36	CH	52	36	CH	106.2	19.1	93.7	191	104.2	98.2	19.0	-0.1	103.1
RC-661	104+20	2+25U/5	884.0	RANDOM	43	27	CL	50	35	CH	46	30	CL	1094	17.9	1016	179	1096	100.2	18.5	+0.6	108.3
RC-759	96+15	0+05U/S	896.0	IMP	42	26	CL	48	31	CL	43	27	CL	107.7	18.7	102.5	18 7	108.9	101.2	19.3	+0.6	104.4
RC-813	109+40	1+750/9	896.6	RANDOM	45	27	CL	41	25	CL	40	. 24	CL	109.2	1 <b>7</b> .1	1057	17.1	110.6	101.2	190	+1.9	108.5
RC-816	92+00	0+700/5	902.5	RANDOM	49	31	CL	45	30	CL	51	37	CH	107.3	18.6	102.1	18.6	109.0	101.5	18.1	-0.5	108.0
RC-858	105+00	0+200/5	903.5	IMP	31	18	CL	34	20	CL	30	16	CL	117.2	13.3	1096	13.3	1158	98.6	15.2	+1.9	109.3
RC-868	106+00	1+B0U/\$	899.5	RANDOM	42	25	CL	46	32	CŁ	36	23	CL .	109.7	17.3	104.7	17.3	106.1	96.7	19.9	+2.6	107.7
RC-901		_	878.5		-	-	-	49	33	CF	44	27	CL			99.2	_	_	_	_		100.6
RC-911	98+00	1+250/5	904.0	RANDOM	40	24	CL	44	31	CL	33	20	CL	109.9	19.3	1060	19.3	109.2	99.4	193	0.0	107 4
RC-933	103+05	0+55D/S	908.6	RANDOM	39	24	CL	43	30	CL	37	21	CL	111.4	16.6	103.2	16.6	1087	97.6	16.8	+02	110.1
RC-938	87+00	1+600/5	904.5	RANDOM	44	28	CL	56	42	CH	52	38	CH	108.5	17.2	104.8	172	111.6	102.8	18.0	+0.8	104.5
RC-954	88+00	0+600/5	908.0	RANDOM	37	. 55	CL	41	28	CL	40	27	CL	112.9	15.9	111.3	15 9	111.4	98.8	158	-01	110.9
RC-1030	90+45	0+600/5	913 0	RANDOM	37	21	CL	37	21	CL .	43	28	CL	110.1	165	108.2	16.5	108.6	98.6	183	+1.8	106.3
RC-1031	94+20	0+15 0/5	912.0	IMP	40	24	CL	42	28	CL	39	23	CL	109.2	16.8	1080	16.8	107.3	98.3	20.2	+3.4	106.2
RC-1096	89+15	0+70D/S	913 5	RANDOM	52	25	ÇH	57	40	CH	56	43	СН	104.8	19.0	102.6	19.0	104.5	99.7	21.0	+2.0	101.2
RC-1154	113+80	2+60D/5	887.0	IMP 3	37	20	CL	51	34	CH	35	18	CL	108.0	17.0	1082	17.8	109.6	101.5	18.3	+13	112.
RC-1155	72+00	0+700/5	912.5	RANDOM	42	26	CL	48	29	CL	45	31	CL	106.4	19.0	104.5	18 7	103.f	96.9	22.6	+36	96.2
RC-1205	113+00	0+400/3	888.0	IMP .	36	19	CL	52	36	CH	38	22	CL	107.9	17.7	107.0	15 8	110.9	102 8	18.8	+1.1	105.4
RC-1236	90+00	0+350/5	919.0	IMP	48	30	CL	54	36	CH	50	34	CH	103.4	20.4	96.2	22.7	1014	98.1	20.8	+0.4	101.4
RC-1242		0+400/5	922.5	RANDOM	43	27	CL	56	43	CH	39	25	CL	108.9	17.5	102.4	21.3	1089	100.0	19.1	+1.6	106.6
RC-1264	89+25	0+700/5	918.8	RANDOM	29	16	CL ,	35	22	CL	31	21	CL	116.9	13.6	116.3	13.9	113.3	96.9	170	+34	1087
RC-1322	119+00	1+02D/S	921.0	IMP	42	24	CL :	52	34	CH	45	31	CL	105.6	18.6	98.7	19.1	100.5	95.2	20.0	+1.4	103
RC-1331	116+20	1+60U/S	899.0	RANDOM	38	19	CL	38	1.6	CL	38	20	CL	106.5	174	103.6	18.5	104.9	96.5	19.7	+2.3	102
RC-1343	70+90	0+75 U/8	912.0	RANDOM	39	25	CL	32	17	CL	40	28	CL :	111.2	161	117.5	15 7	107.2	96.4	16.1	0.0	110.5
RC-1375	18+00	•	938.0	IMP	63	43	СН	77	61	CH	69	53	CH :	985	23.5	98.7	22.8	975	99.0	25.8	+2.3	96.1

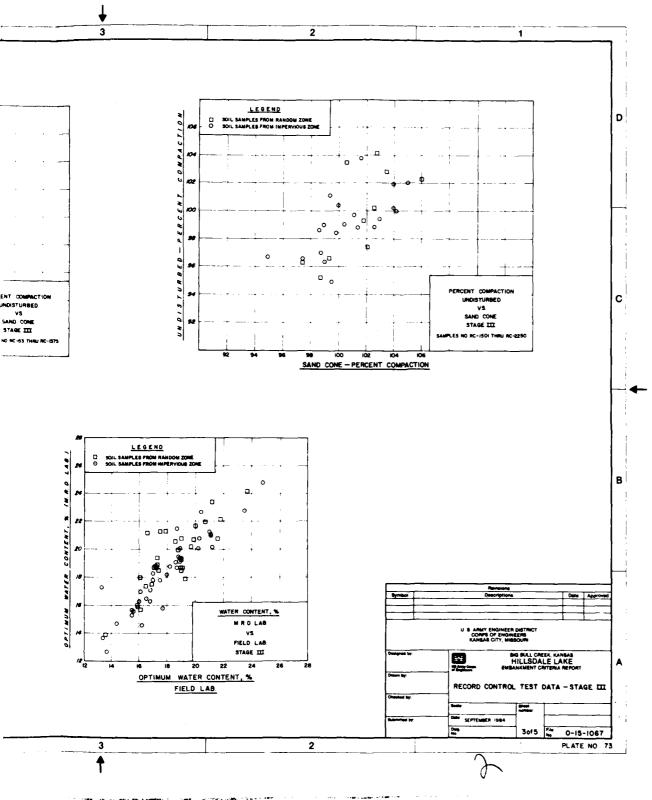
STAGE III RECORD CONTROL SUMMARY

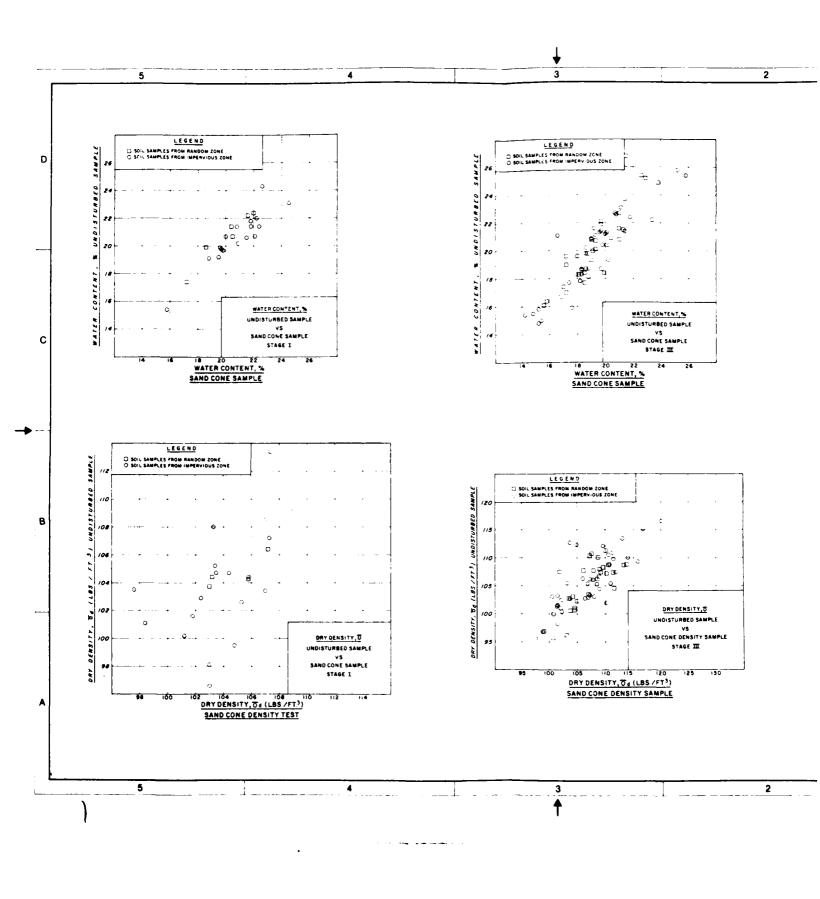
		STAN	DARD COM	PACTION	TEST	DENSITY AND MOISTURE CONTENT										
ORY		Fil	ELD	M.R.D	. LA8.	5	SAND CO	NE DAT	Α	UN	DISTUR	BED DA	ATA			
OMPACTI ST SPECI		MAX DRY DENSITY	OPT MOIST	MAX DRY DENSITY	OPT. MOIST	DRY DENSITY	COM-	WATER	WATER	DRY DENSITY	COM- PACTION	WATER	WATER			
Pi	CLASS	(PCF)	(%)	(PCF)	(%)	(PCF)	(%)	(%)	(:%OPT)	(PCF)	(%)	(%)	(±% OPT)			
32	CH	105.0	20.0	100.4	21.7	103.8	98.8	19.7	-0.3	100.6	95.8	22.1	+2.1			
34	СН	101.6	21.1	102.1	21.0	102.1	100.5	23.1	+2.0	102.5	100.9	23.1	+2.0			
26	CL	105.3	19.7	102.2	19.7	107.9	102.5	20.4	+0.7	107.8	102.4	20.9	+1.2			
30	CL	105.0	19.0	105.5	19.0	104.9	104.8	18.2	-0.8	112.3	107.0	17.8	-1.2			
28	CL	104.5	19.7	103.5	19.7	104.9	100.4	21.3	+1.6	102.3	97.9	21.5	<b>+</b> I .8			
27	CL	105.8	18.9	103.7	189	110.1	100.6	20.7	+1.8	101.9	96.3	22.7	+3.8			
34	СН	105.5	18.2	102.7	18.2	103.7	99.2	13.8	+1.6	102.7	97.3	20.4	+2.2			
<b>3</b> 6	CH	101.6	21.0	94.8	21.0	101.4	99.8	23.4	+2.4	98.2	96.7	23.7	+2.7			
20	CL	107.6	17.0	101.0	17.0	105.9	101.8	18.6	+1.6	106.3	98.8	18.7	+1.7			
36	CH	101.6	21.6	87.0	21.6	100.7	99. i	249	+3.3	95.7	94.2	25.2	+3.6			
33	CL	(07.0	18.7	105.1	18.7	107.7	100.6	18.8	+0.1	106.1	99.2	18.1	-0.e			
30	CL.	109.8	169	107.2	16.9	113.8	103.6	18.5	+1.6	109.8	100.0	17.7	+0.8			
35	СН	105.6	18.9	105.0	18.9	107.0	101.4	19.3	+0.4	103.5	98.0	20.1	+1.2			
36	CH	106.2	19.1	93.7	19.1	104.2	98.2	19.0	-0.1	103.1	97.1	20.8	+1.7			
30	CL.	109.4	: 17.9	1016	17.9	109.6	100.2	18.5	+0.6	108.3	99.0	18.4	+0.5			
27	CL .	107.7	18.7	102.5	: 18.7	108.9	101.2	19.3	+0.6	104.4	96.9	21.1	+2.4			
24	CL	109.2	17.1	105.7	17.1	110.6	101.2	19.0	+1.9	108.8	99.6	19.3	+2.2			
37	CH	107.3	18.6	102.1	18.6	109.0	101.5	18.1	-0.5	108.0	100.6	18.3	-0.3			
16	CL	117.2	13.3	109.6	13.3	115.8	98.8	. 15.2	+1.9	109.3	93.3	15.8	+2.5			
23	CL.	109.7	17.3	104.7	17.3	106.1	96.7	19.9	+2.6	107.7	98.7	18.4	+1.1			
27	CL			99.2	· —		·	<u> </u>		100.8		20.7	<b>-</b>			
. 20	CL	109.9	19.3	106.0	19.3	109.2	99.4	19.3	0.0	107.4	97.7	20.7	+1.4			
21	CL	111.4	16.6	103.2	166	108.7	97.6	16.8	+0.2	110.1	98.8	16.7	+0.1			
38	CH	108.5	17.2	104.8	17.2	111.6	102.8	18.0	+0.8	104.5	96.3	19.6	+2.4			
27	CL	112.9	15.9	111.3	15 9	111.4	98.8	15.8	~0.1	110.9	98.2	16.4	+0.5			
28	CL	110.1	16.5	108.2	16.5	108.6	98.6	18.3	+1.8	106.3	96.5	18.6	. +2.1			
23	CL	109.2	16.8	1080	16.8	107.3	98.3	20.2	+3.4	106.2	97.3	19.3	+2.5			
43	CH	104.8	19.0	102.6	19.0	104.5	99.7	21.0	+2.0	101.2	96.5	20.8	+1.8			
18	CL .	108.0	17.0	108.2	17.8	109.6	101.5	18.3	+1.3	112.1	103.8	18.3	+1.3			
31	CL	106.4	19.0	104.5	18.7	103.1	96.9	22.6	+3.6	96.2	90.4	25.4	+6.4			
22	CL		17.7	107.0	15.8	110.9	102.8	18.8	+1.1	105.4	97.7	18.7	+1.0			
34	СН	103.4	20.4	96.2	22.7	1014	98.1	20.8	+0.4	101.4	98.1	22.6	+2.2			
25	CL	108.9	17.5	102.4	21.3	108.9	100.0	19.1	+1.6	106.6	97.9	20.0	+2.5			
21	CL	116.9	13.6	116.3	13.9	113.3	96.9	17.0	+3.4	108.7	93.0	17.4	+ 3.8			
31	CL	105.6	18.6	98.7	19.1	1005	95.2	20.0	+1.4	103.1	97.6	21.2	+2.6			
20	CL	106.5	17.4	103.6	18.5	104.9	98.5	19.7	+2.3	102.3	96.1	21.9	+4.5			
28	CL	111.2	16.1	111.5	15.7	107.2	96.4	16.1	0.0	110.5	99.4	15.6	-0.5			
5.3	СН	98.5	23.5	98.7	22.8	97.5	99.0	25.8	+2.3	96.1	97.6	25.4	+1.9			
	1		1			1			,	1	31.3	20.4	, ,			

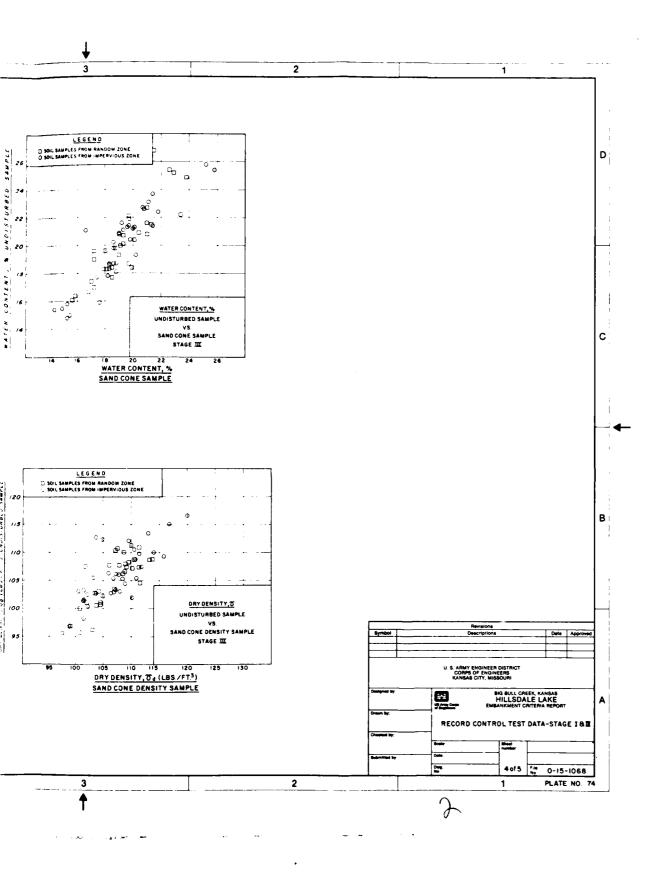
CORD CONTROL SUMMARY

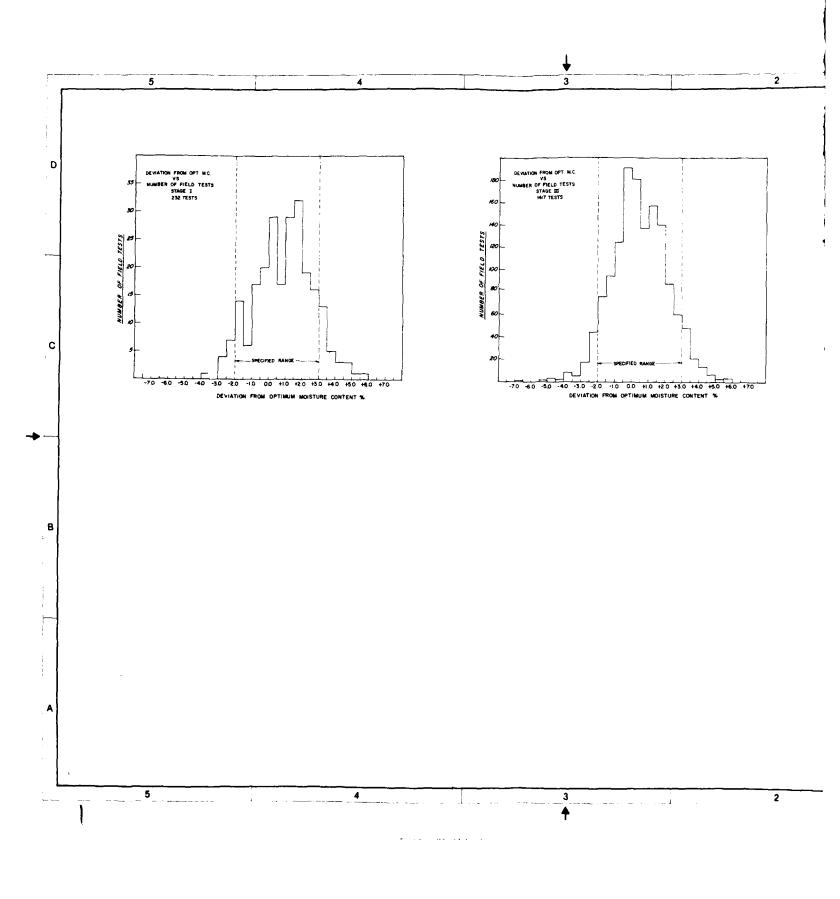
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Symbol	Descriptions			Date	Approved
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	U S ARMY ENGINEER COMPS OF ENGINE HANBAS CITY, IMES	HEMB.			
Designed by		BULL CRI IILLSDA IKMENT C	LEL	AKĚ	PIT
Chryson by:	RECORD CONT STANDARD LABORA	COMPA	CTIO	N TEST	
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Į	Busin				
Submittee by	Date SEPTEMBER 1984	1			
	Deep. No.	20f5	700	0-15	-1066
<u>.                                    </u>	<u>a</u>			PLATE	NO. 72

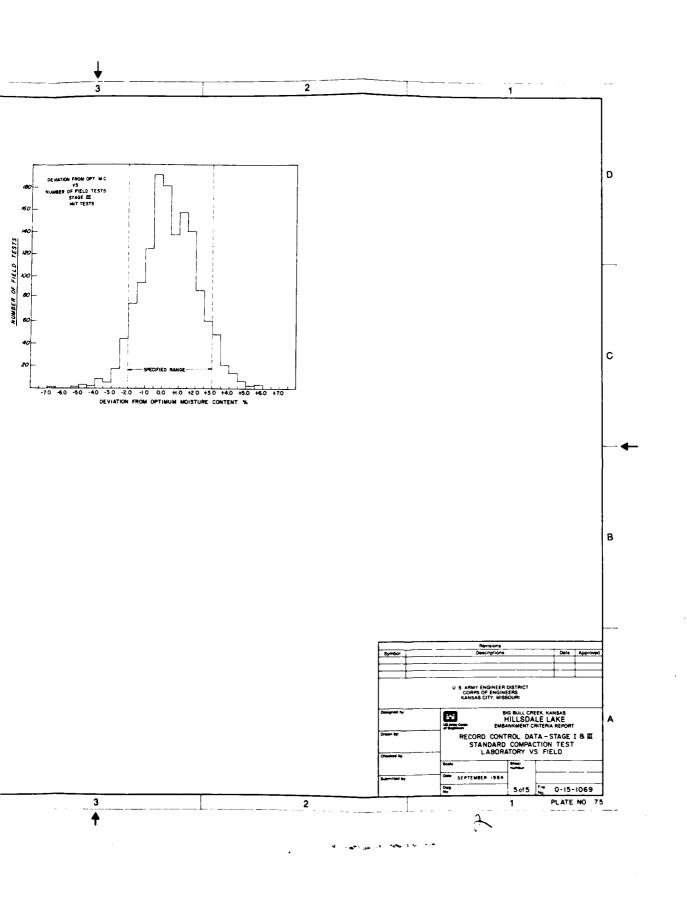


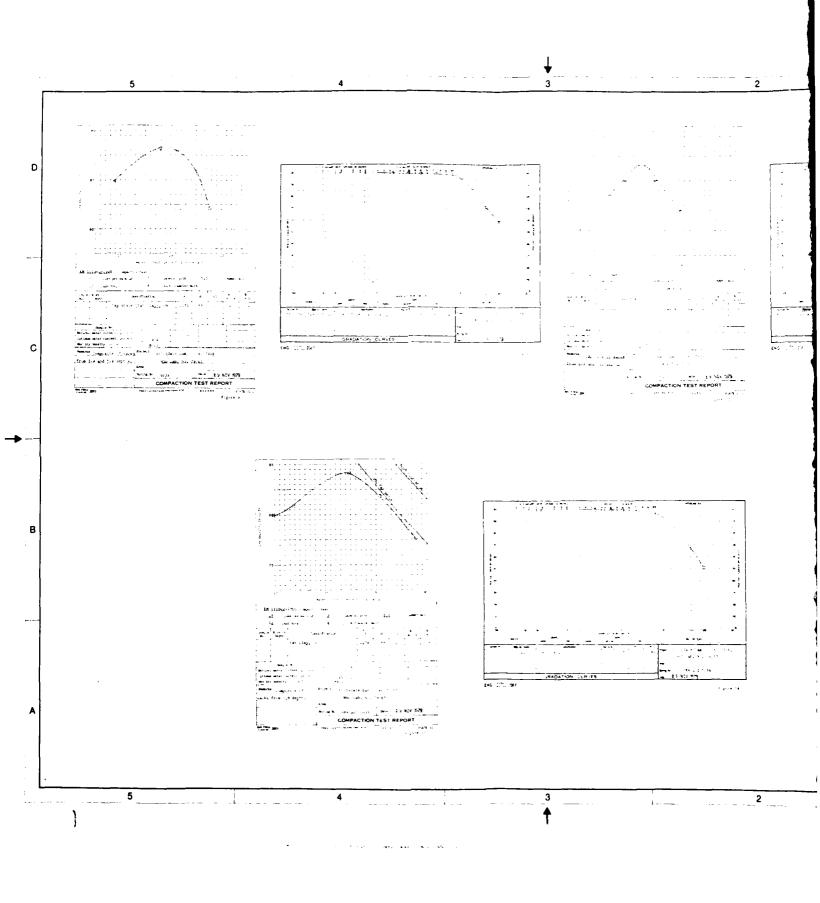


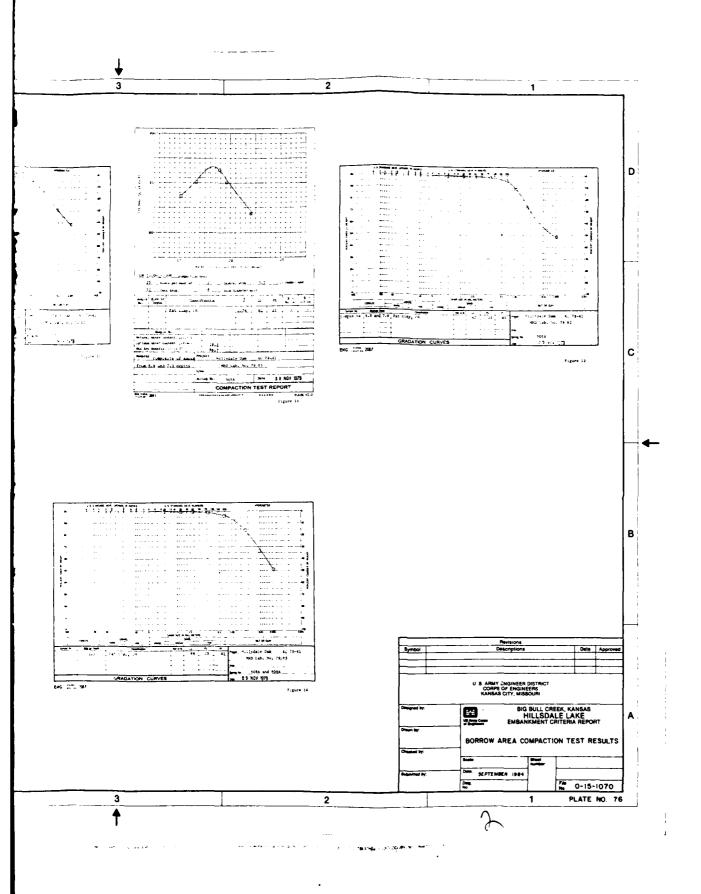


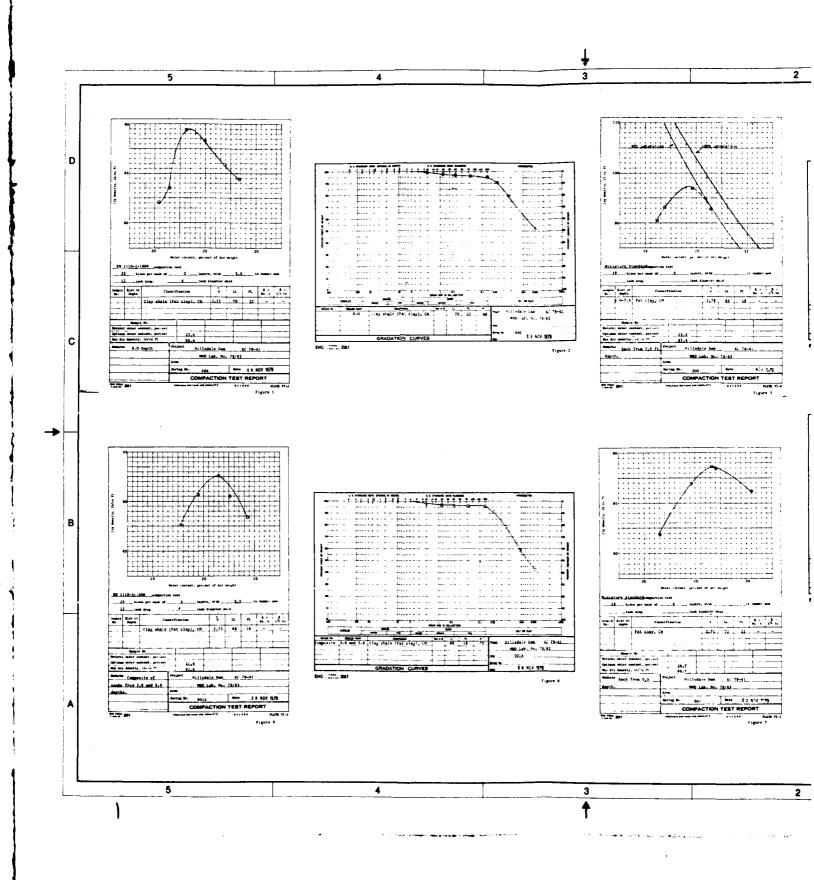


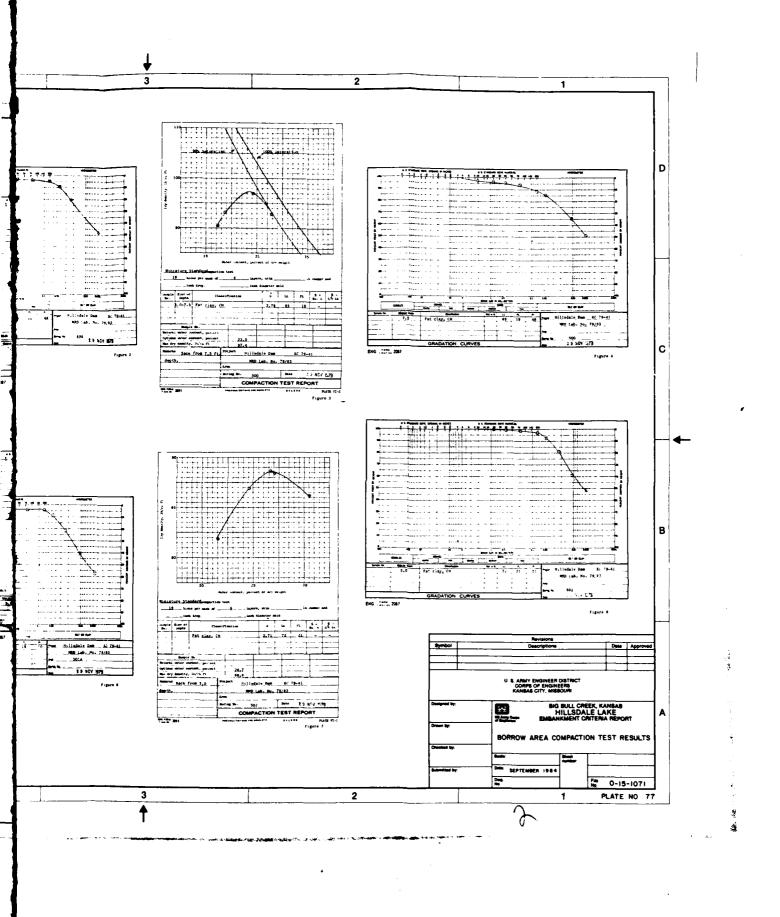


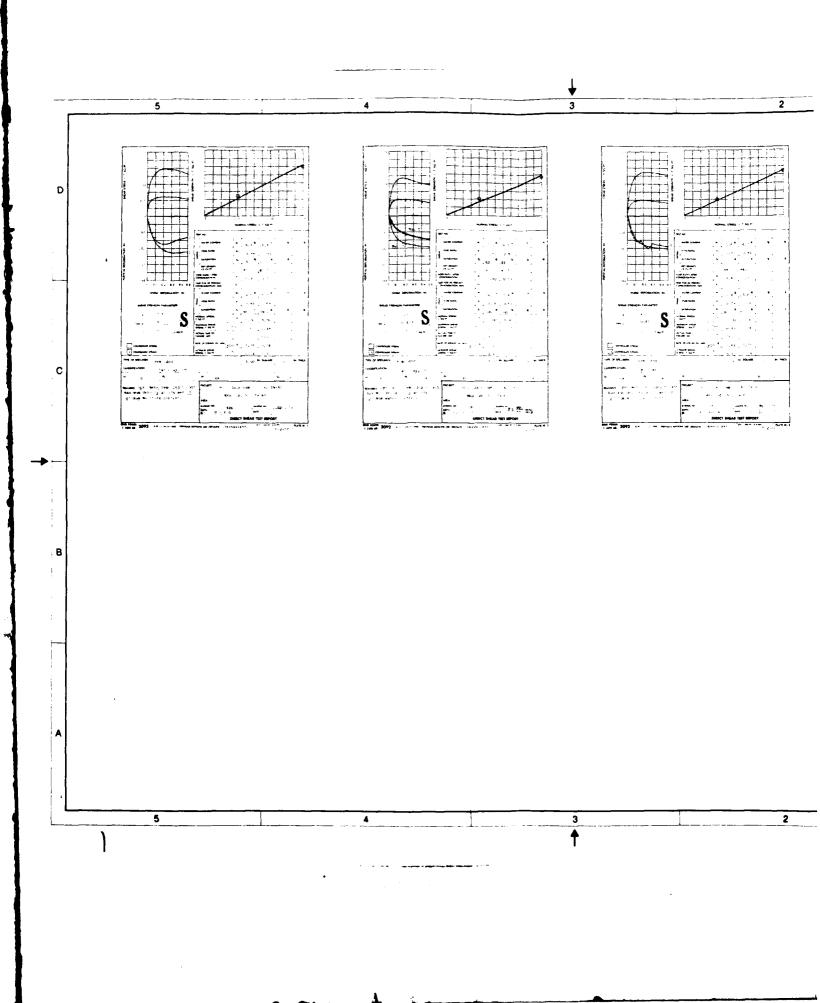


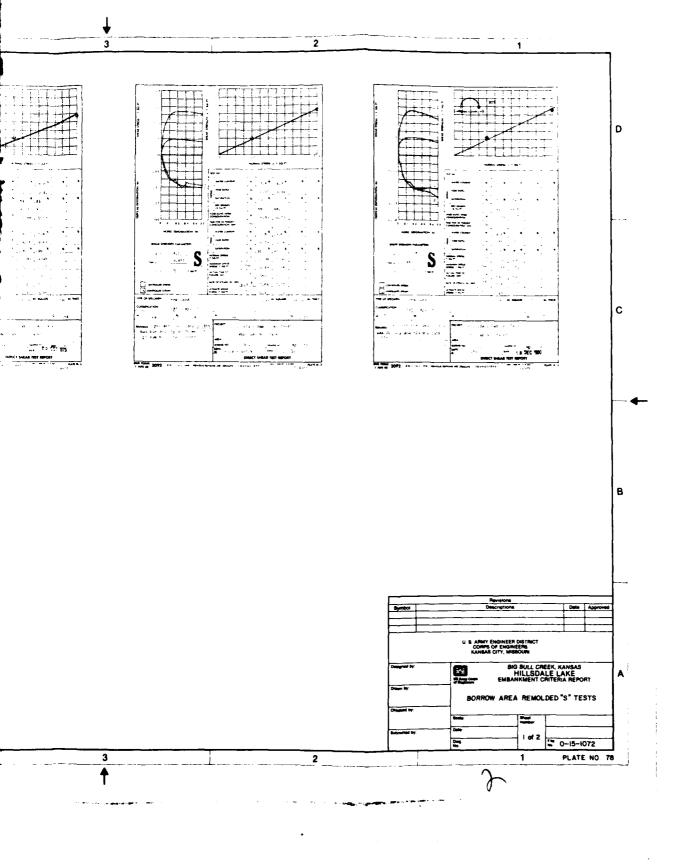


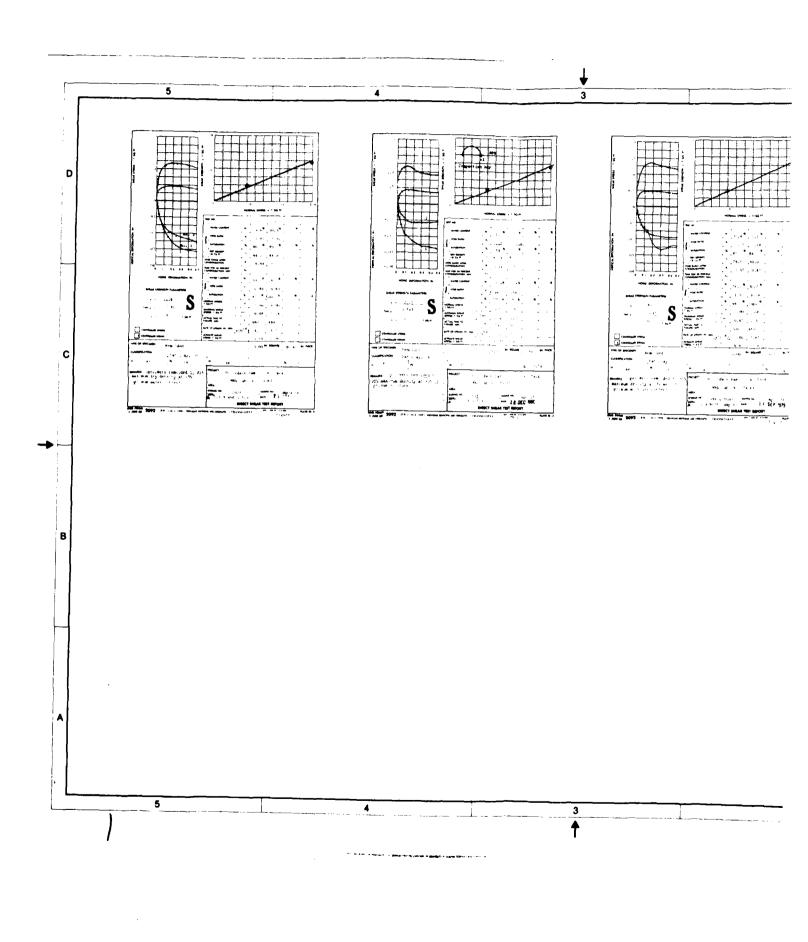


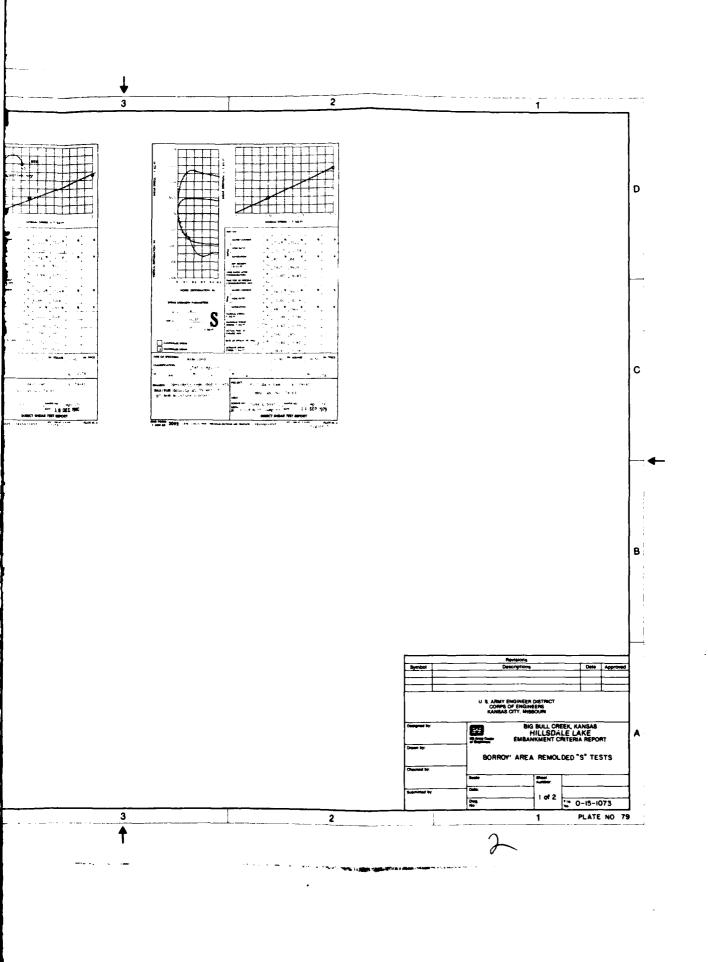


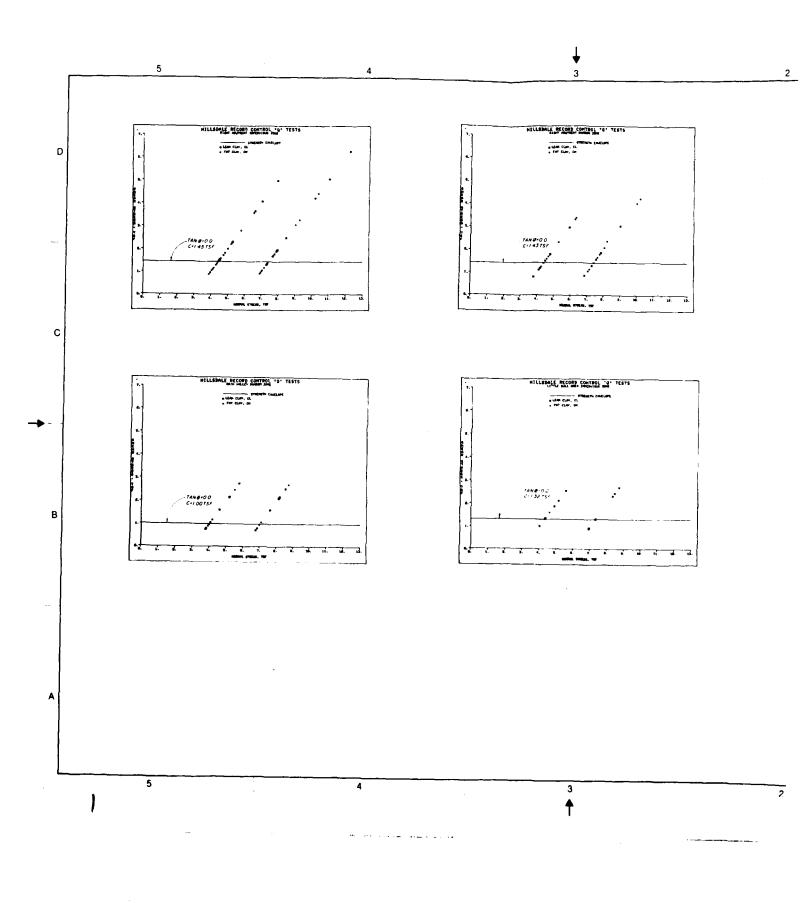


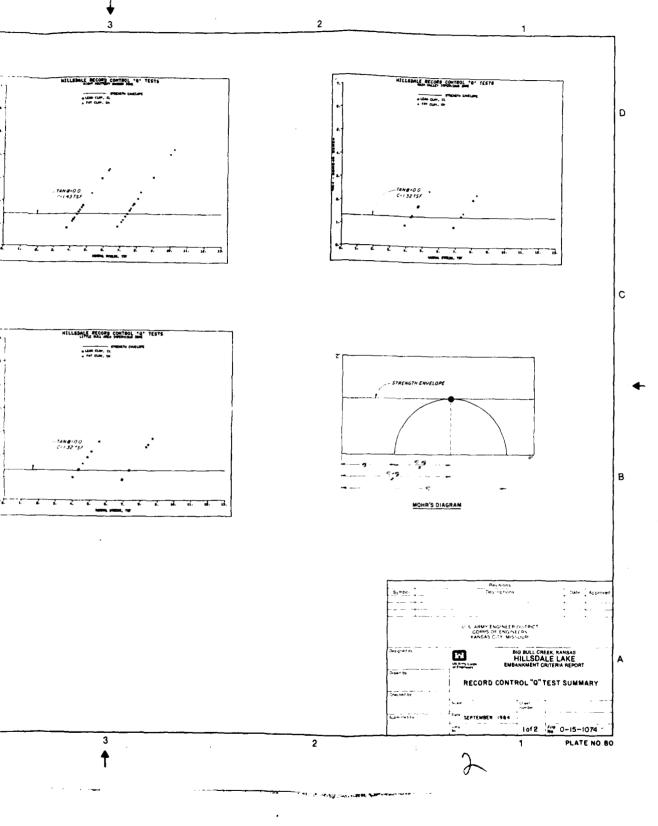


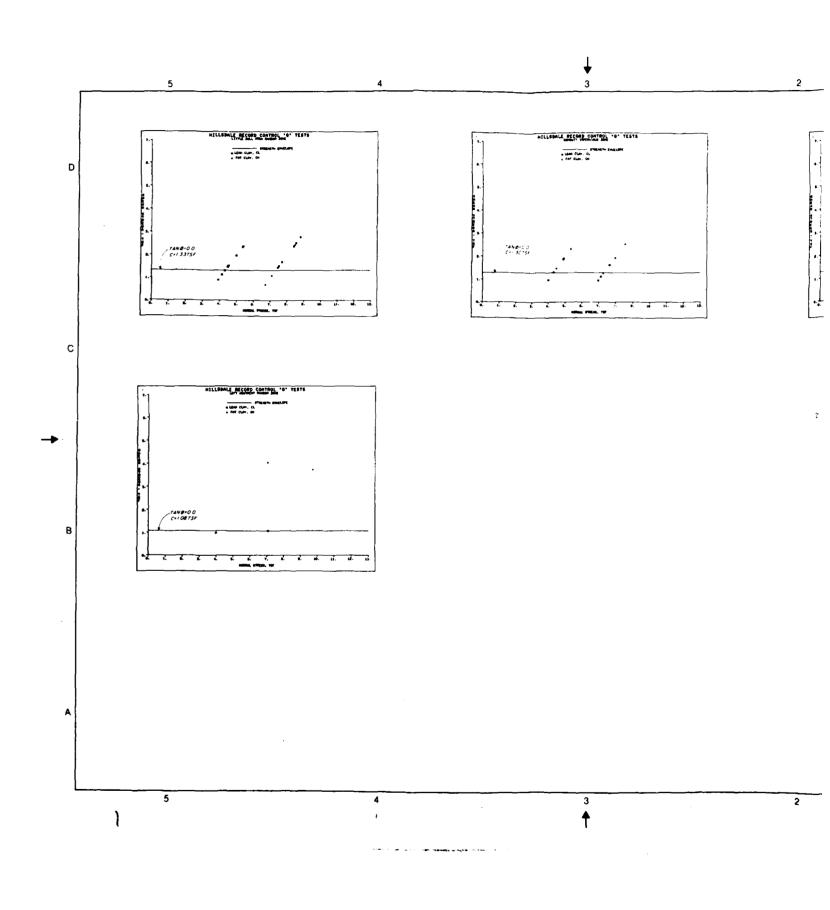


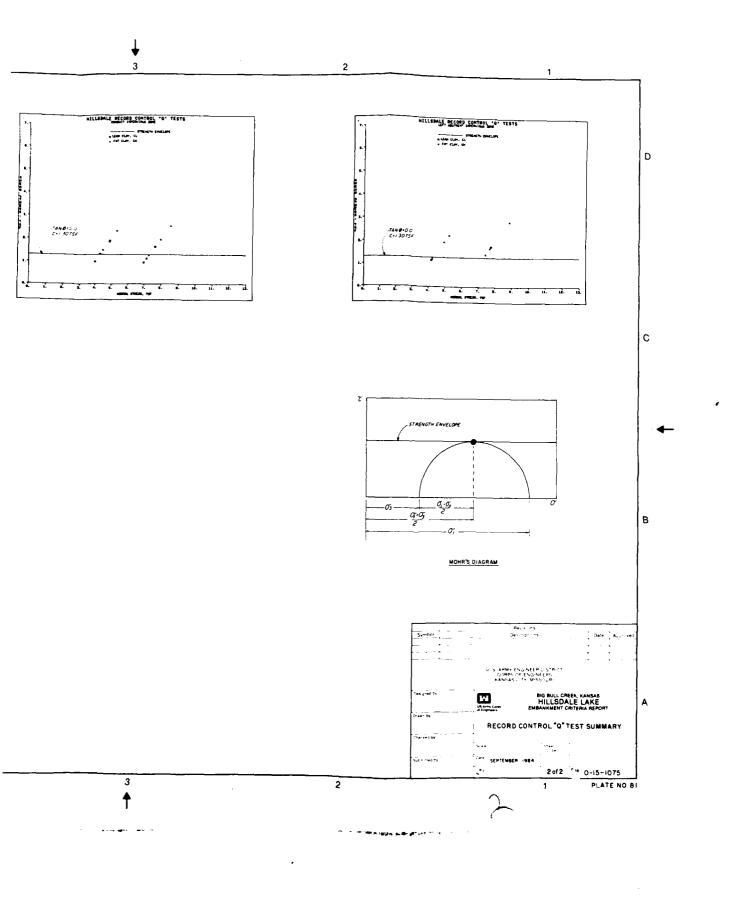


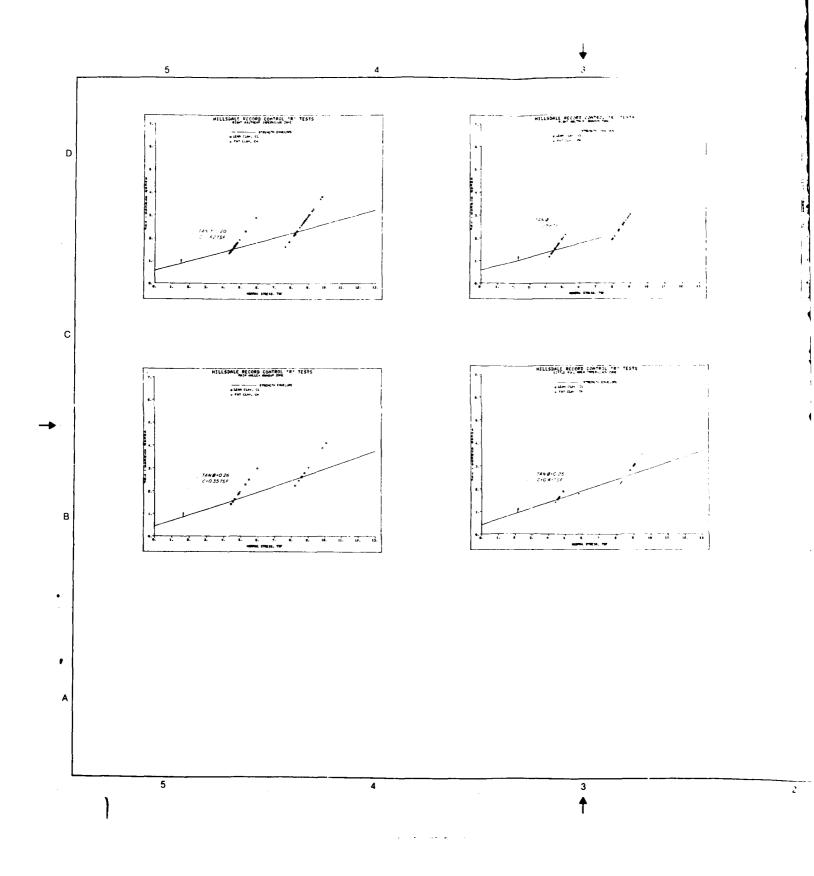


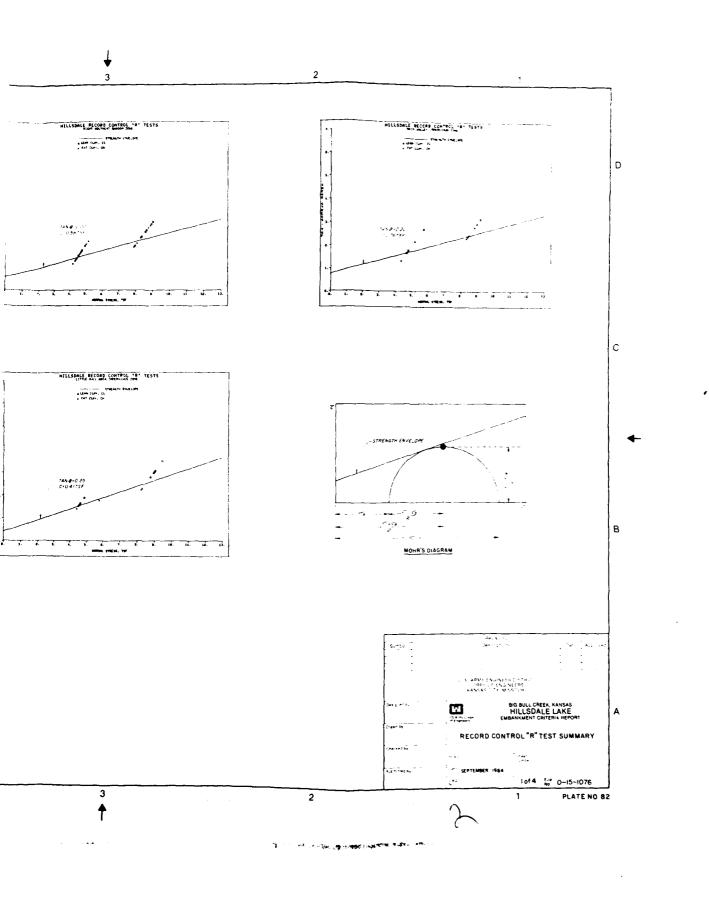


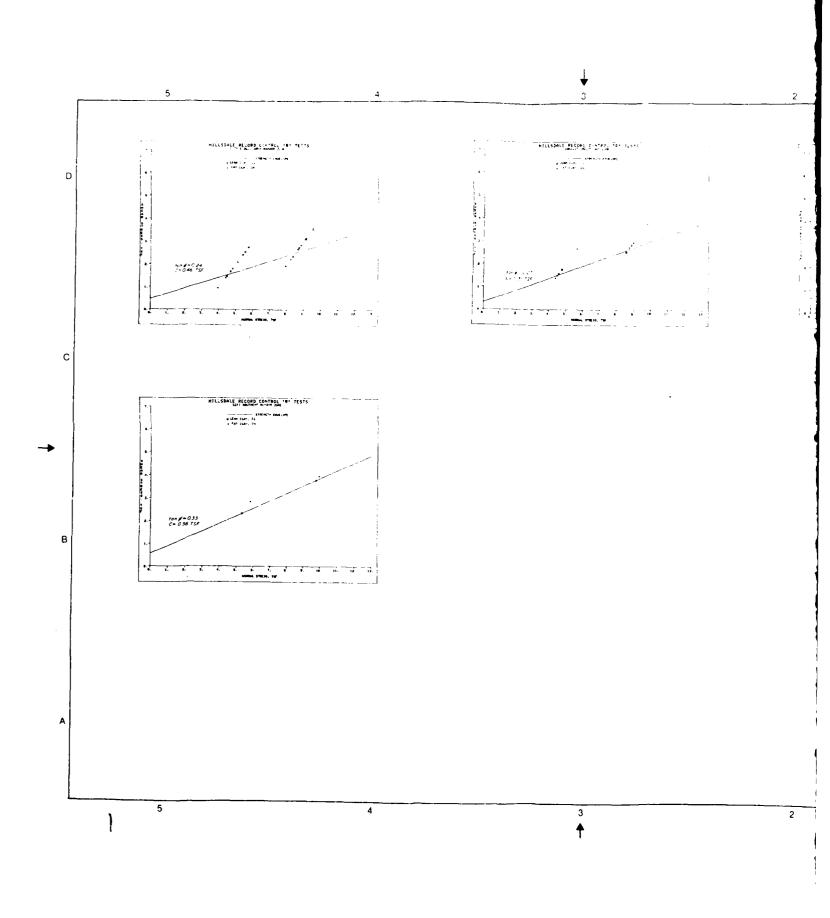


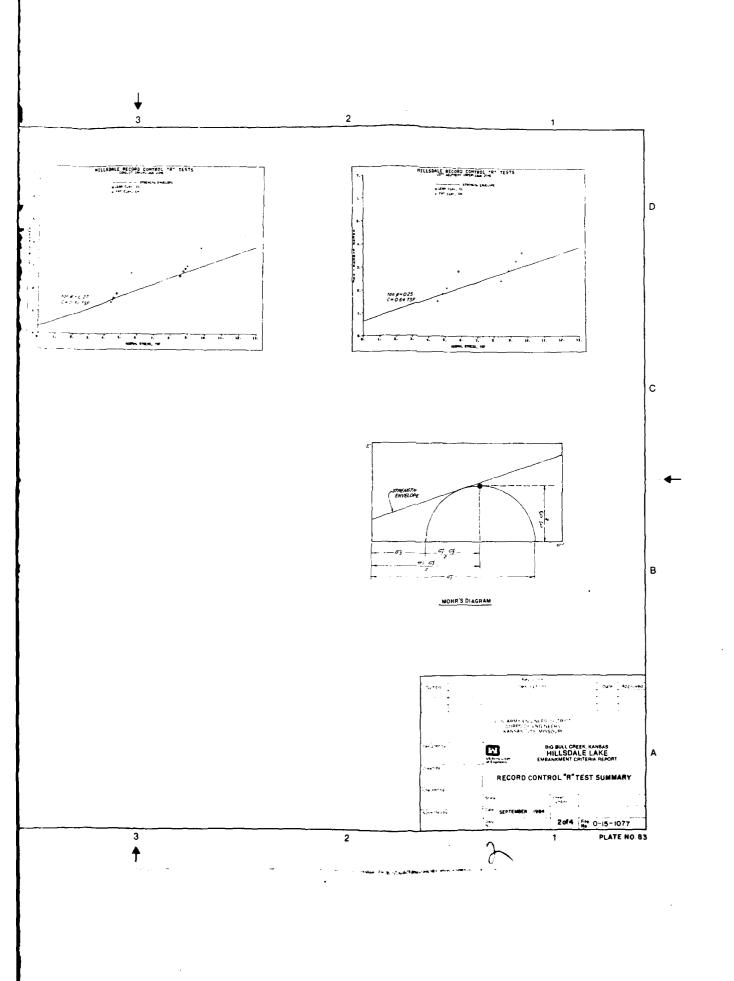


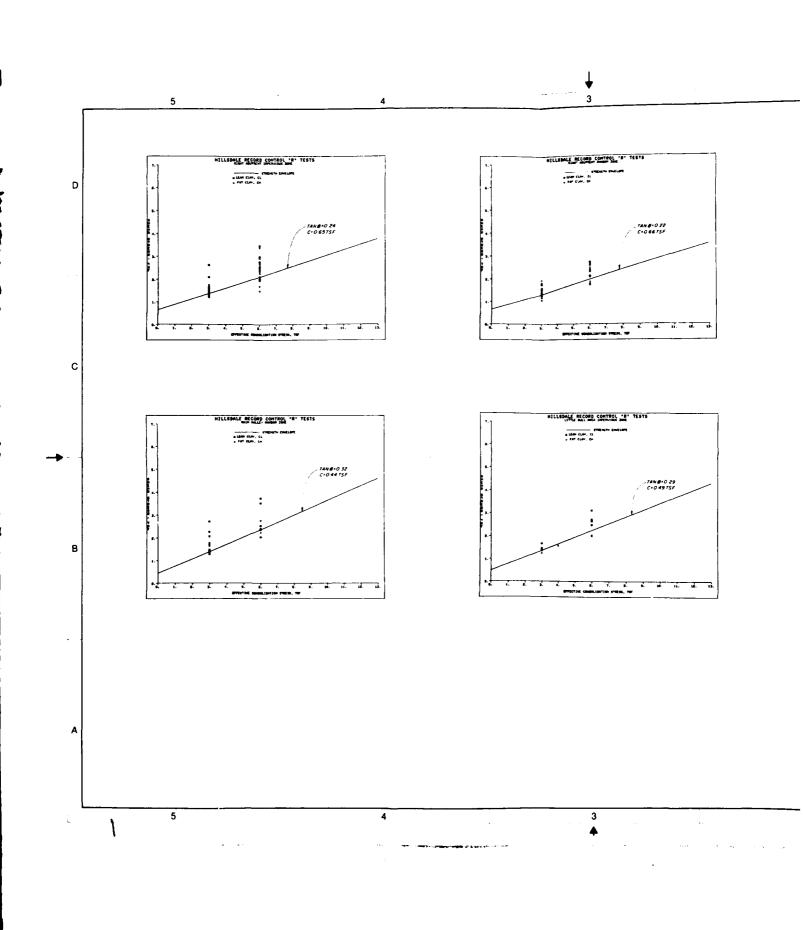


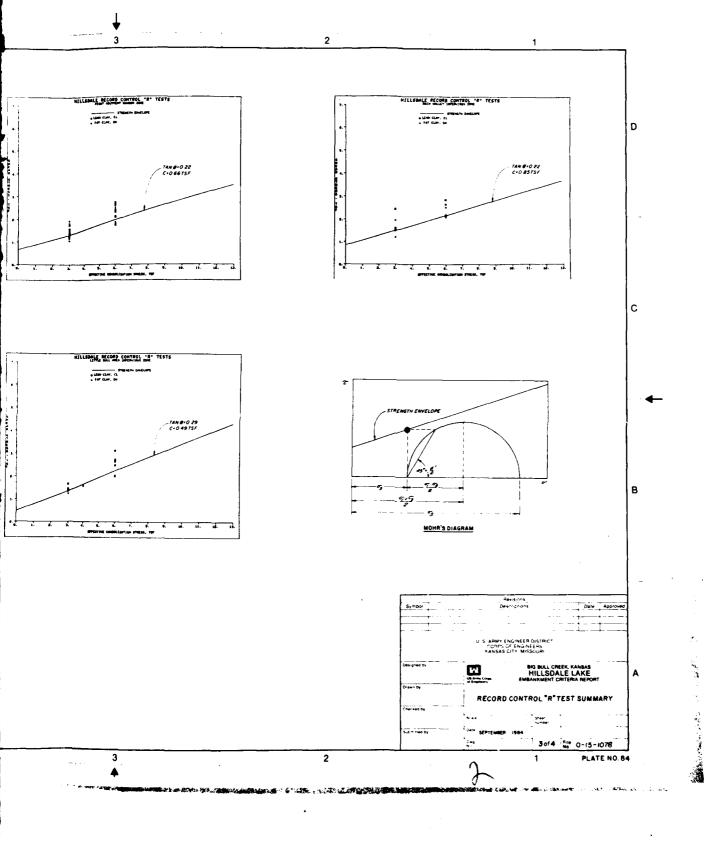


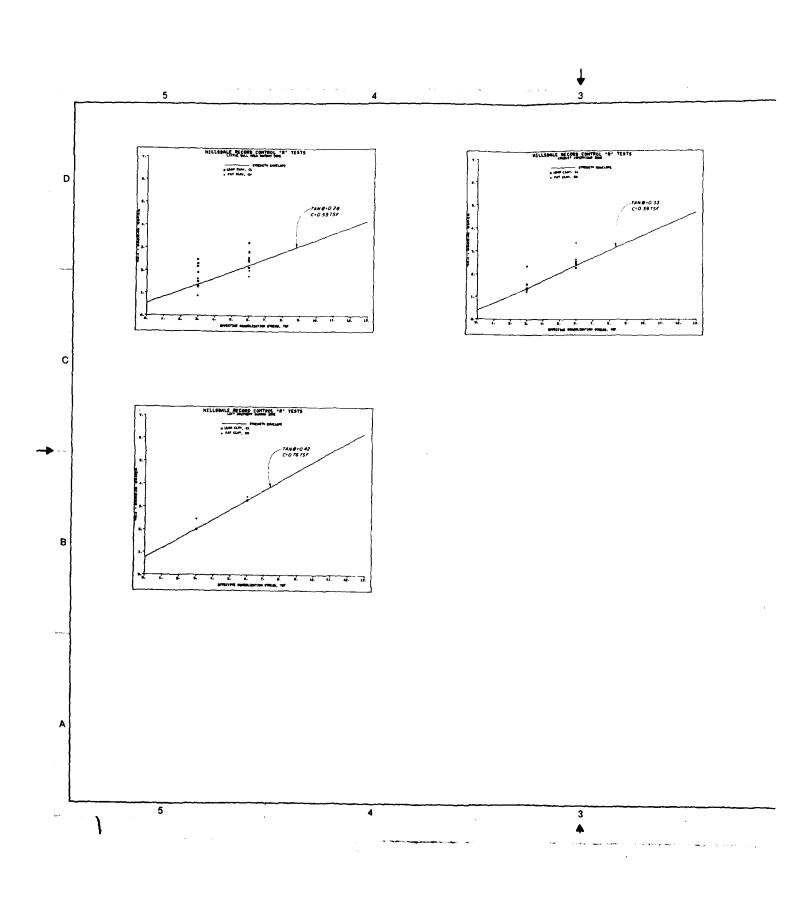


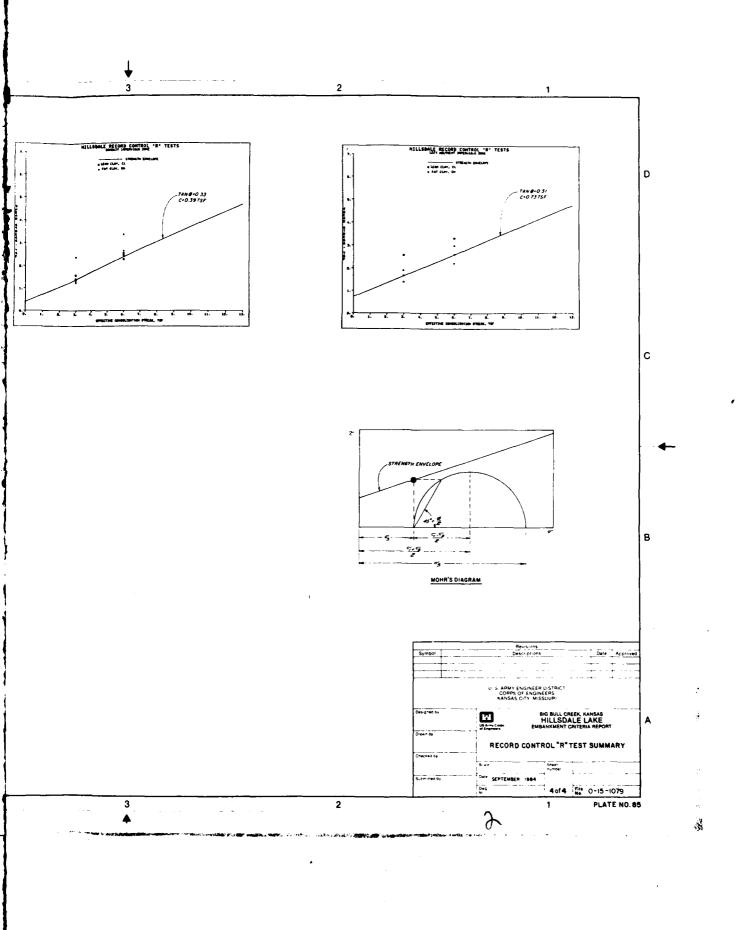


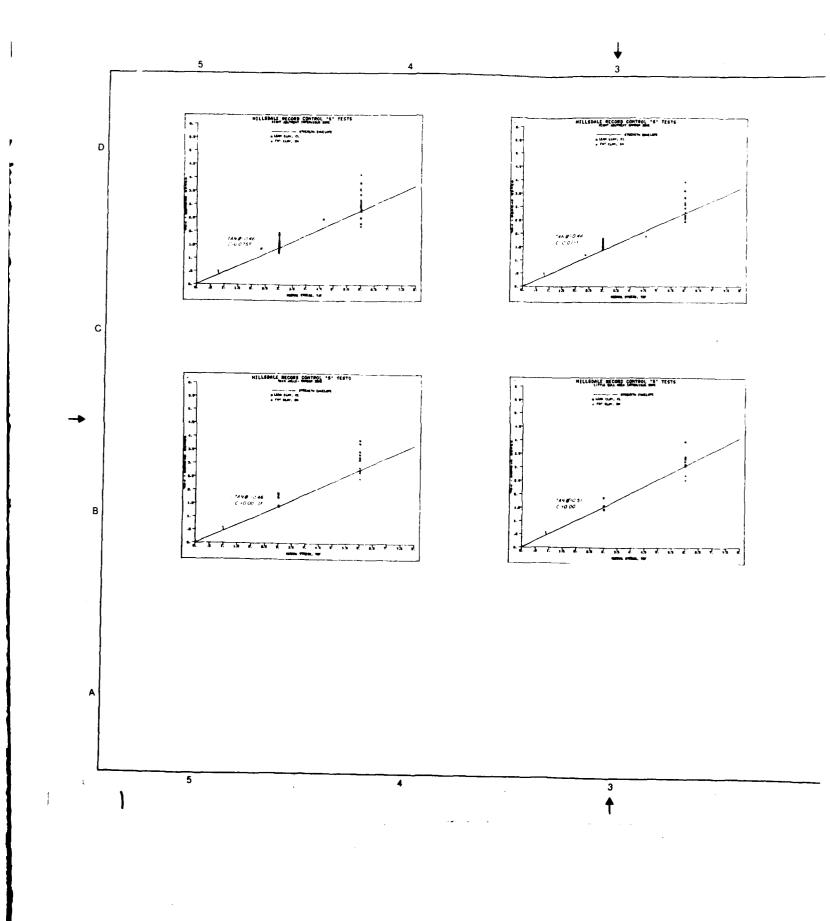


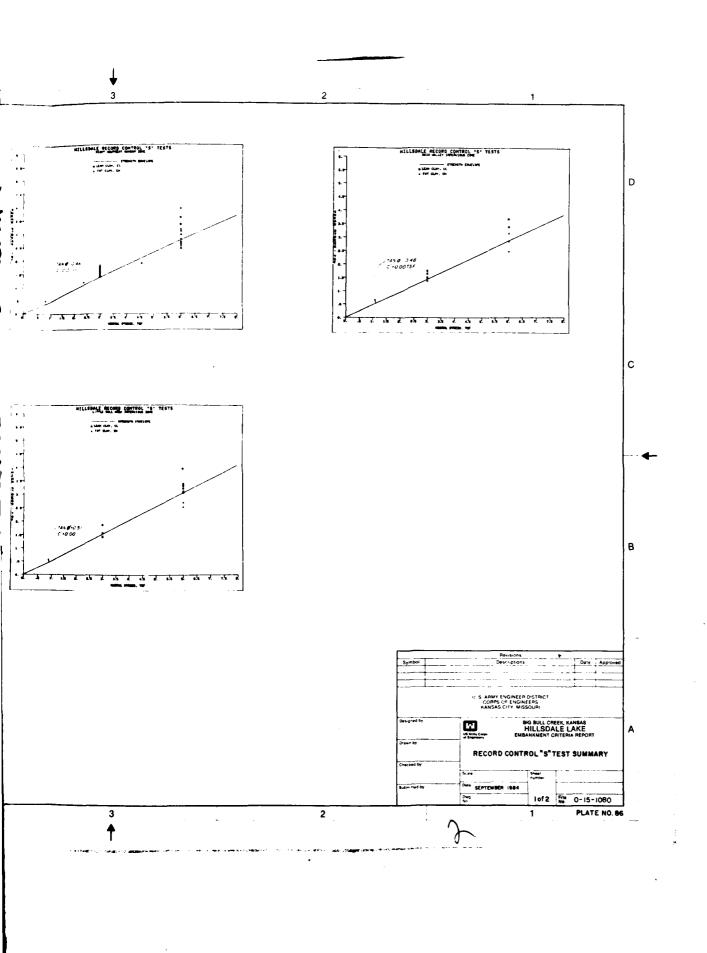


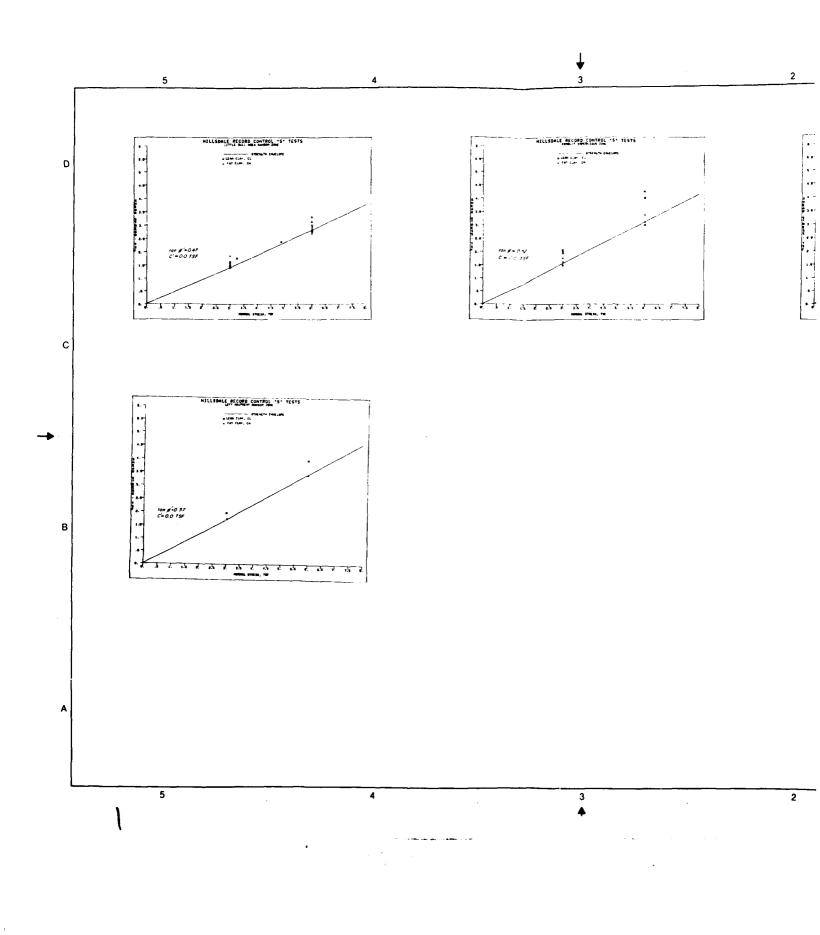


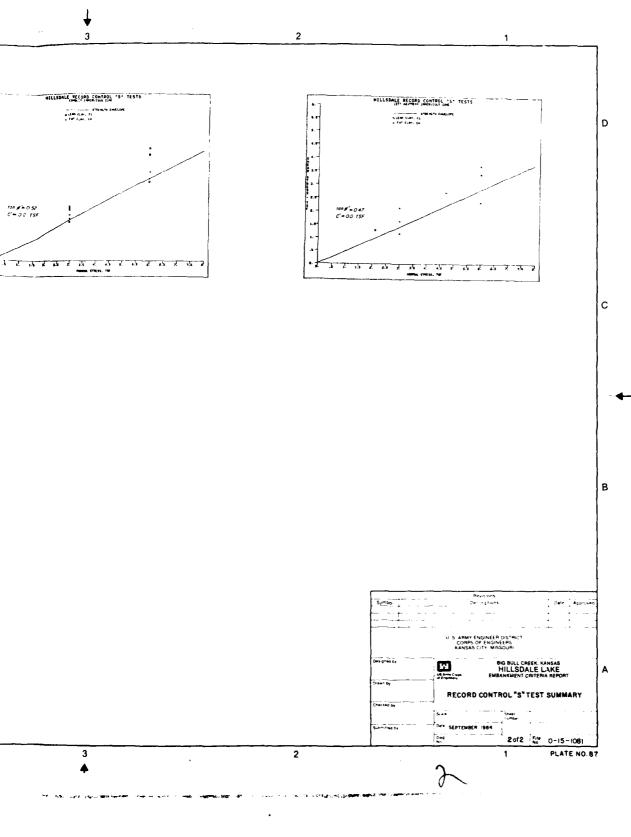












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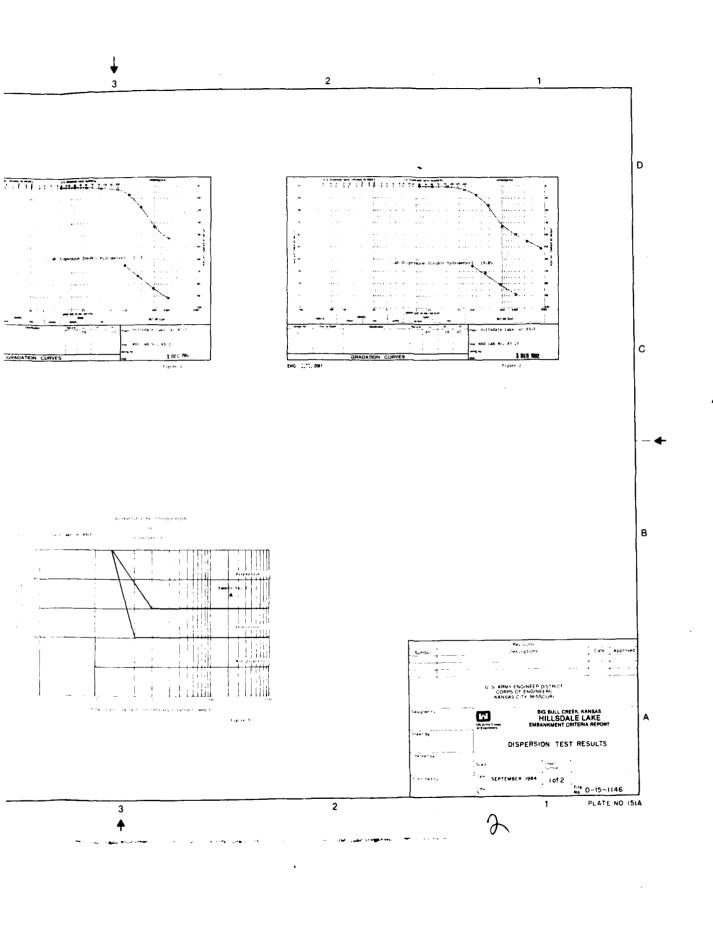
(-tenses page - Sample) obtained frue applies Superities by Chief, Engineering Collegion, Servason Serv Subject testing has been conducted in accompanie will for above served and references, theretake are presented in their fined and lightly given through the exclusive sample presented in the fined and lightly given through the exclusive washing their more has apply to 10. There are only because concerns has many about \$1 percent reliance or precluding dispers are performance, it first that the other tests are sufficient to inswer the service mondate. TABLE : :
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Crumb test results: for-dispersive.
Soluble salts in pure water: С 1 DEI: PS. ENG :: 2087 top . ENG ...... 2087 Manufactory

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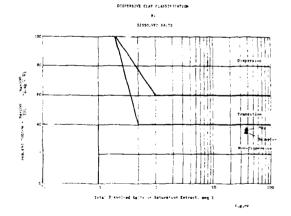
2

## PANNET TEST RESULTS

Project: Hillscale Lake RC 64-64

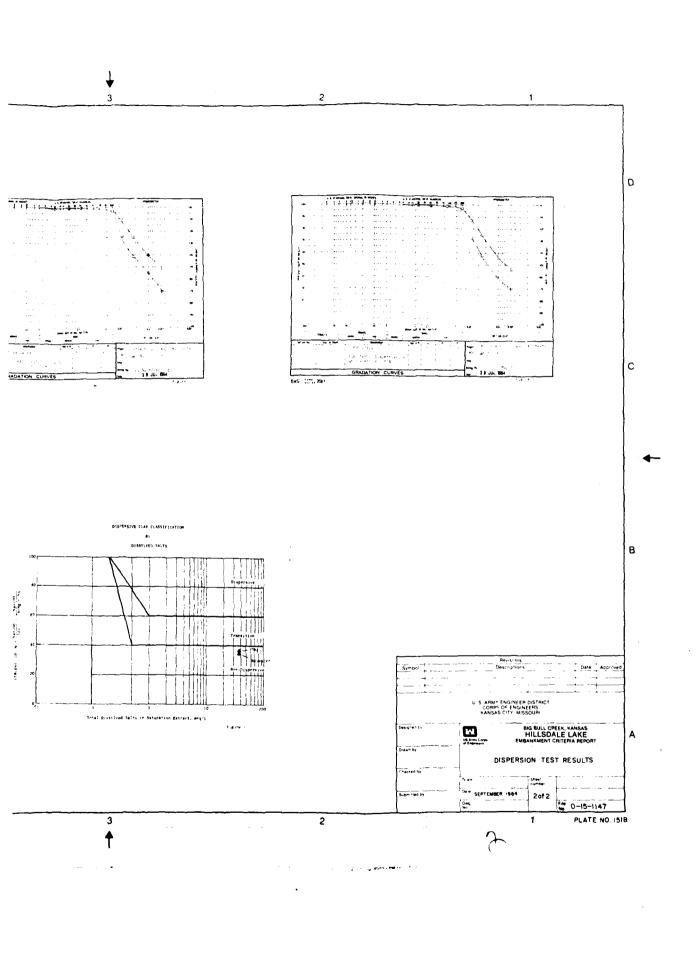
Sample	Depth	Head, Inches	For Tipe For Given Head, Minutee	Through Specimen, ml/sec		Holo Size after Test, Peodle Dia.	Classi- fication
Movester		,	1 10	2,4	109		
-ay		,	10	2.*	Cicia	.,,,	
May .		,	1 10	3.0	je un.		
May with 25 lime		4:	,	6.5	Spark.tru Clear	l boutange	*

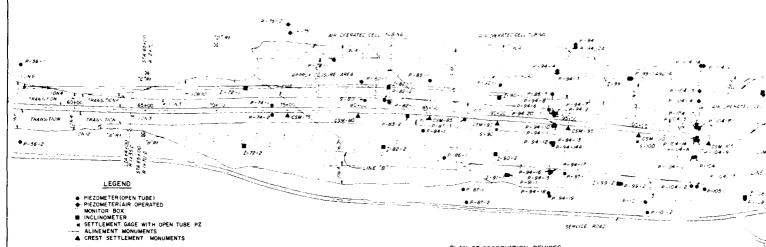
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PLAN OF OBSERVATION DEVICES

DEVICE			TIP	TOP OF	
NUMBER	STATION	RANGE	ELEVATION	RISER	MATERIAL
P-56	56 + 30	3 + 30U	908 0	326.97	BAYTOWN US
P-56 2	56 + 00	2 + 500	909.5	929 77	RAYTOWN LS
P-74 1	"4 ± 00	0 + 180	856.6	953.28	DRUM LS
P 74 2	74 + 96	9 - 180	<b>555.5</b>	953 45	DRUM LS
P 82 · '	82 + 25	. + 60U	8474	938 53	GUIV'RA SH
2-82-2	81 + 91	0 + 800	841.7	934 14	QUIVIRA SH
P-83-2	83 + 35	0 + 250	858 5	951.80	MPEPVIOUS
P-84 :	d4 + 65	+ 200	845	925 47	DRUM LS
P-85	85+00	2 + 350	84'2	917.30	QUIVIRA SH
₽-86-1	86 + 40	3 + 200	838 2	908 93	QUIVIRA SH
P-87 1	87 + 75	5 + 200	856.3	878 71	GVERBURDEN
P-87 2	87+65	6+100	837 8	879 66	QUIVIRA SH
2-87 3	87 + 50	0 + 250	875 0	951.70	MPERVIOUS
e 90 :	90+00	2 + 350	842.6	917 55	GUIVIRA SH
a.g1 :	91 + 10	4+900	839 0	891 7 7	QUIVIRA SH
p.94-6	93+95	0 • 600	861 6	938 <b>53</b>	DVERBURDEN
P-94.7	94+05	0 + 600	847 7	938 74	DRUM LS
P-94-8	93+58	0 + 80U	B42 5	932 29	QUIVIRA SH
P.94.9	93 + 95	0 + 50 u	833 1	940 15	WESTERVILLE
P-94-10	93 + 95	0+250	881 67	949 53	IMPERVIOUS
P 94-11	94+05	0 + 250	862 4	94380	IMPERVIOUS
P-94-12	93+95	+ 45D	861 1	922 92	OVERBURDEN
P-94 13	94+55	+ 450	847 1	922 97	DRUM LS
P-94-14A	94 + 05	1 + 570	832.4	922 02	WESTERVILLE
P-94 15	93 + 95	3 + 55D	859.3	902 6.5	OVERBURDEN
2.94-16	93+95	3 + 500	841.3	903.91	QUIVIRA SH
P.94 17	94 + 05	3 + 500	837.3	903 20	WESTERVILLE
P-94 18	93 + 95	5 + 000	852 4	877 83	OVERBURDEN
P.94-19	94+05	5 + 200	843 ?	87785	QUIV RA SH
P 94-20	94+05	0 + 17D	847 ::	952 65	PERVIOUS
P-95	95+00	3 + 300	874	908-02	PERVIOUS
9.99-1	99 + 10	3 + 52 0	845.4	897.65	QU v FA Sh
₽99-2	99 + 10	3 + 880	842.0	894 55	GL V-RA SH
P-101 *	100 + 95	5+00D	854.6	977.53	OVERBURGEN
P 101.2	191+05	5 + 750	837 2	8/9 = 7	QUIV RAISH
P 104.5	103+95	0 + 60U	853.0	938	OVERBURGET
P-104-6	104 + 55	0 + 550	845.9	939.90	DRUM 15
P-104-7	123 + 95	0 + 80U	841.2	931.60	GUIVIBA SH
P 104 3	103 + 95	3 + 250	879 8	950.80	MPERVIDUS
P 104-9	104 + 05	9+250	856.8	95: 59	MPERVIOUS
P-104-10	103+95	1 + 455	856.6	922 87	UVERBURDE!
P-104 11	104 + 05	1 + 450	845 5	923 20	DRUM S
P 104 12	103 + 95	3 + 50D	853 8	903 2	DVERBURGER
P 134-13	104 + 27	3 + 500	836.2	404 F.,	DU V RA SH
P 104 14	104 + 06	0 + 180	843.4	952 44	IMPERVIOUS
P 105.1	105+05	3 + 300	86826	907.75	PERV 00
P 108-2	108 + 10	3 + 979	836.4	692.63	QUIV RA SH
e 113-2	113 + 43	2 + 25 II	890 8	94 4 77	MPERVIOUS
0.1133	3 • 09	2 + 300	890.52	994.45	MPERVICUS
9 120 1	120+00	7 + 750	578 0	923 (**	BA TOWN IS
P 120 2	129 + 39	1 + 500	8776	928 59	BAYTEWN L
A 53	53	21.20	8850	32434	70.110 75.50
w-53.2	53+00	2+20D	993.41	37611	HAM TESH

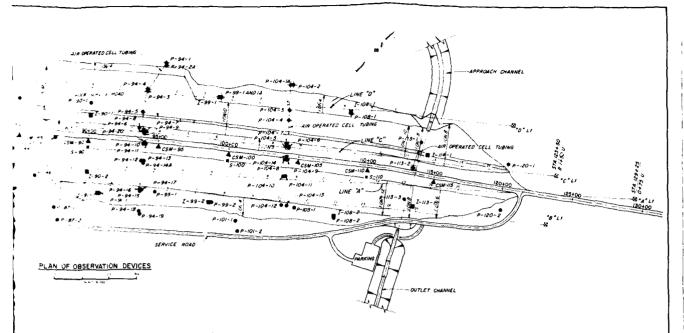
	AIR OPERATED PIEZOMETERS				
DEVICE NUMBER	STATION	RANGE	TIP ELEVATION	MATERIAL	TYPE
P.75.1	75 - 1 1	* + 501	áť.	104,2	μf
P-75-2	75+17	6-756	e # 1.1	15 July 144 144	5 A
P 78.1	18 + 35	3 • 606	847	42 50	> 4
P 80 1	80 + 20	. • 10%	841	12545.5144	767,2
P 04 1	95 + 34	5 - 154.	817 =	113 FF - HOES	5 W
P 94 2A	95 4 1 4	5 + 50 0	e	. R2 -H	* A
P 94-3	93+94	3 + 50	544	1	5.20
P 94 4	93 - 95	3 + 50%	e.in	WESTERN 1.7-15	5.8
F 944 5	93 + 70	1 • 00tb	964, 4	39559, 8, 15,	5.85
P-99 (A	99 + 10	3+520	641, 4	Sec. 3 82 50	5-74
P 104 1A	103 + 95	1 + 1,30	54.7	TUEBLI POEN	PET JA
P 194.3	104 + 65	1+000	es7."	DL V 41 54	ef.'e
P 1/4 3	133 + 88	3 + 700	540	July 84 84	5 W
p.194.4	104 + 35	3+500	816.7	: VERBURDEN	PET IR
P 106 1	198 + 20	3 + 520	831.3	Other RAISH	5 A
p ++3 +	113+77	7 + 000	690.7	HITEAV SUS	5 W

×	SULMER	GED -	NO:	LCNGE	R	-E AD

FOUND	ATION SET	TLEMEN	T GAGES V	V/OPEN T	UBE PZS
DEVICE NUMBER	STATION	RANGE	TIP ELEVATION	RISER ELEVATION	MATERIA
S & :	90 +57	0 + 950	873.32	475.50	OVERBURNE
5-90	40	- + 8€ (	871.93	975.35	POPUBARYO.
5 100	100 + 73	0.08 • 3	875.67	44, 15	OVERBURIE
5.116	*10 • 00	0.+ 600	974-94	947.17	Syfakuani

	SI SELLE	INCINI IN	IONUMENTS
DEVICE NUMBER	STATION	RANGE	INITIAL TURKE
CSM 15	75 • 99	0.4150	fe 2.34
CSM 60	80 ± 00	0 + 150	64,1-41
65 <b>V</b> 85	85	0 • 150	76 1 68
CSM 90	90 + 30	0 • 155	952.73
CSM-99	95 - 30	2 + 150	9° 2' 33"
J\$M 196	100 + 00	14 155	Qf.,
TSM 101.	105 + 15°	9 + 150	9%,7%
35% 113	110 • 95	3 + 150	36.1.95
CSM 111	515 - 00	94.003	46.1,56

	,	INCLINUMI	ETER SCHE	DULE
	DEVICE NUMBER	STATION	RANGE	0916 NA 08274
٠		77 + 1		
1	٠.	77.4.7		25.0
1	4. 1	80 + 00	1.4.	
	40.0	52 - 01	1-57	
ï	45.1		4.4	
i	40%	un .	4.5%	** .
ŧ.	31.1	31 + 22	4 • 207	24.5
į	34 '	99 + 5	3 3.	
•	F4 (	99 • 01	3 - 161	
Ċ	1000	108 • 11	7 • 74 2	
Ċ	138.0	108 + 00	3 - 47 1	1
	**; *	**3 + 64	• 5	4.5
	**4 *	114 + 27	1 + 4 %	1.4.4



PIEZOM	IETERS	
* p		
JE AT ON	MATERIAL	TABE
	18 Rd 1=08 %	PET /A
	July HA HA	5 A
- 4 - 5	y 54 5m	5.4
**	ZERBIHLEN	251.55
	rPb Alf	S W:
* .*	U AA 95	5-0
-41	GU V RA SH	5.0
	MESTERY LEUS	5-8
1.1	nyanggané v	5 %
	GL Z PA SH	\$-A
	LEAGURDEN	PETJ¥
	Dr. Z AA SH	PE*.jā
	QUIV RAIGH	5 W
	SVERBURDEN	PÉTUR.
- 1	July RAISH	5 W
	MPERVICUS	5 W

DEVICE NUMBER	STATION	RANGE	ORIGINAL DEPTH
. 72-1	72+00	1+700	80 5
1 72-2	72+00	2 + 50D	75 9
1-82 1	82 + 00	1 + 400	119.2
1-82-2	82+00	2 + 500	112.3
1 90-1	90 + 06	1+430	120.7
1.90-2	90+00	2 + 500	111.8
1-91-1	91+00	4+000	56 '
1-99-1	99+00	3 + 52U	85.5
1-99-2	99+00	3 + 88D	70.7
108-1	108 + 10	3 + 52U	80 3
108-2	108 + 00	3 + 970	95.4
: *13.1	113 + 64	2 + 50D	94 C
1-114-1	114+20	1 + 40U	108.8

GAGES W/OPEN TUBE PZS

RISER
ELEVATION ELEVATION MATERIAL
DV:BBJPET
DV:BBJPET
30 0:28BJPET

NUMENTS

* JP.F

REVISED SEPTEMBER 1984
BIG BULL CREEK KANSAS
HILLSDALE LAKE
EMBANKMENT GROERA PEPORT

ORSERVATION DEVICES PLAN AND SCHEDULE

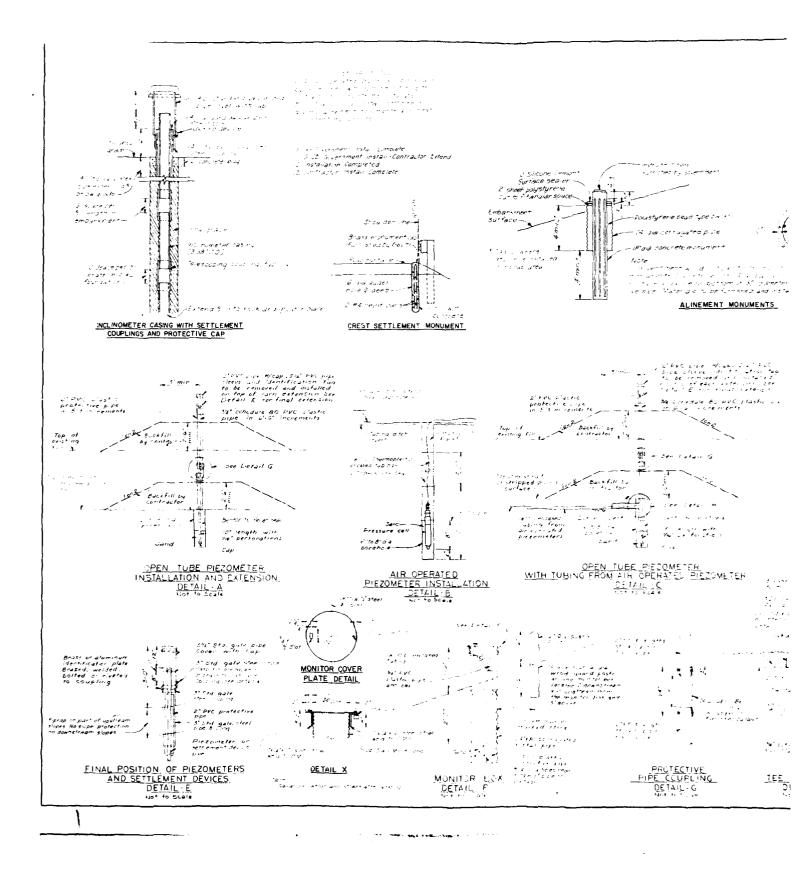
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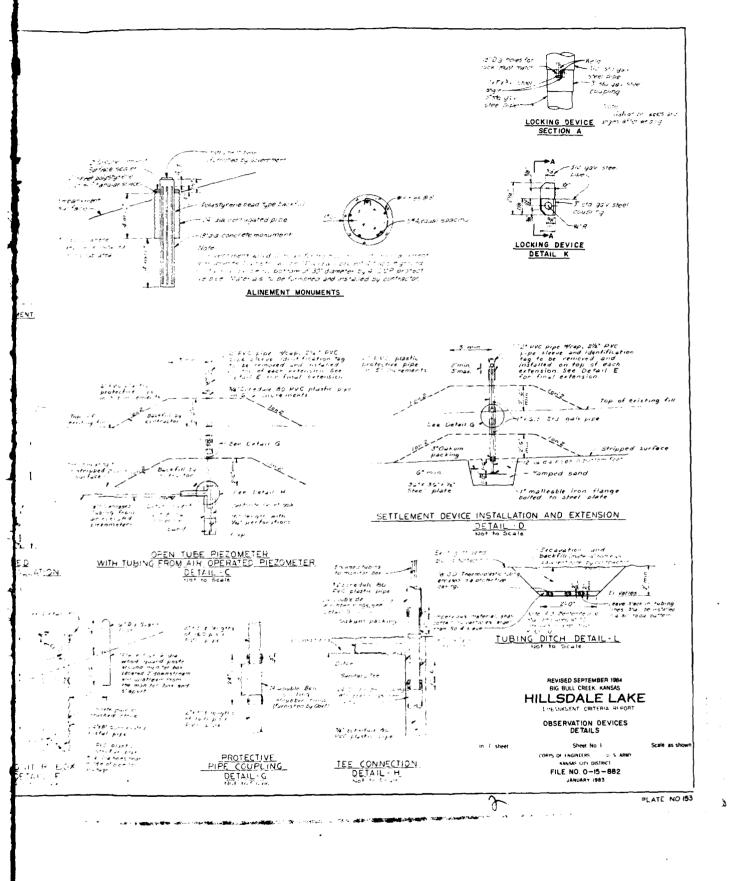
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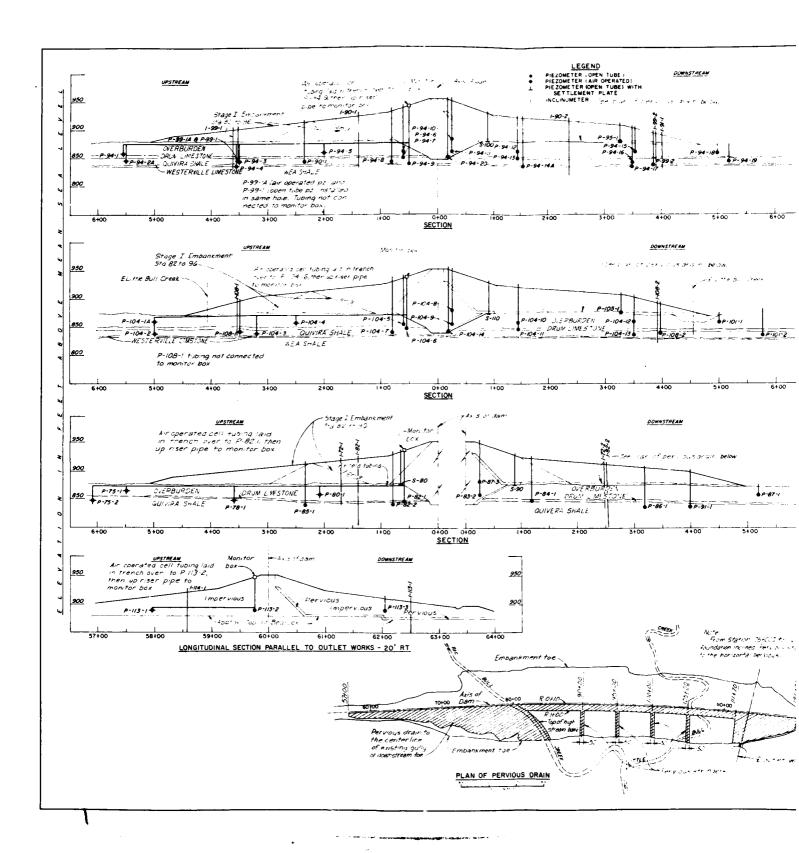
CORPS OF ENGINEERS U.S. ARMY
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT

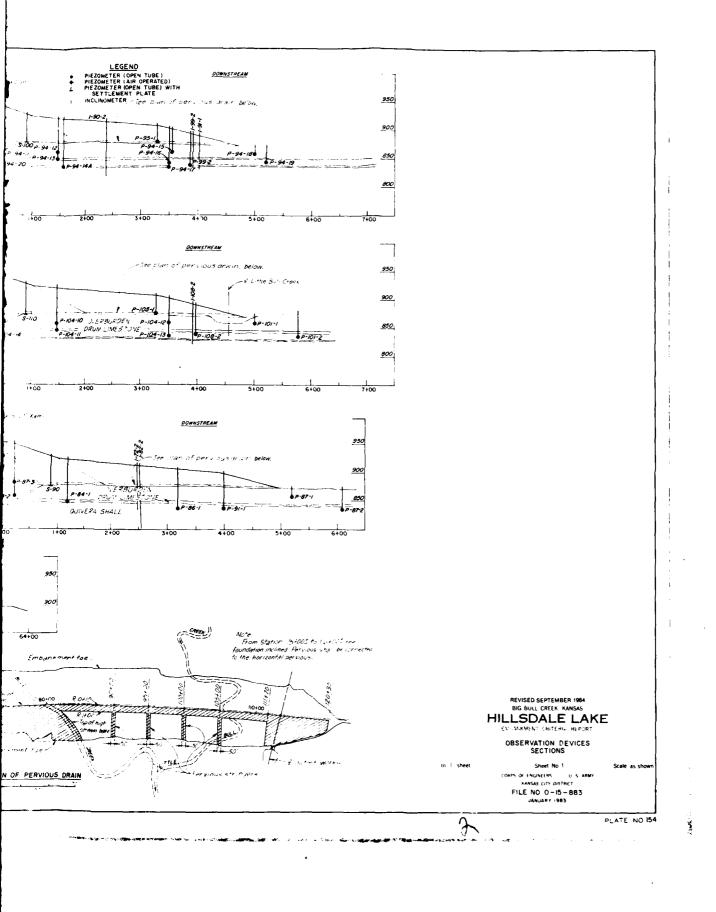
FILE NO. 0-15-881
JANUARY 1983

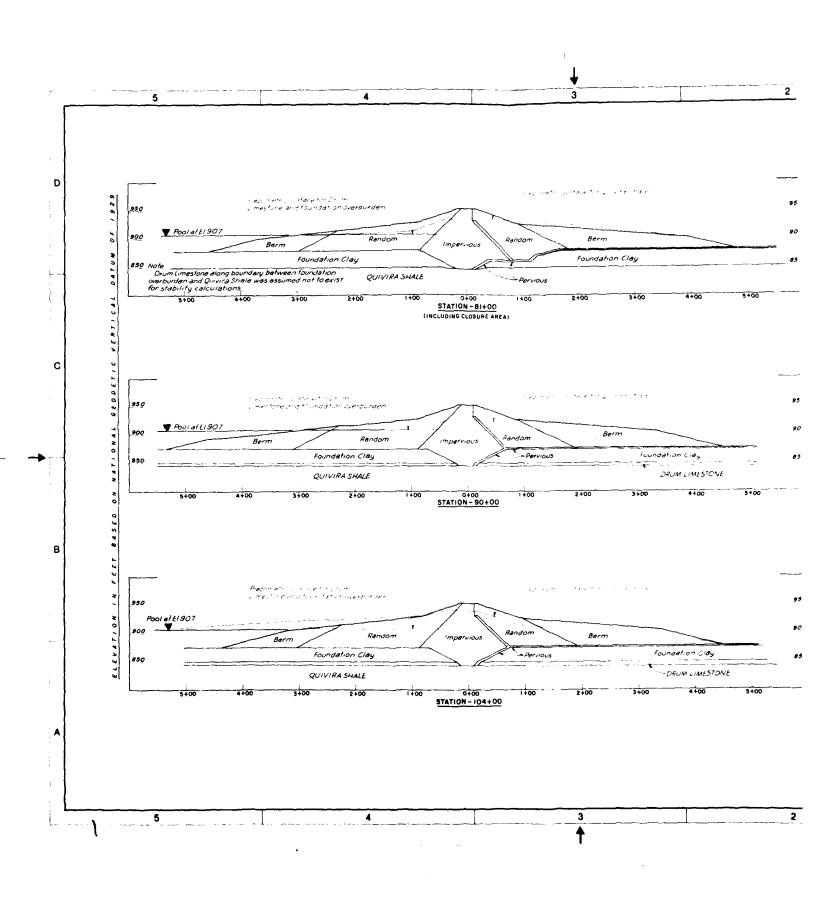
PLATE NO. 152

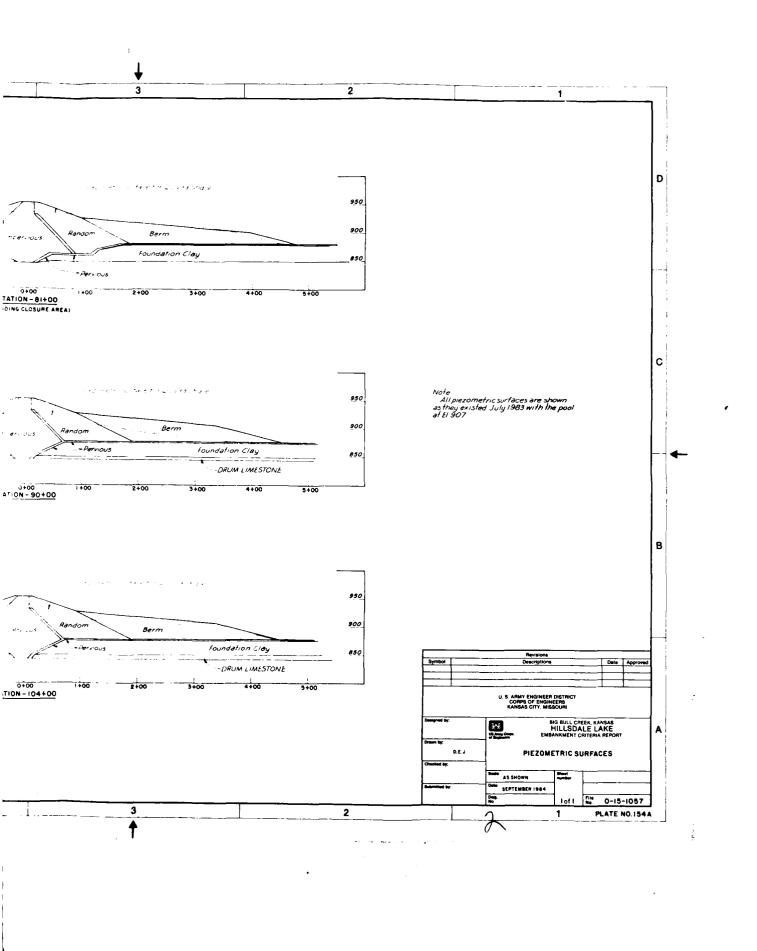


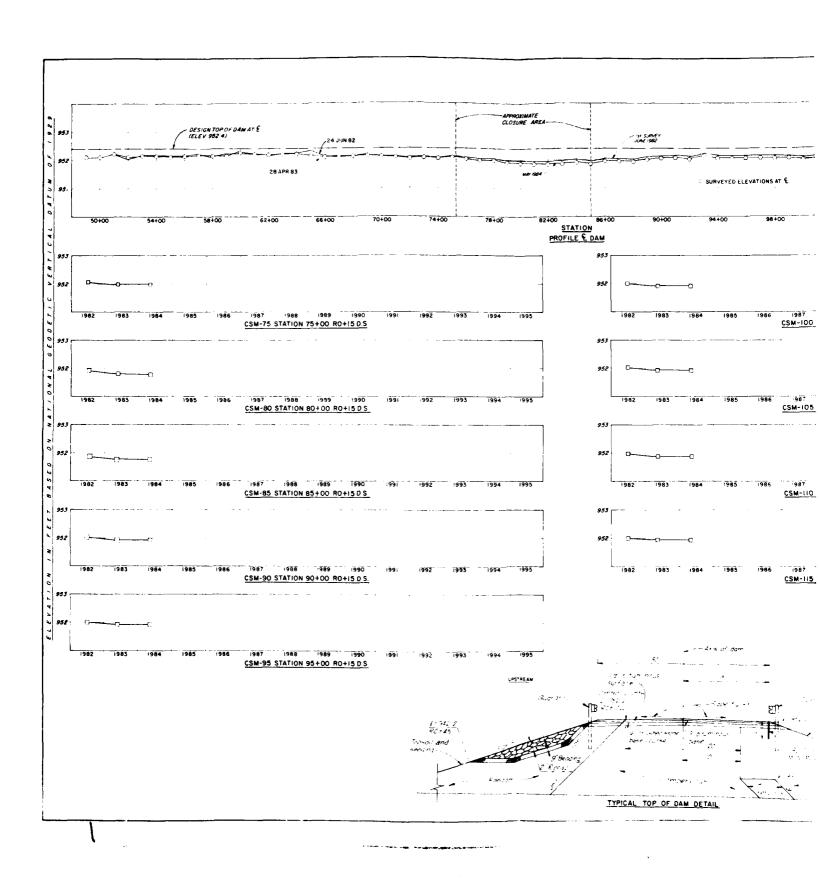


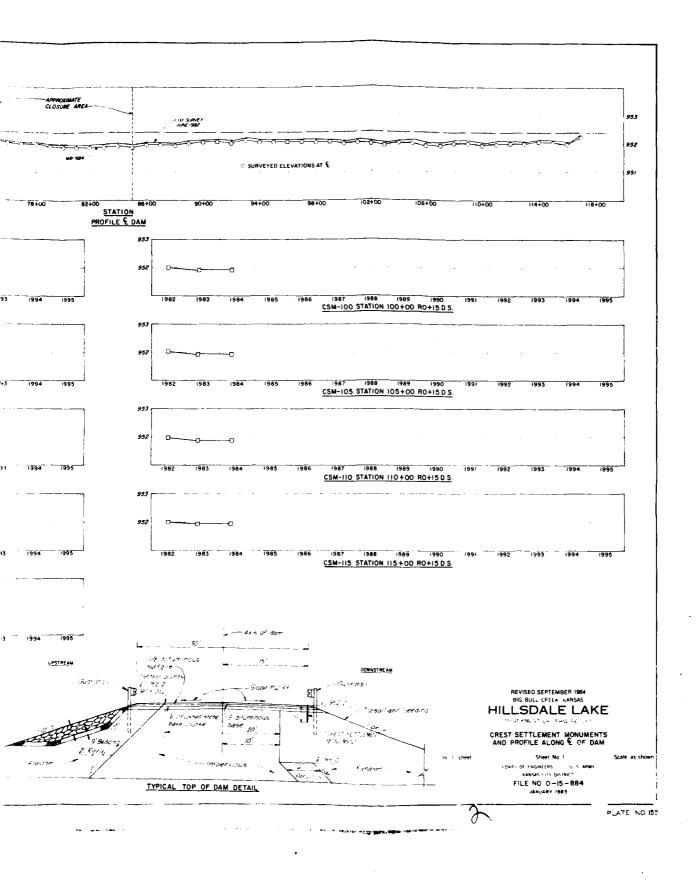


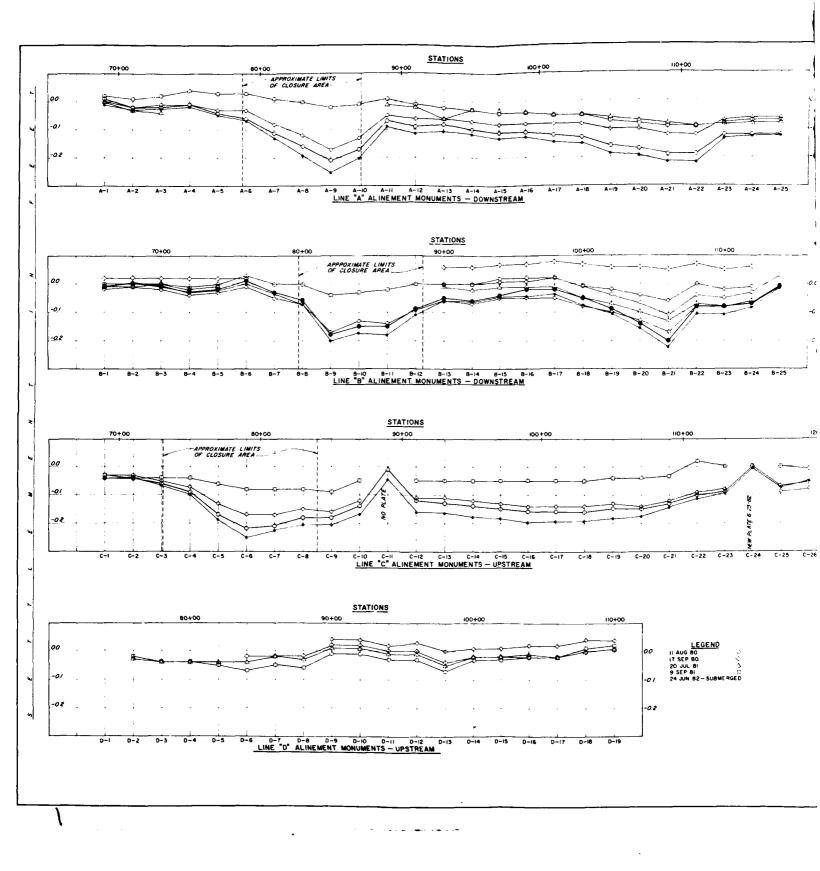


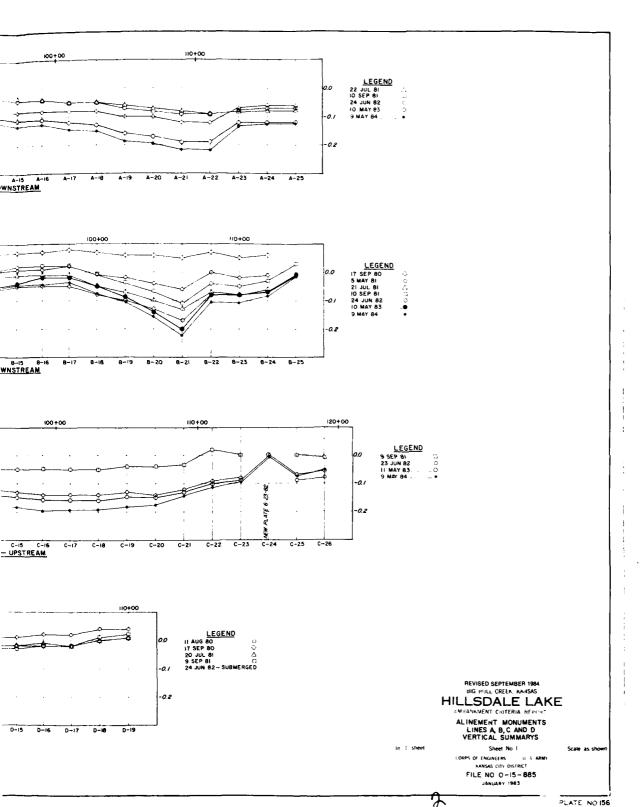


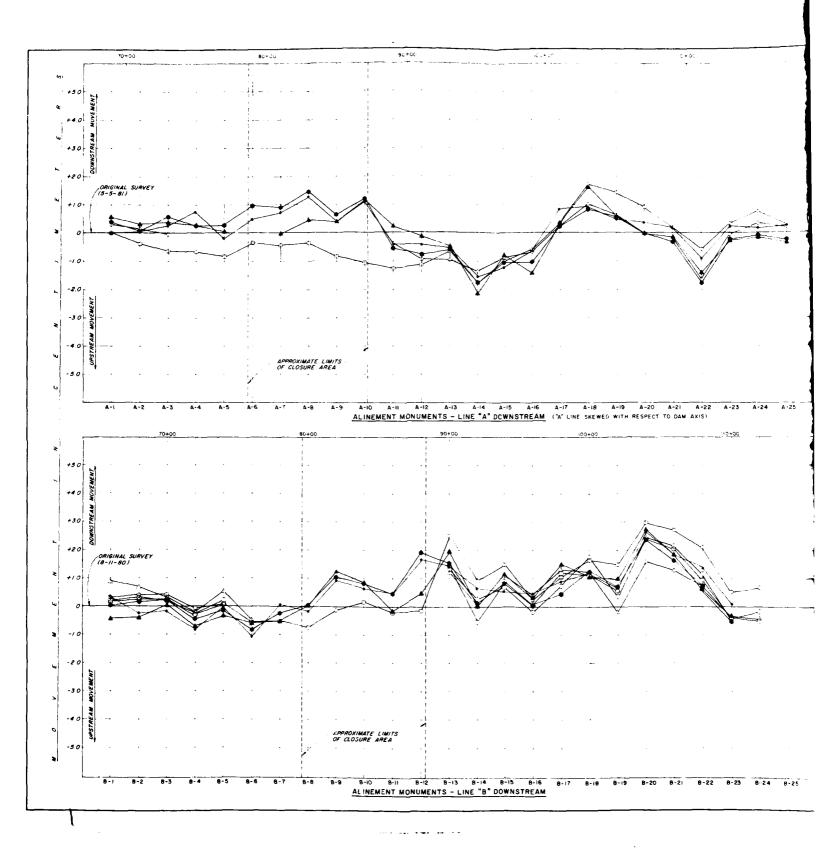


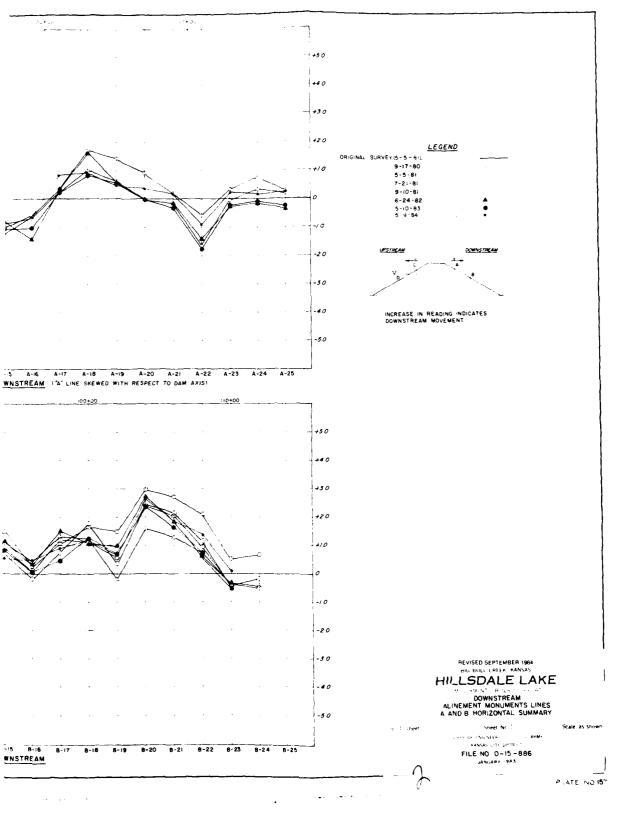


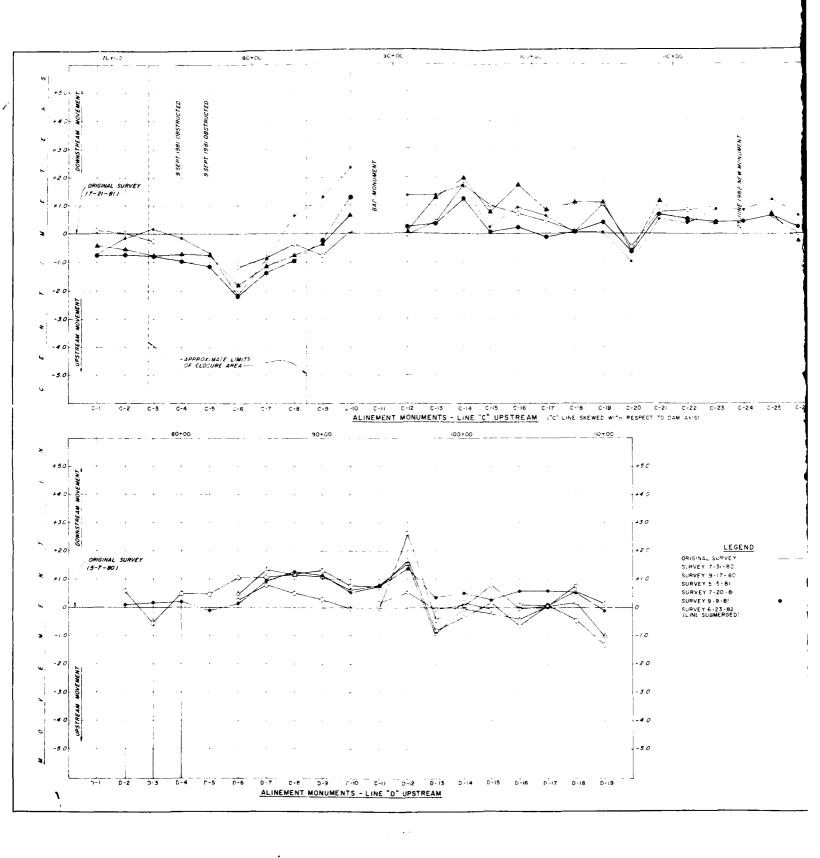












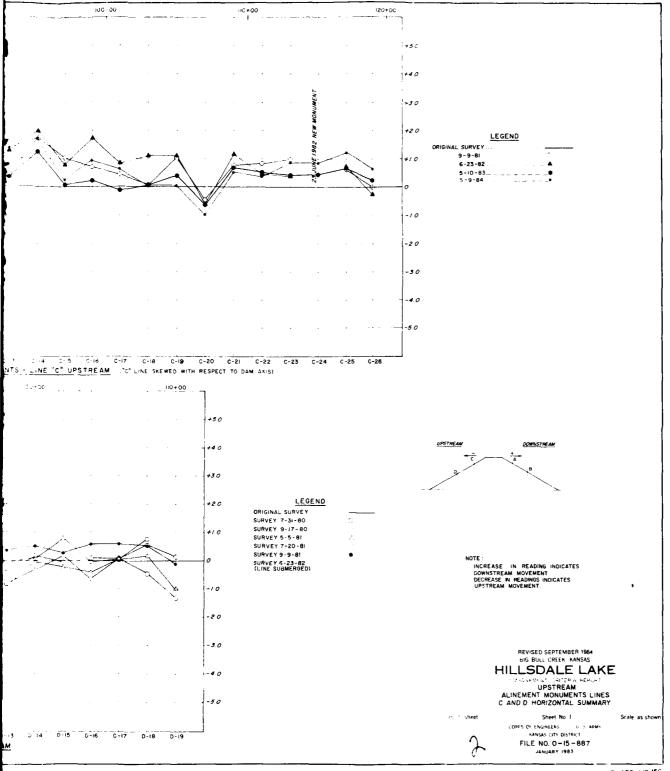
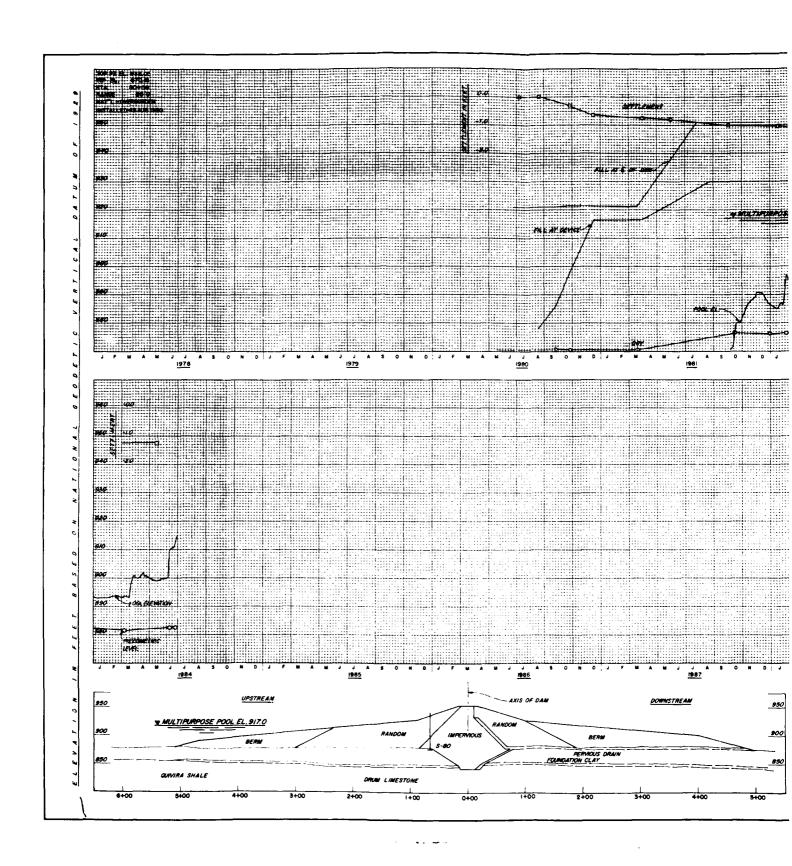
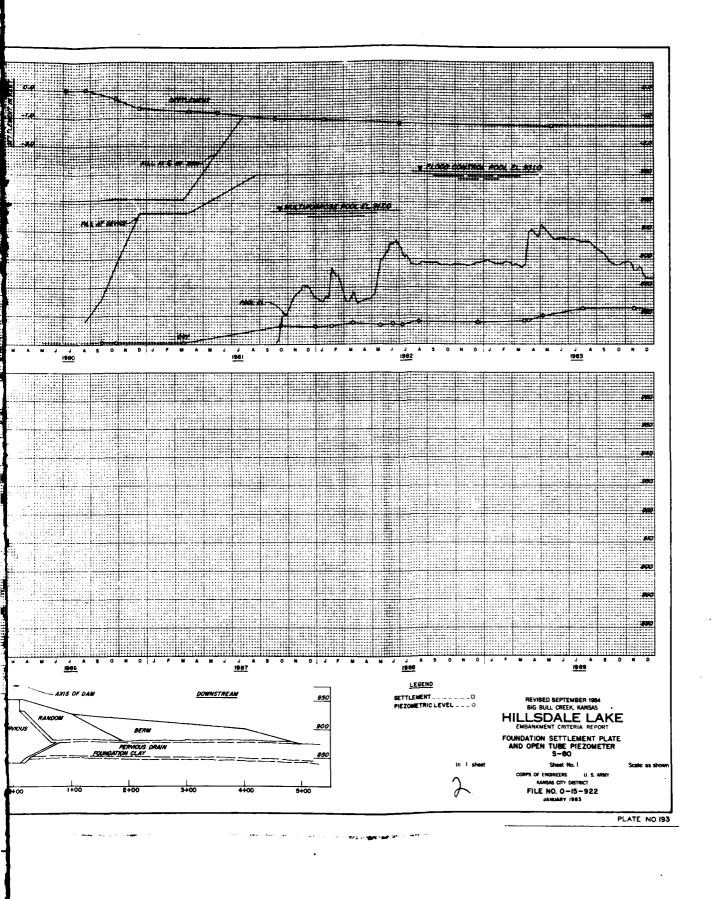
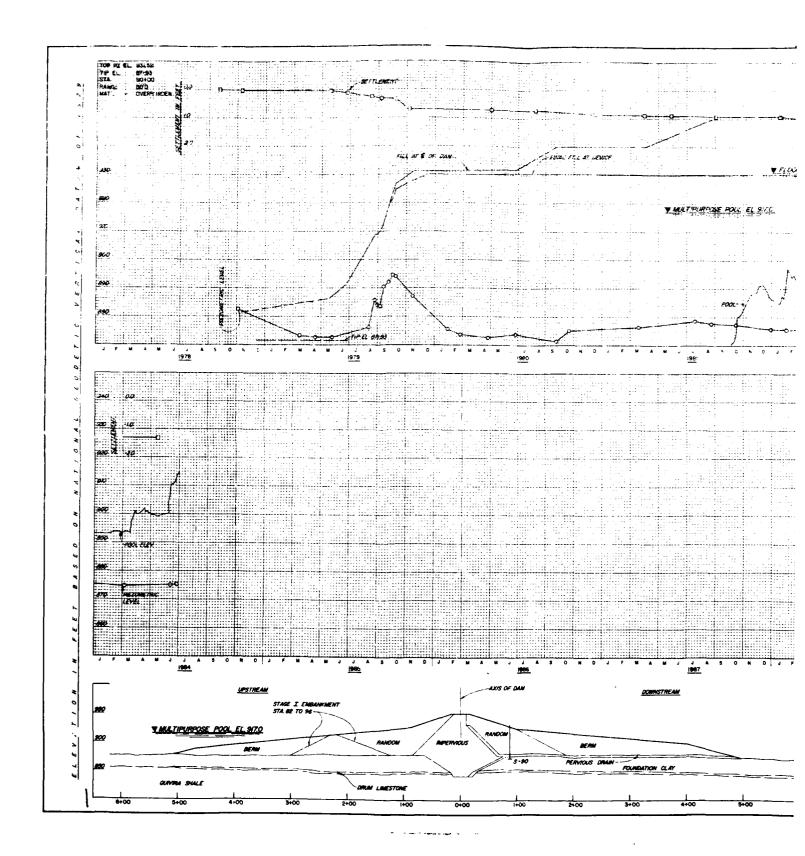
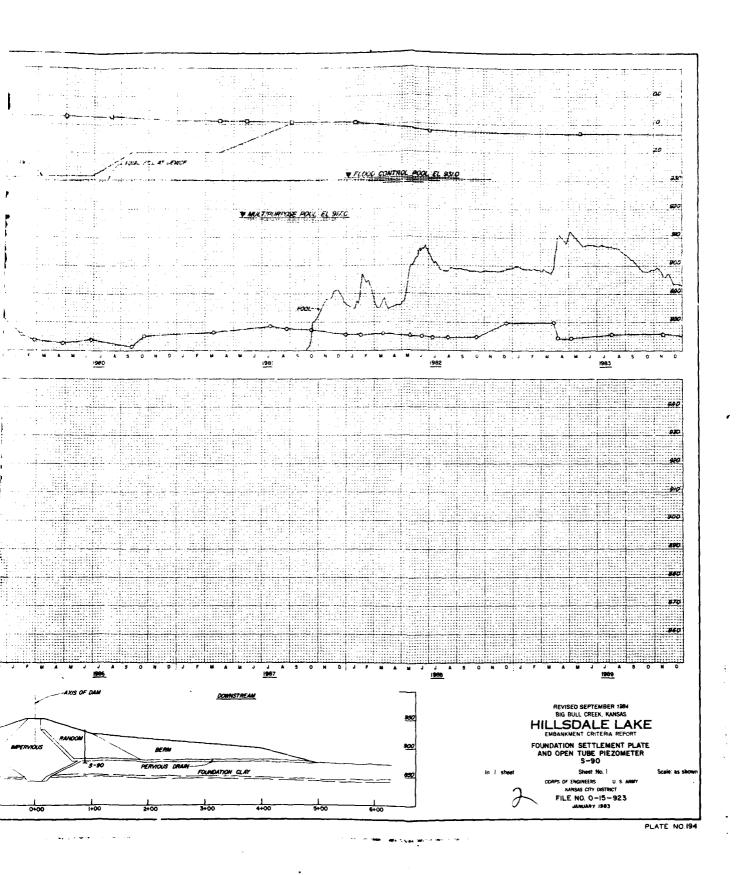


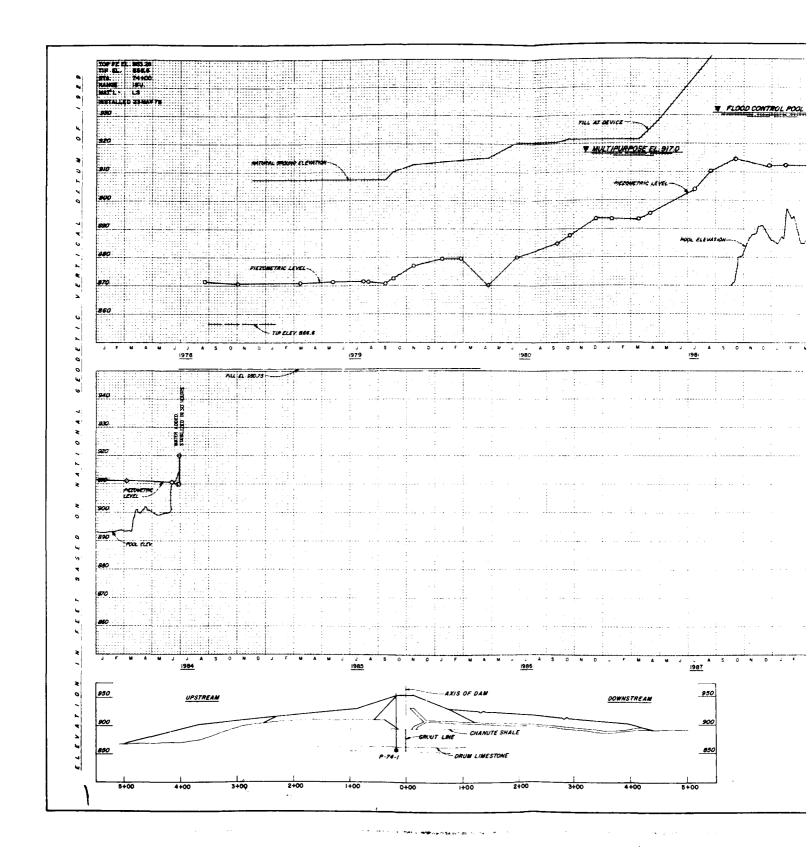
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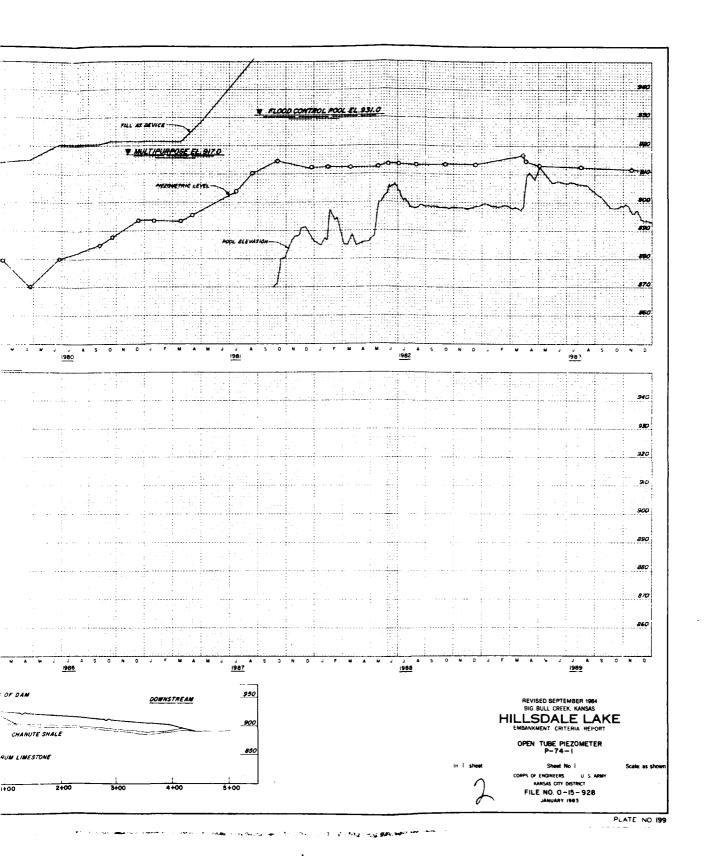


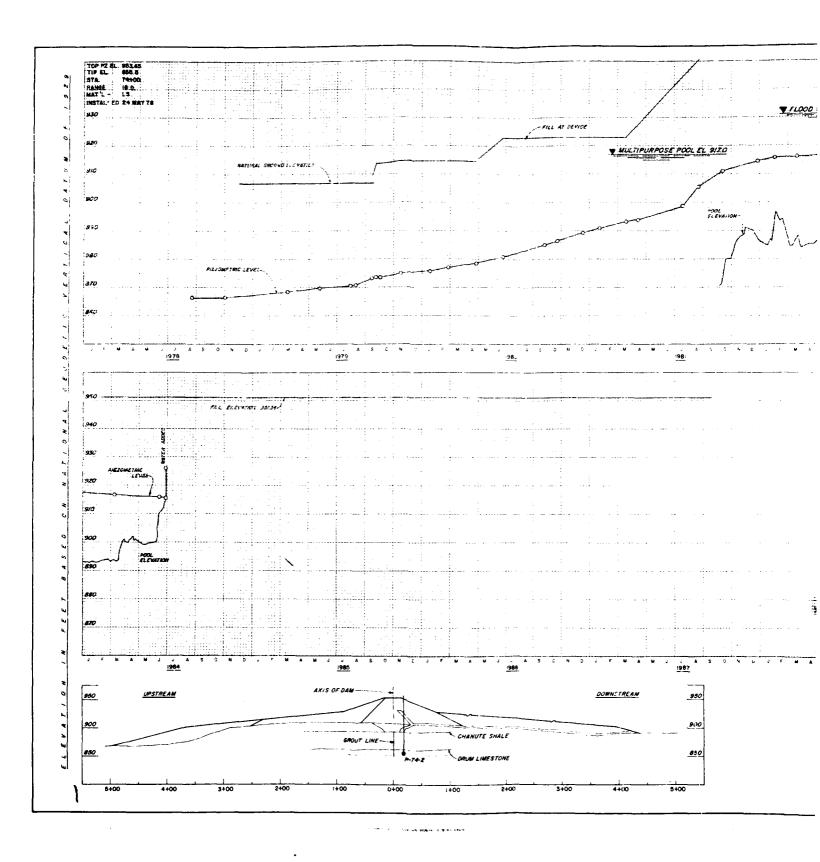












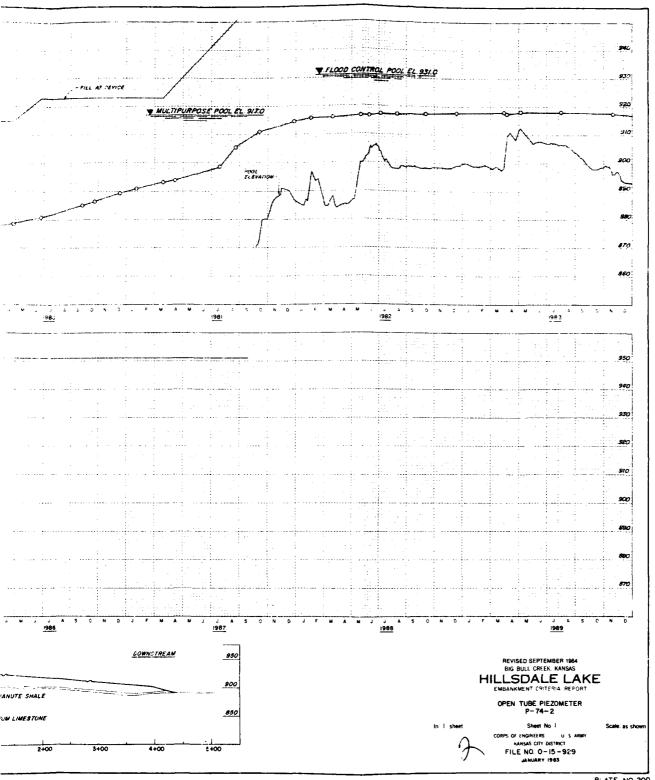
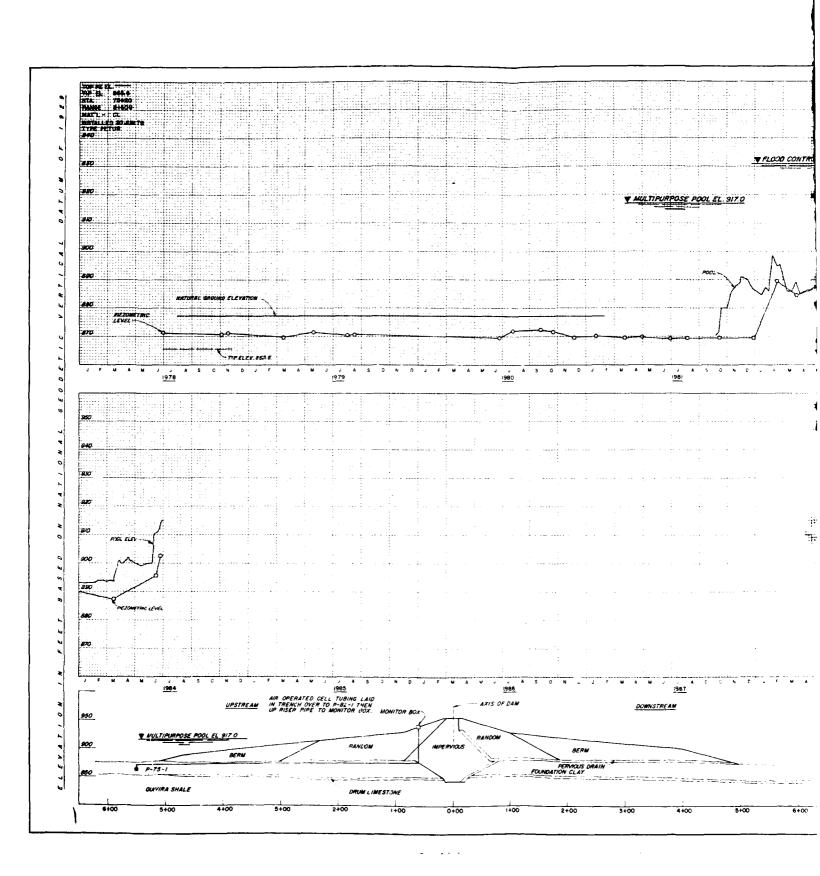


PLATE NO 200



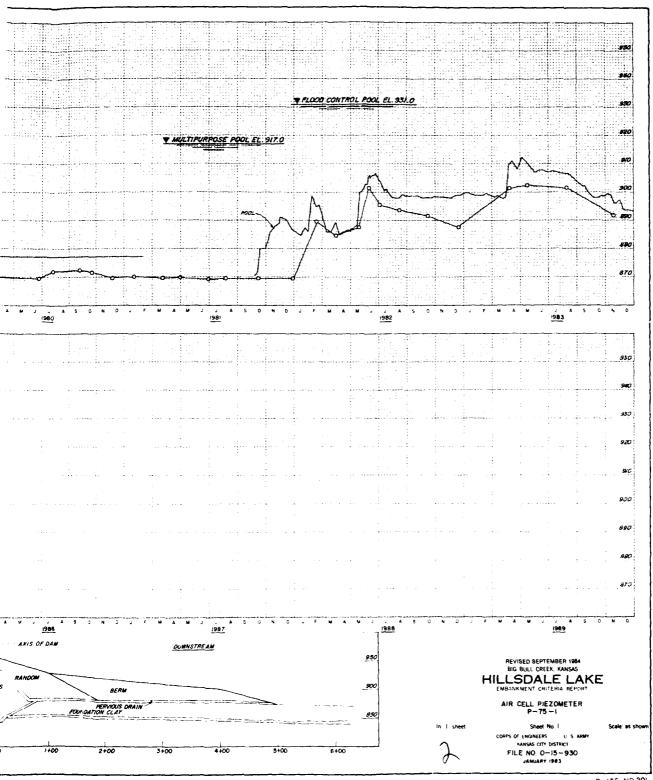
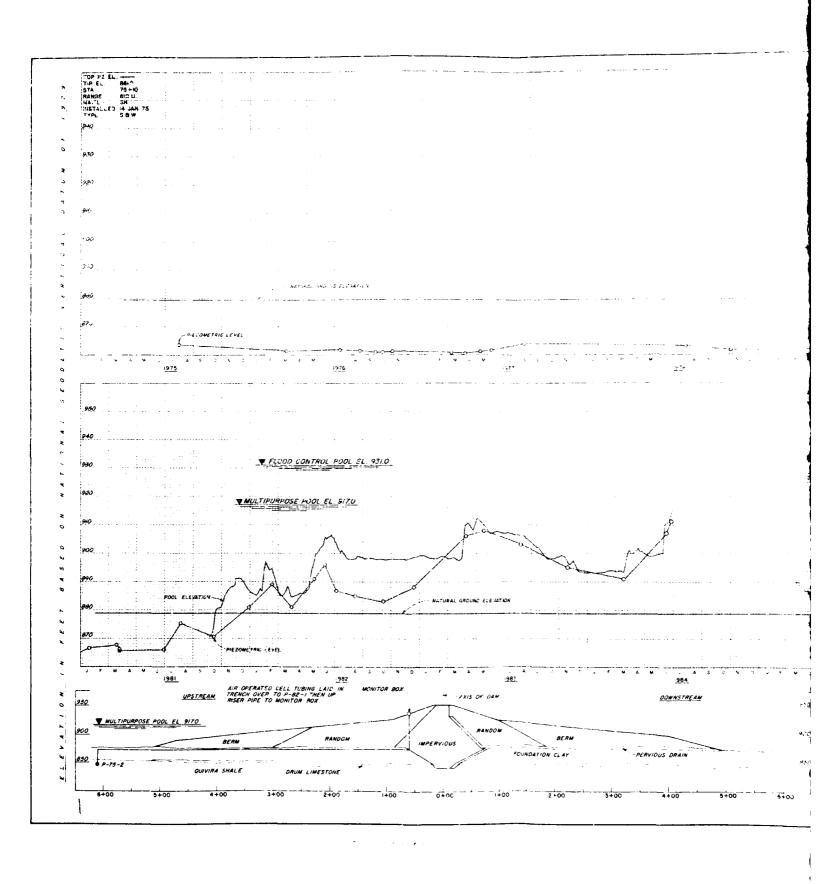
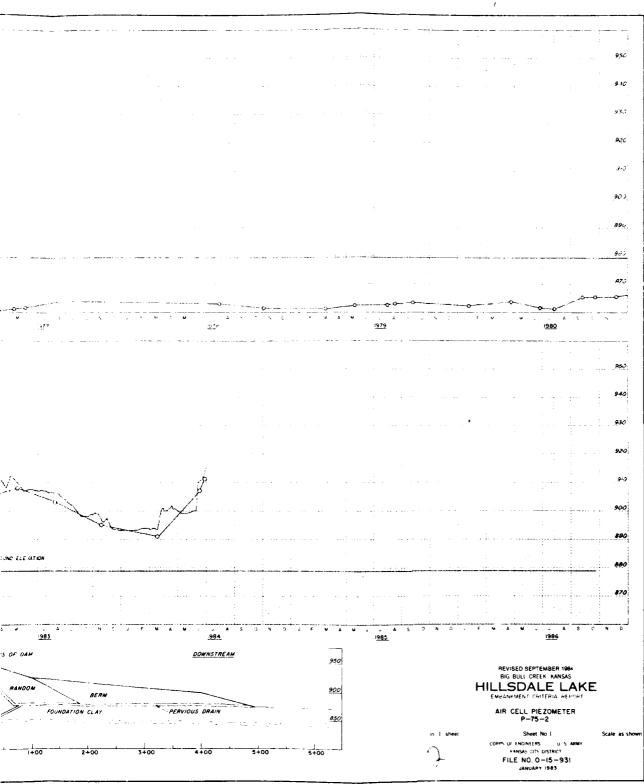
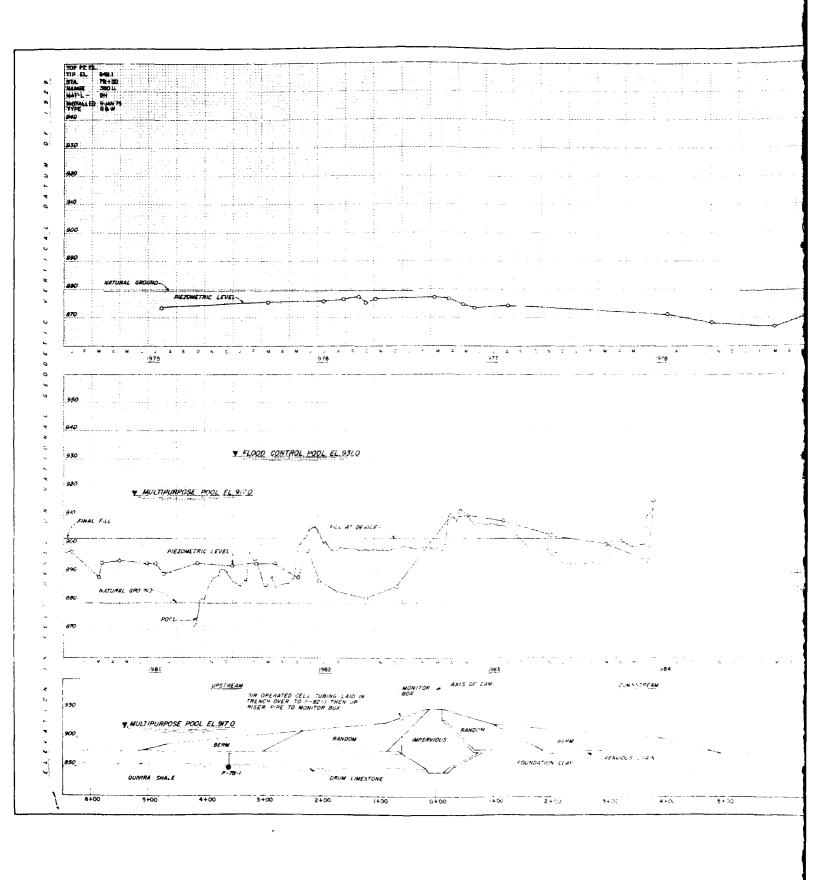


PLATE NO.201





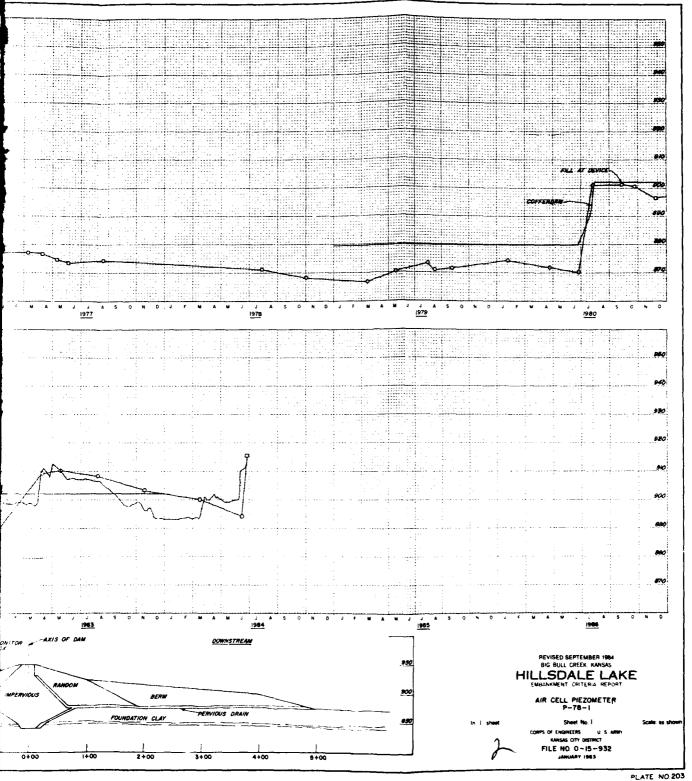


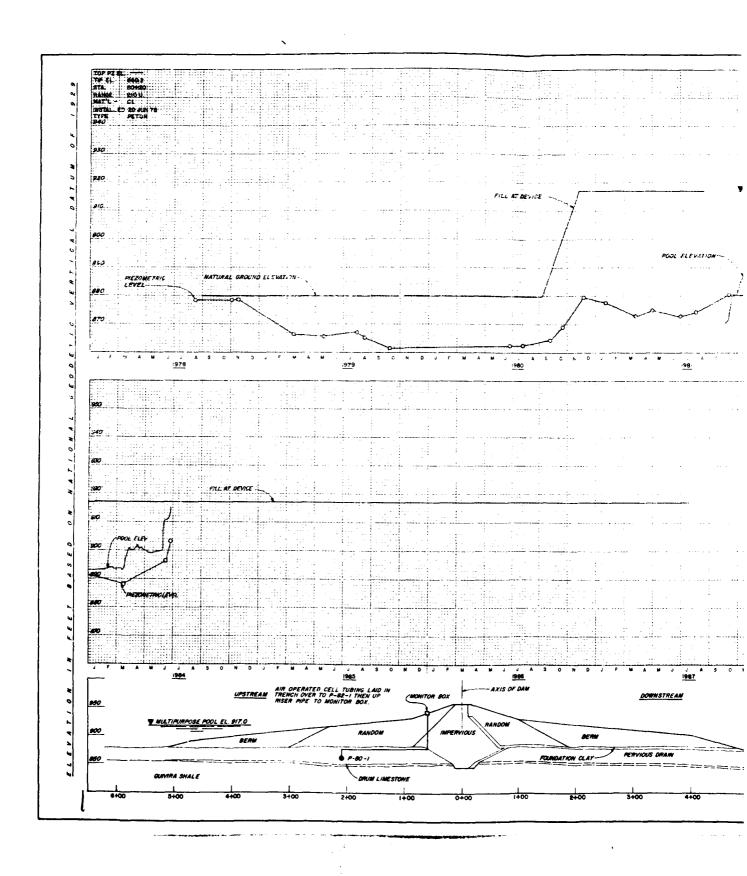
AD-A169 863 UNCLASSIFIED

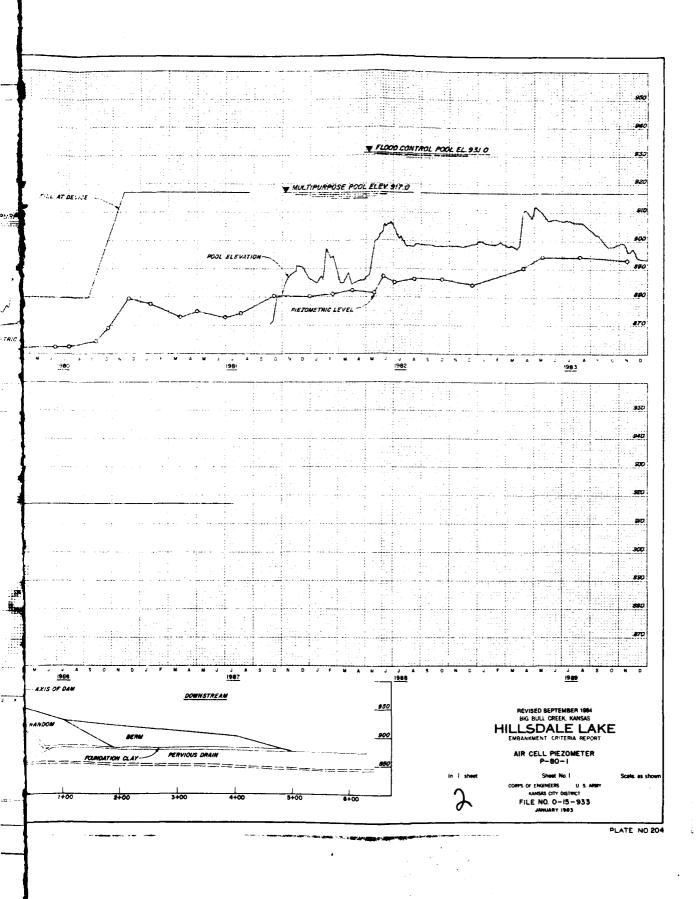


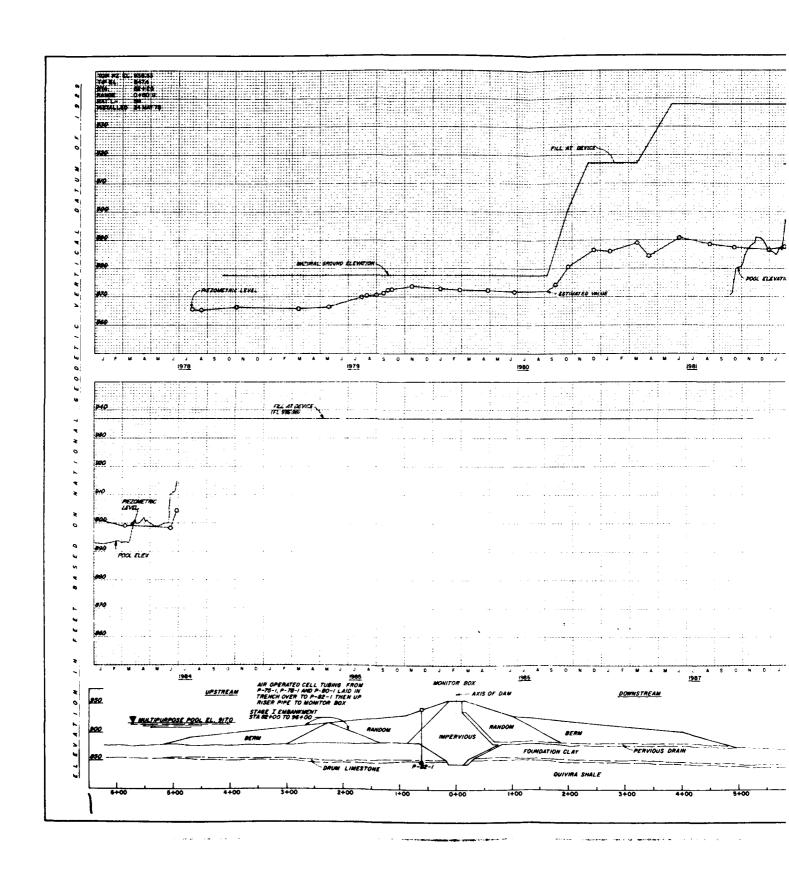
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

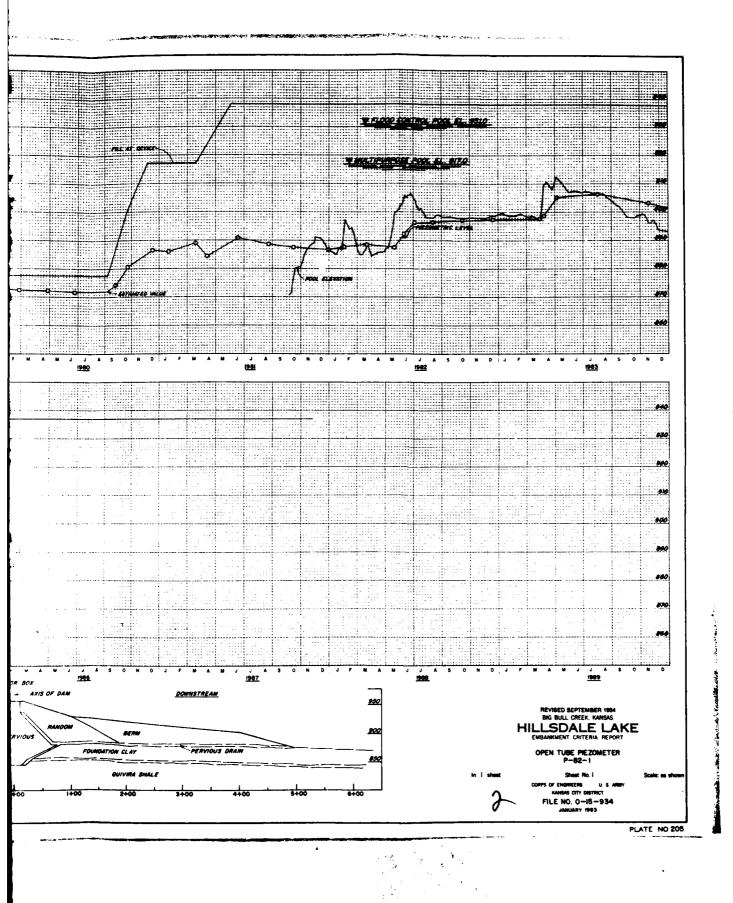
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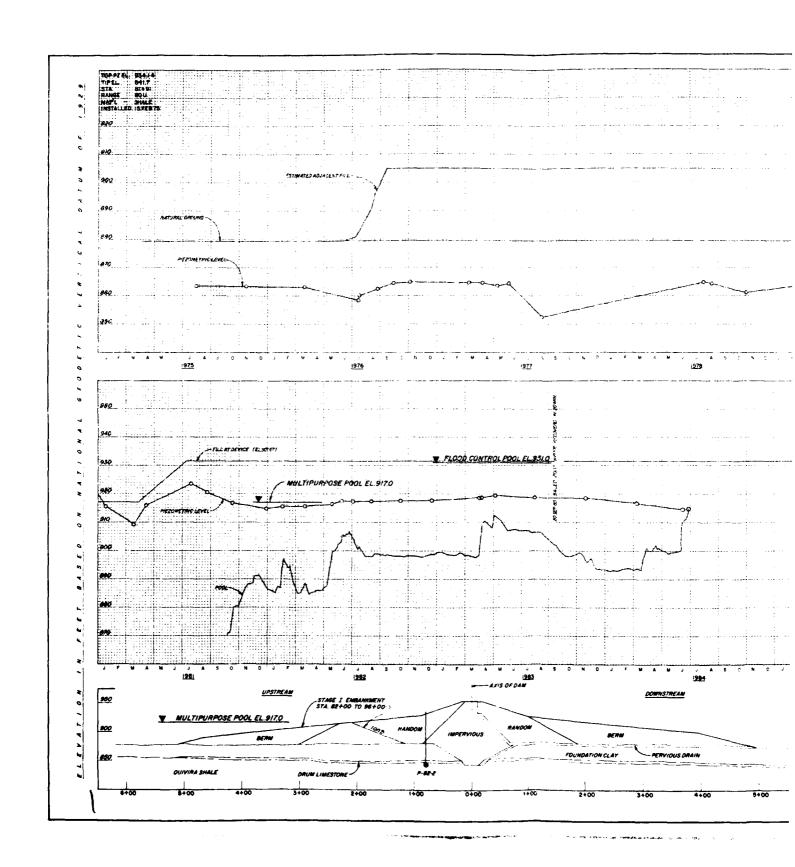


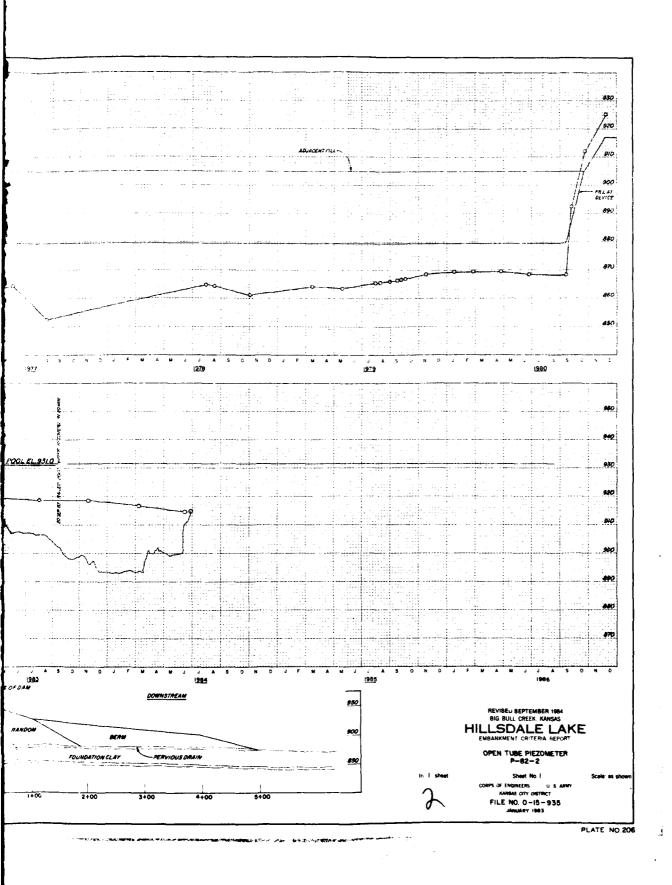


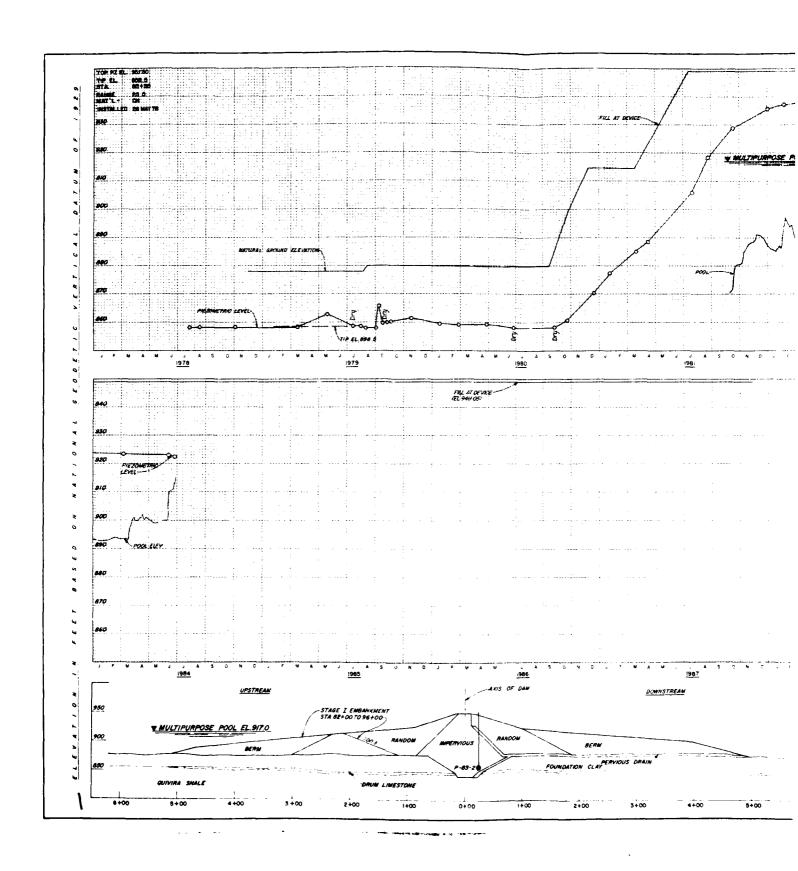


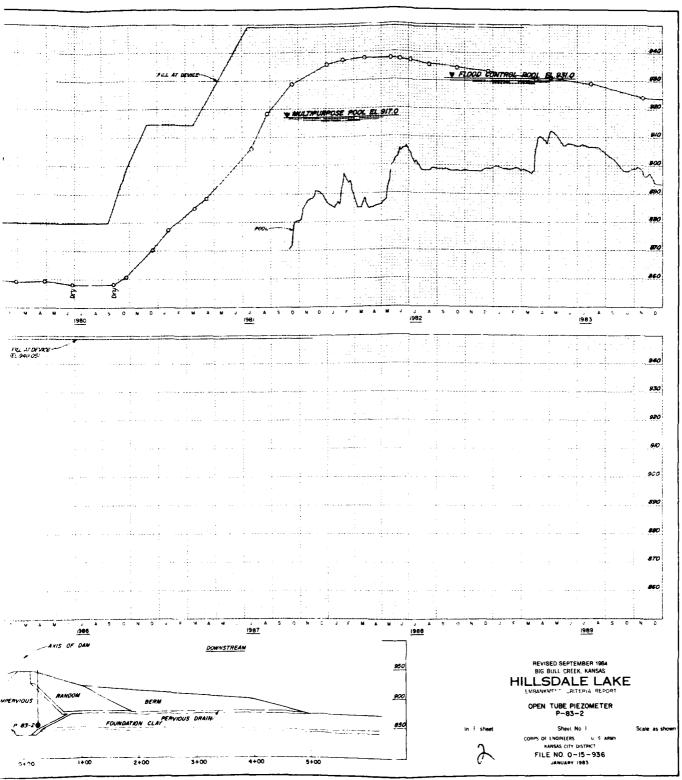


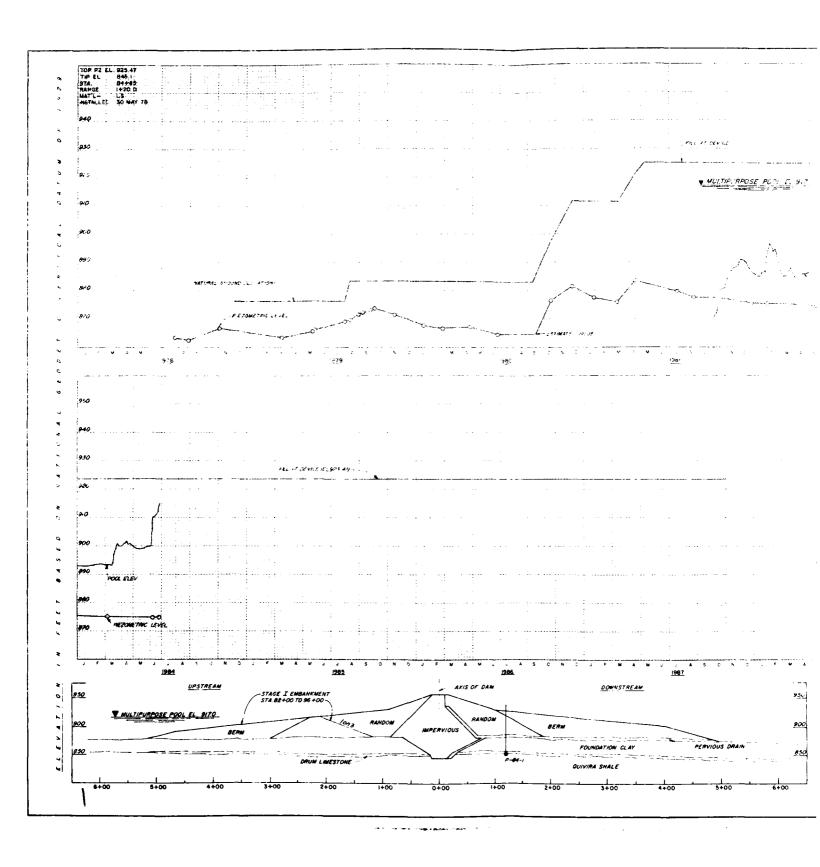


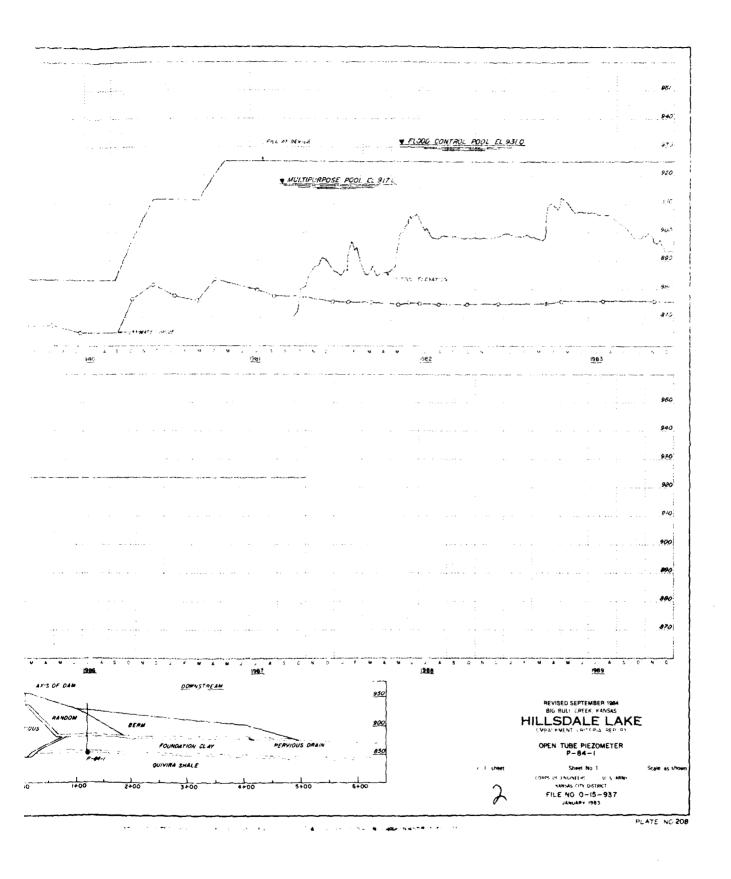


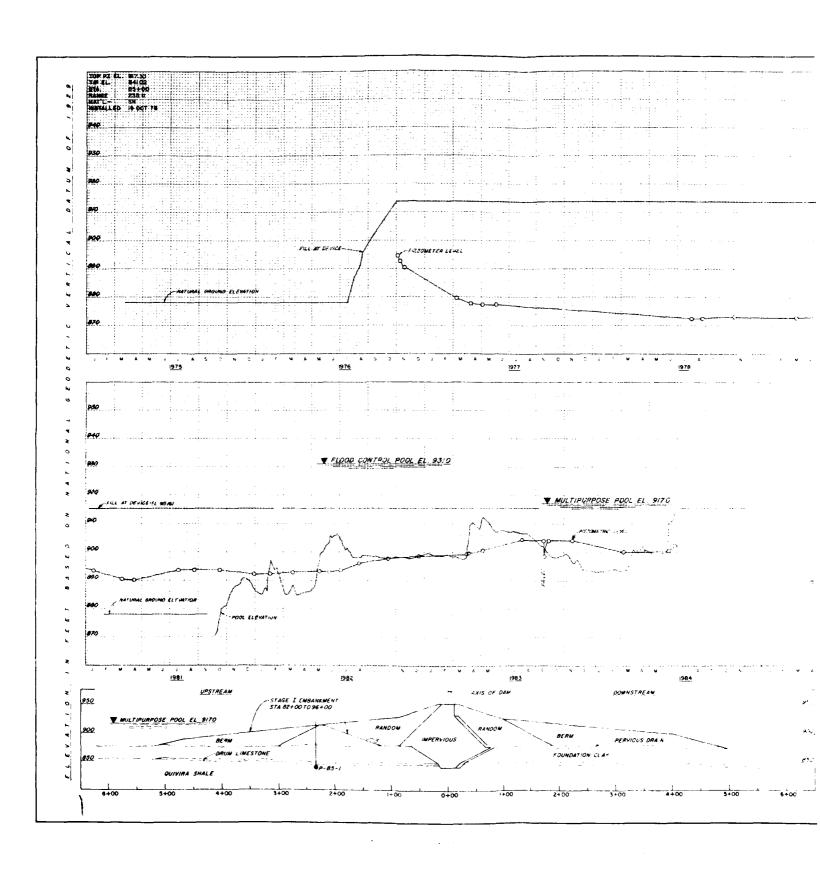


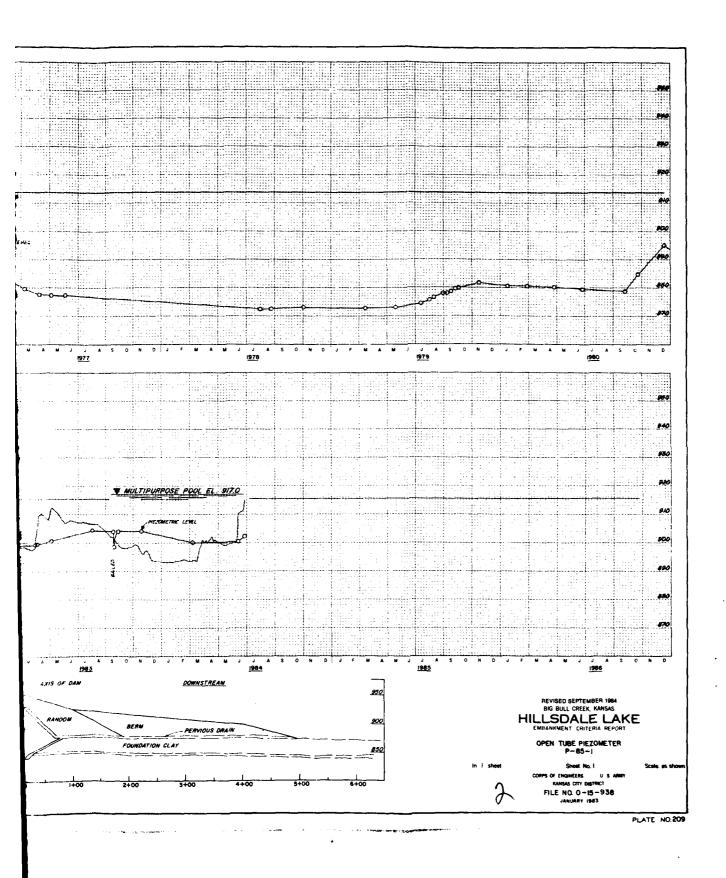


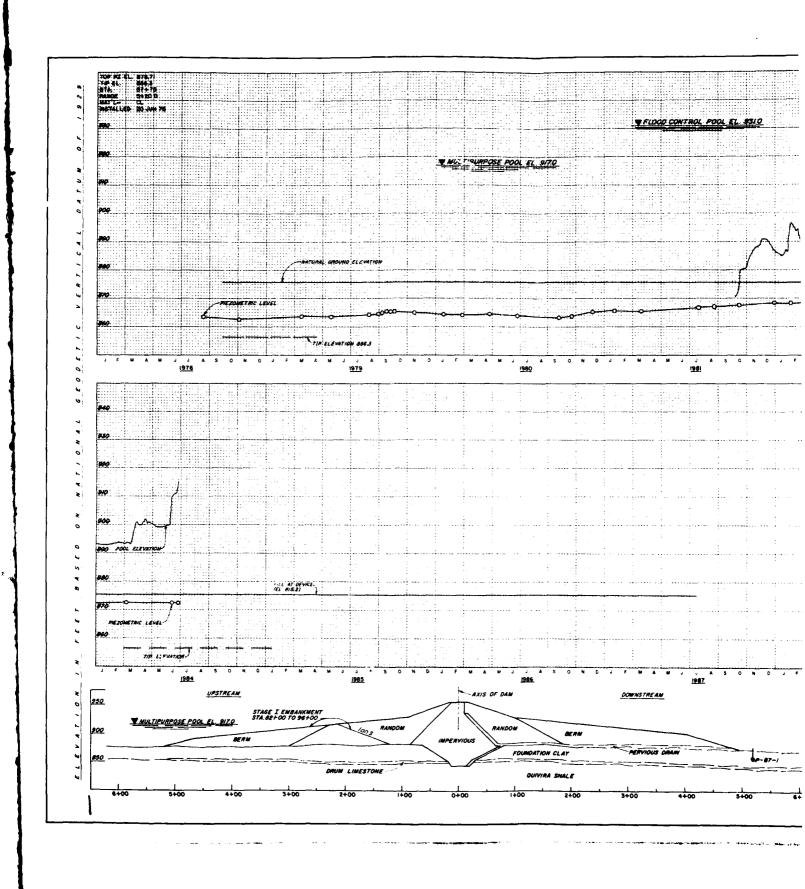


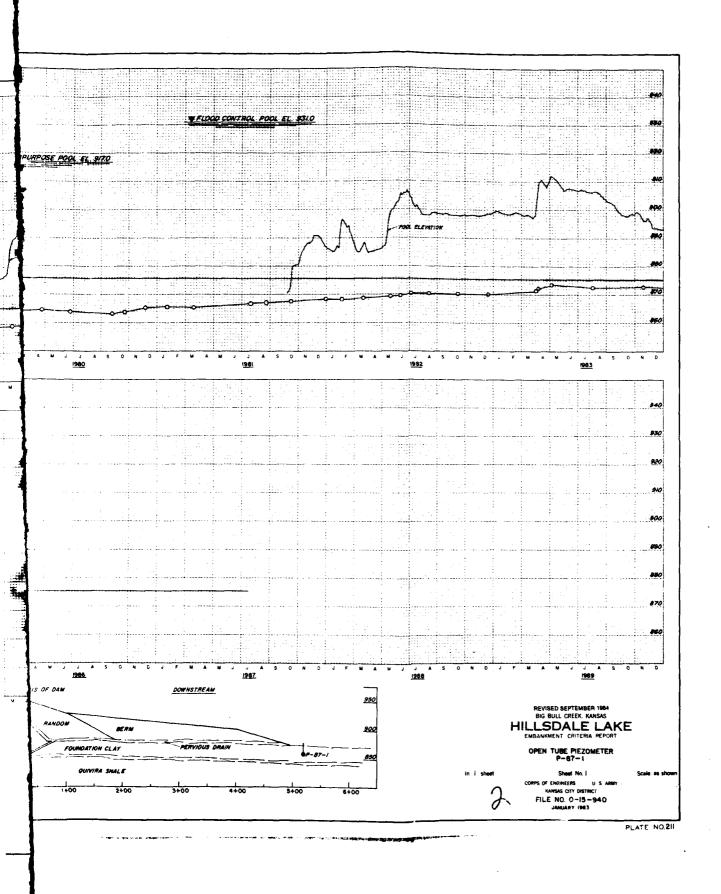


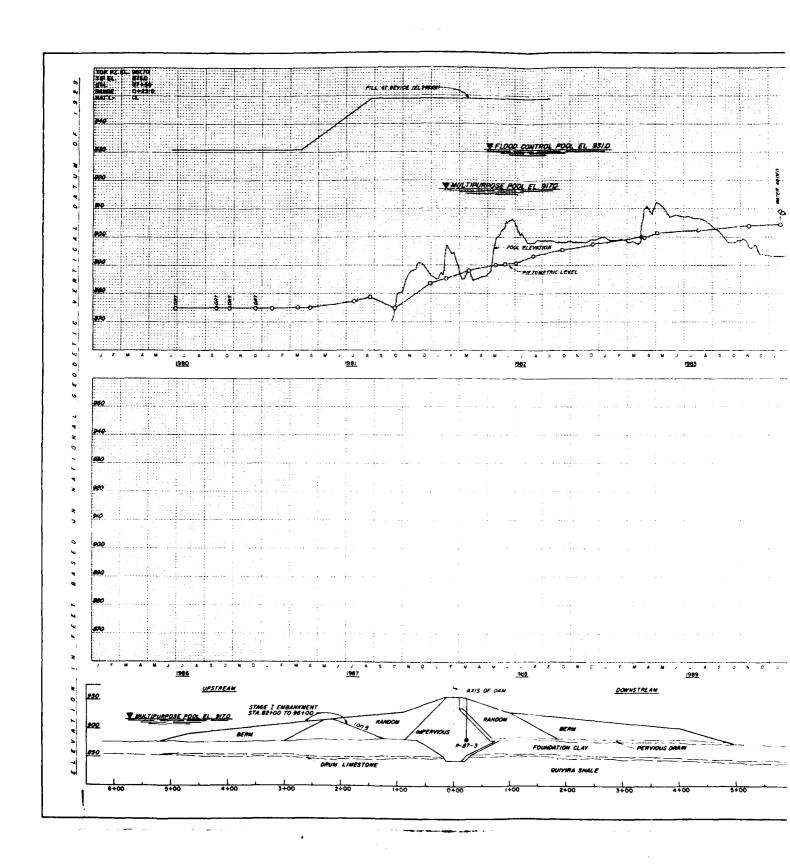


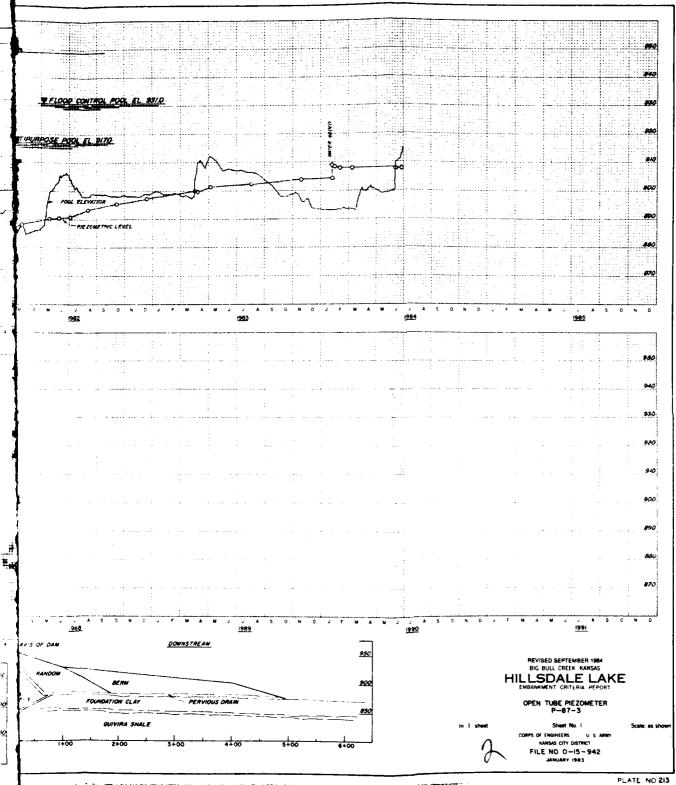


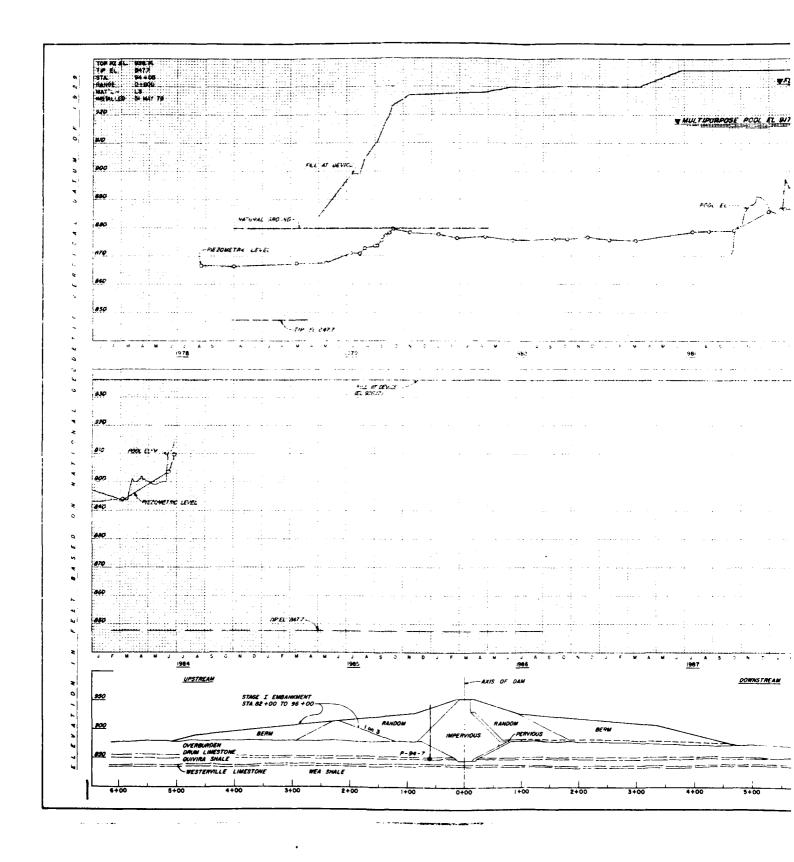


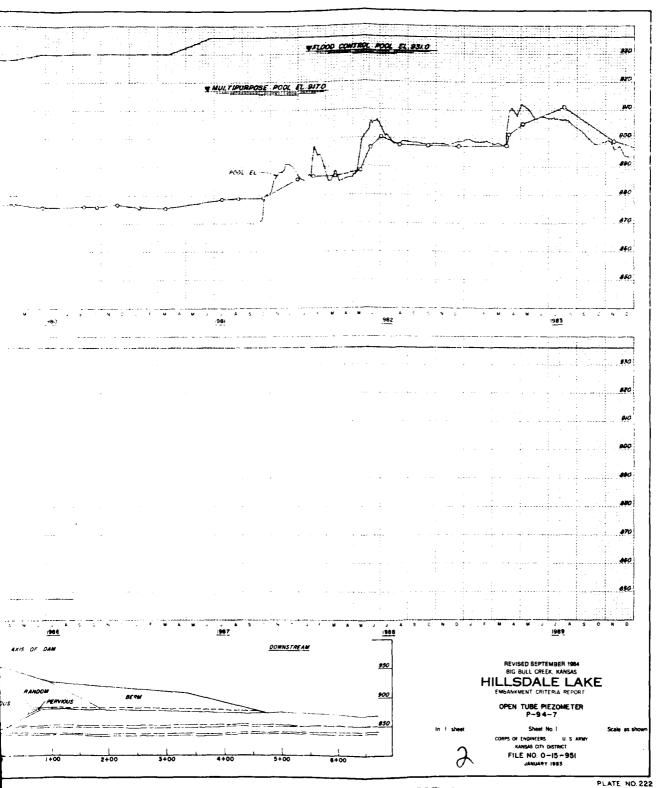


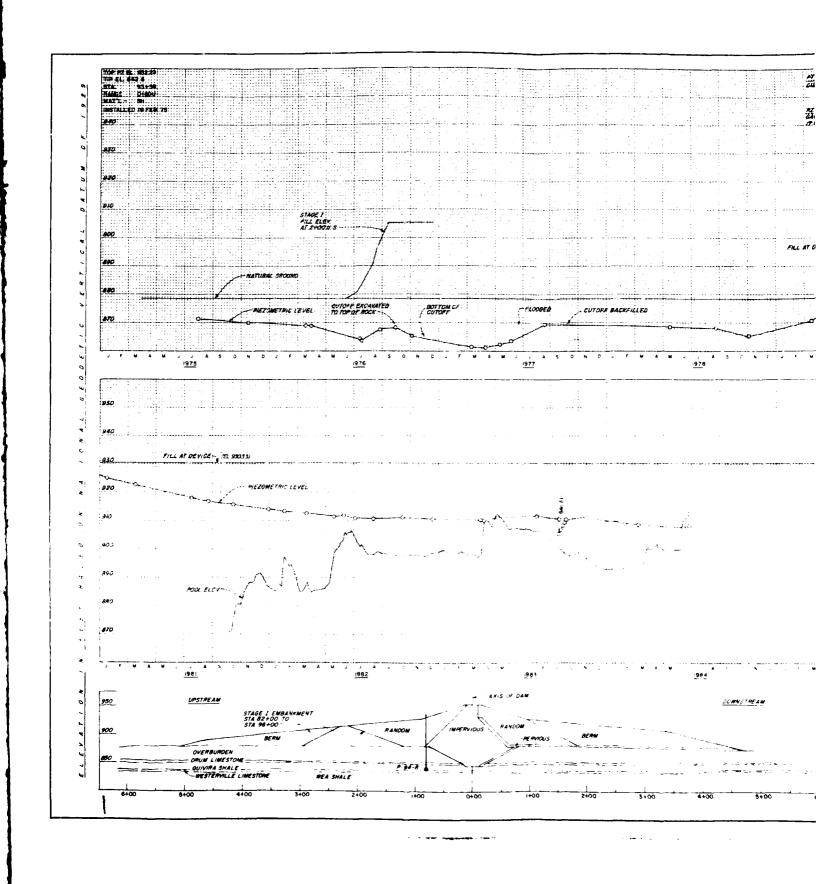


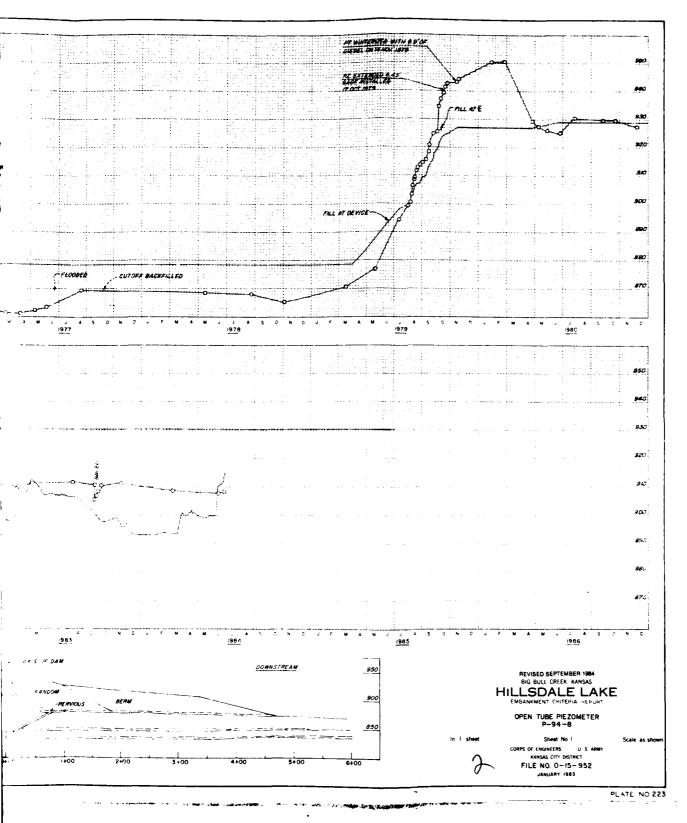


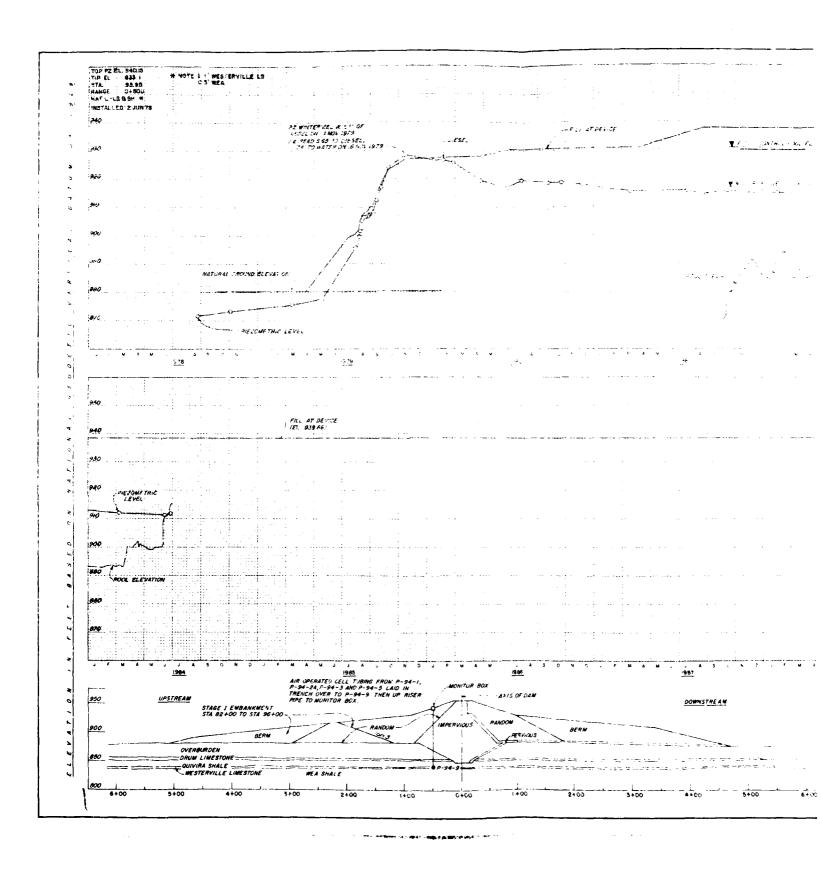


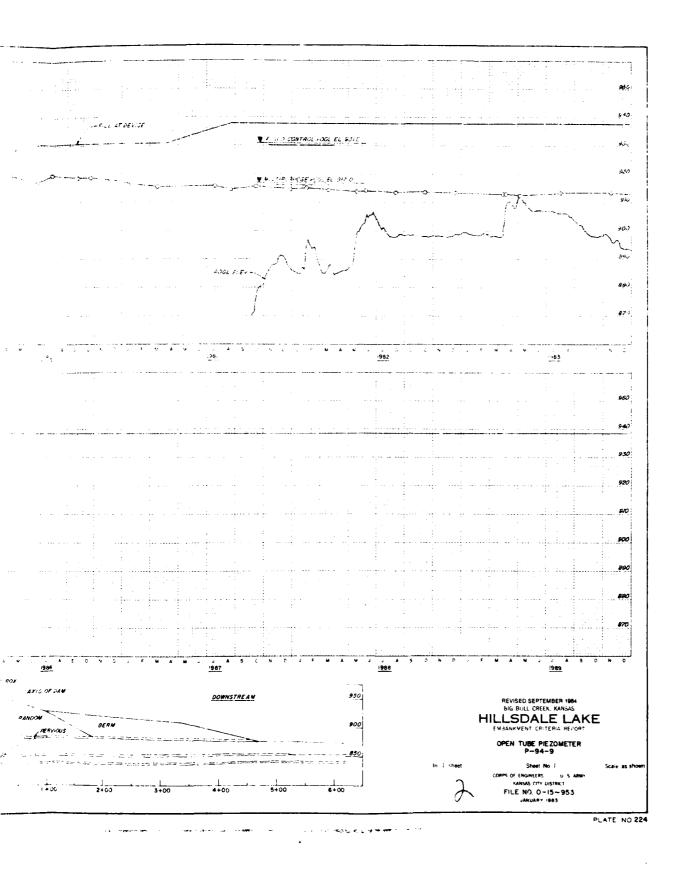


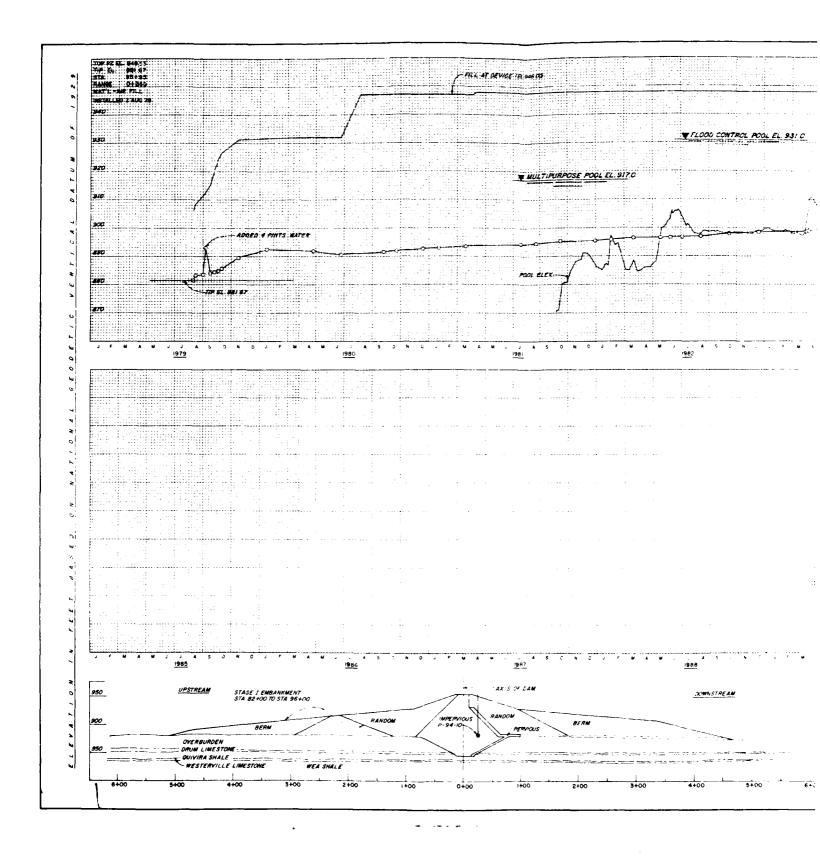












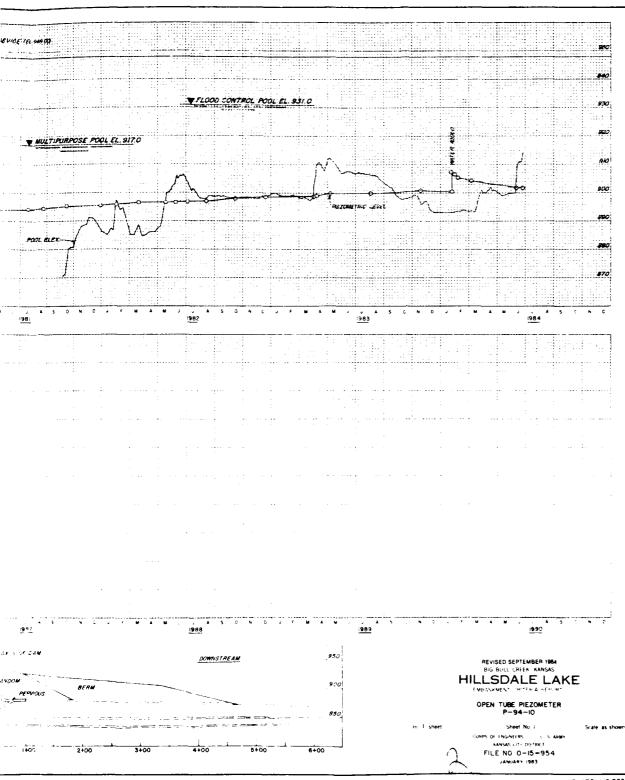
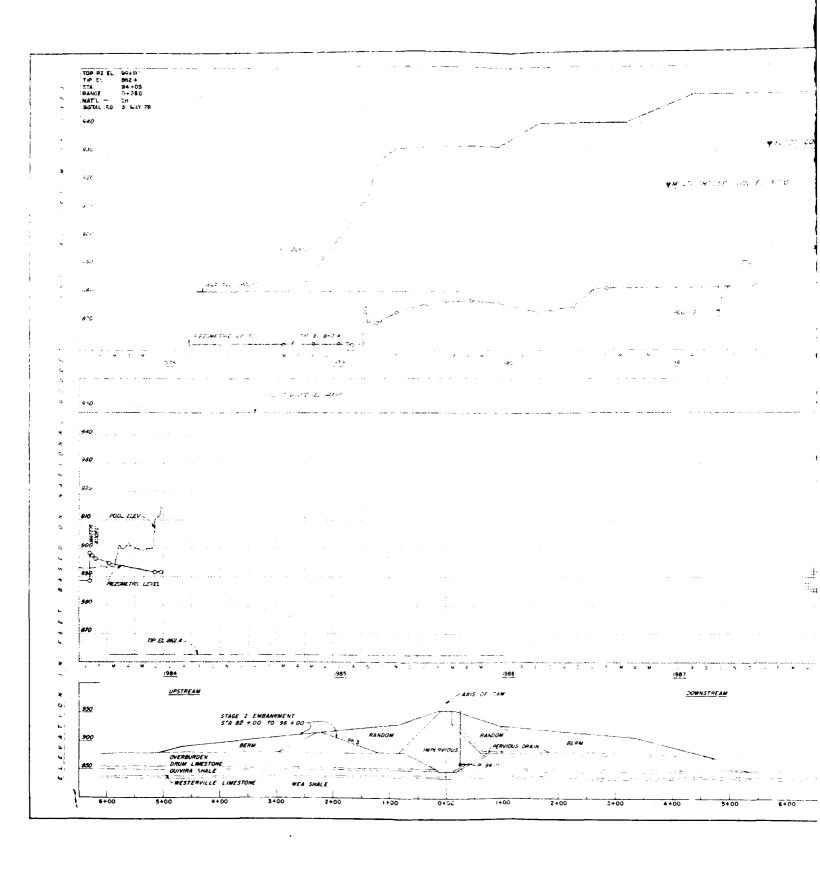
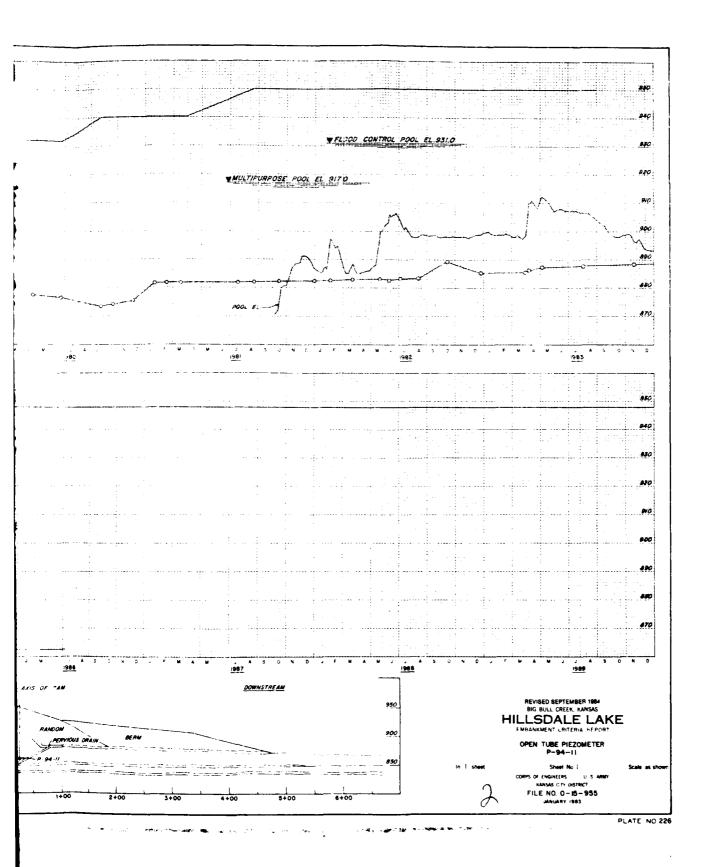
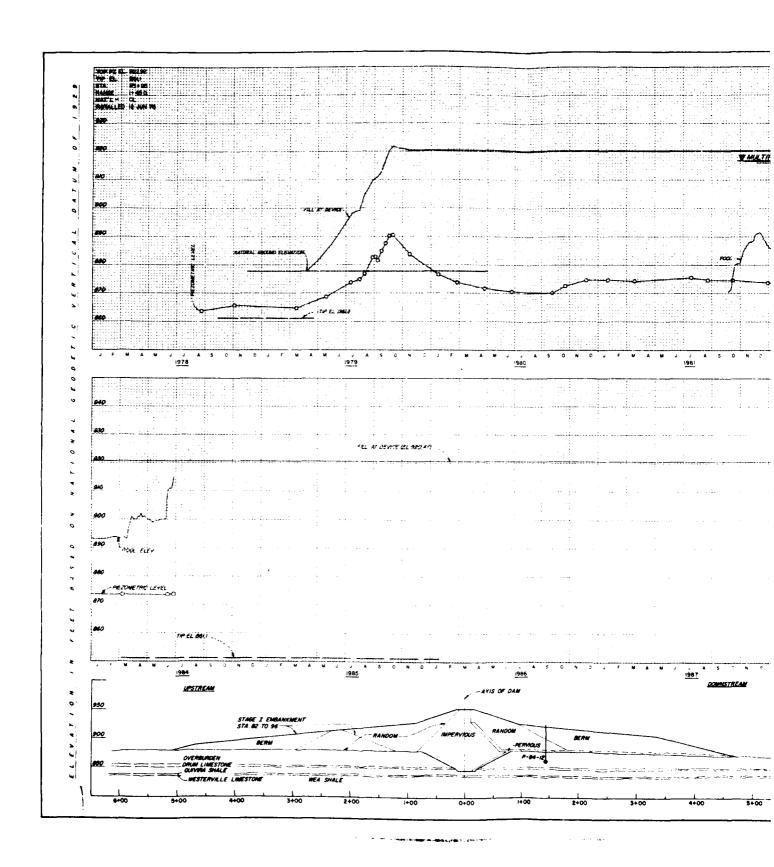
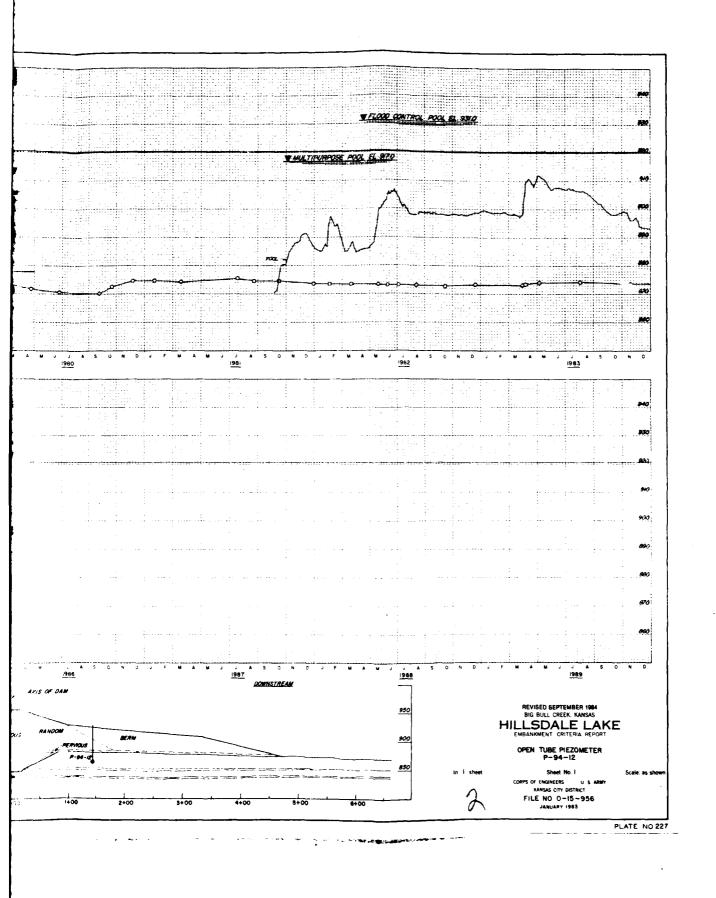


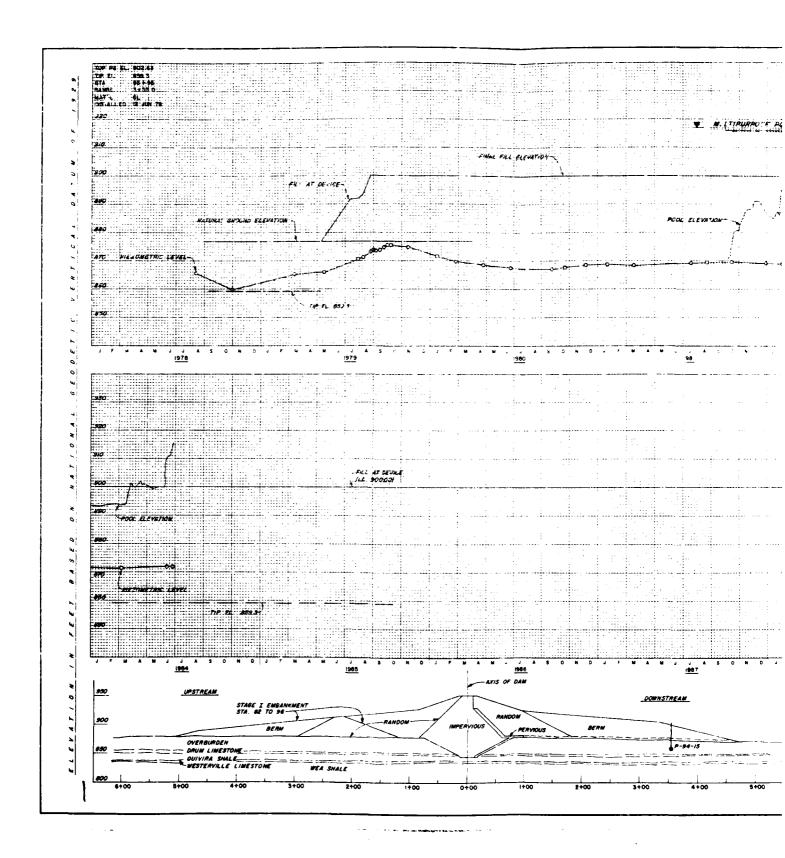
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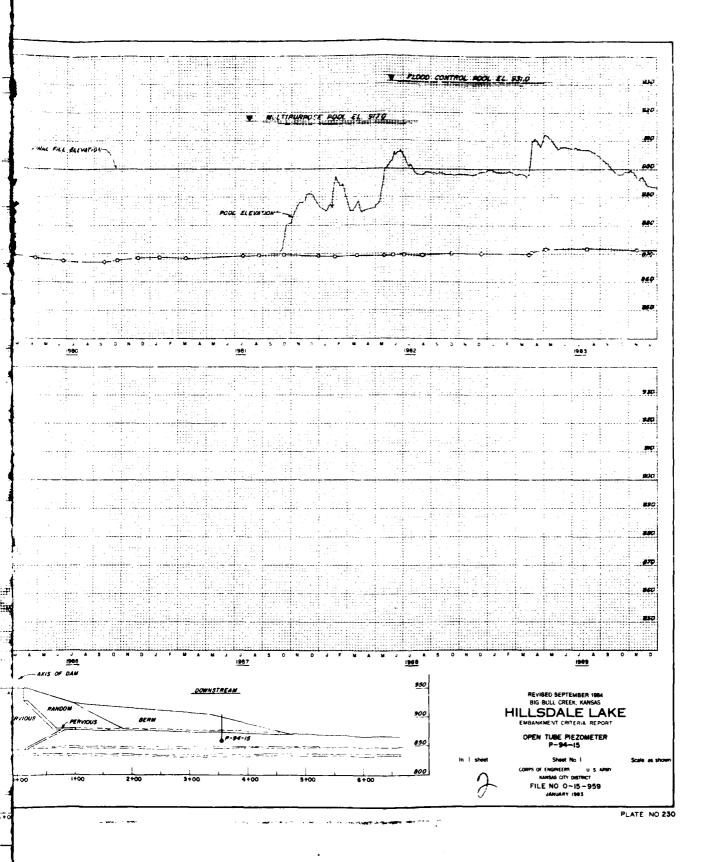


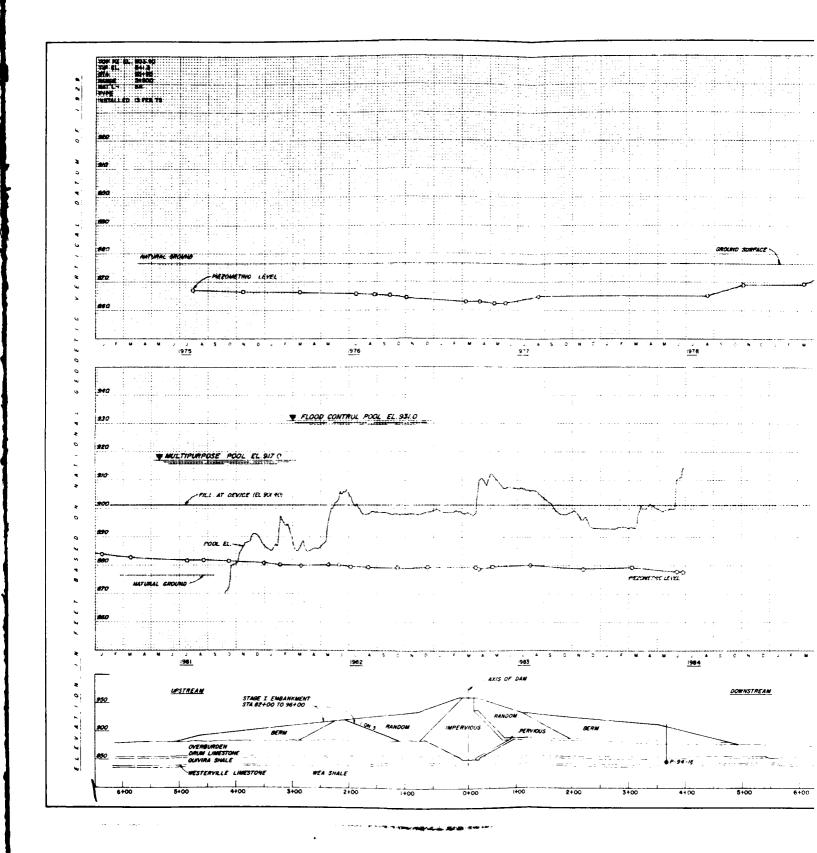


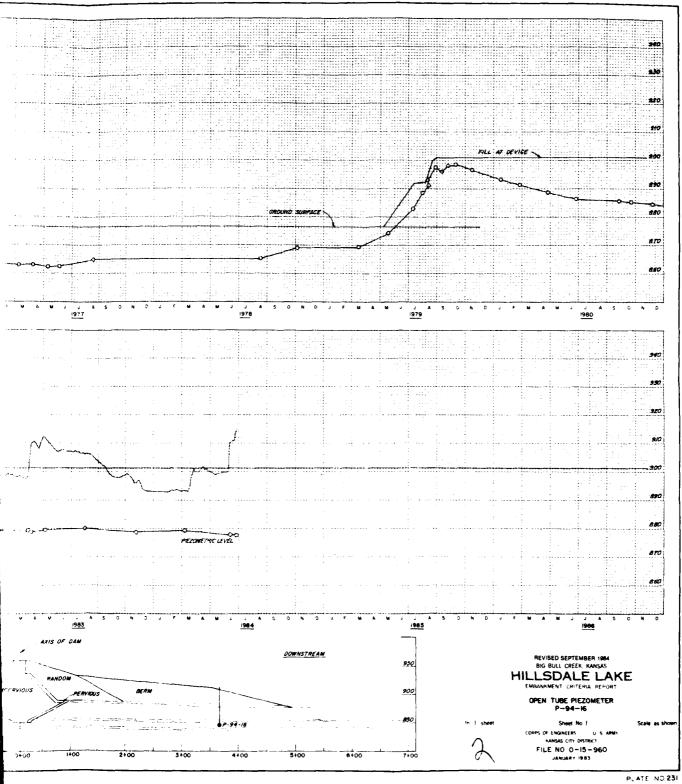


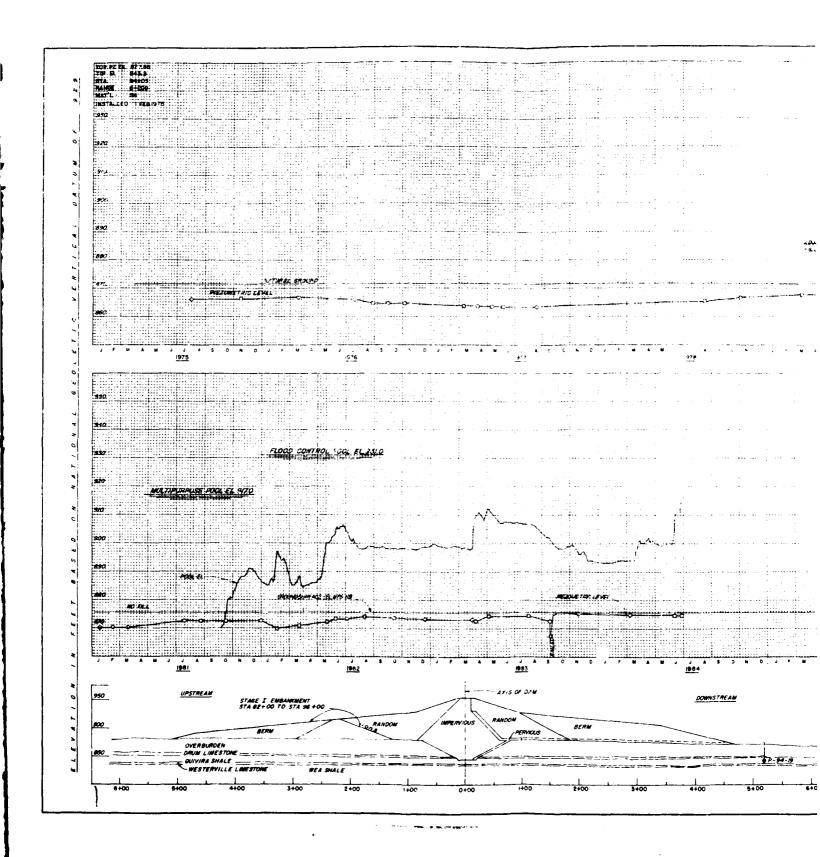












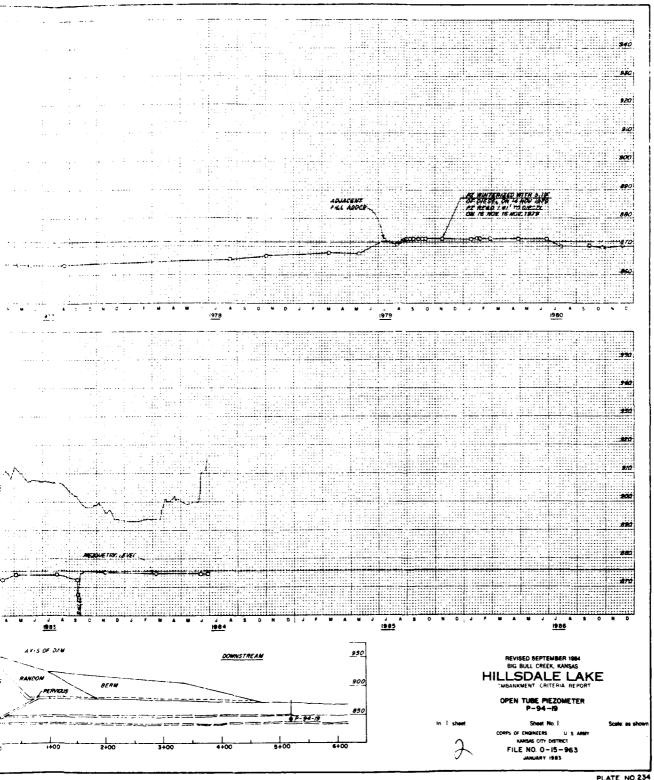
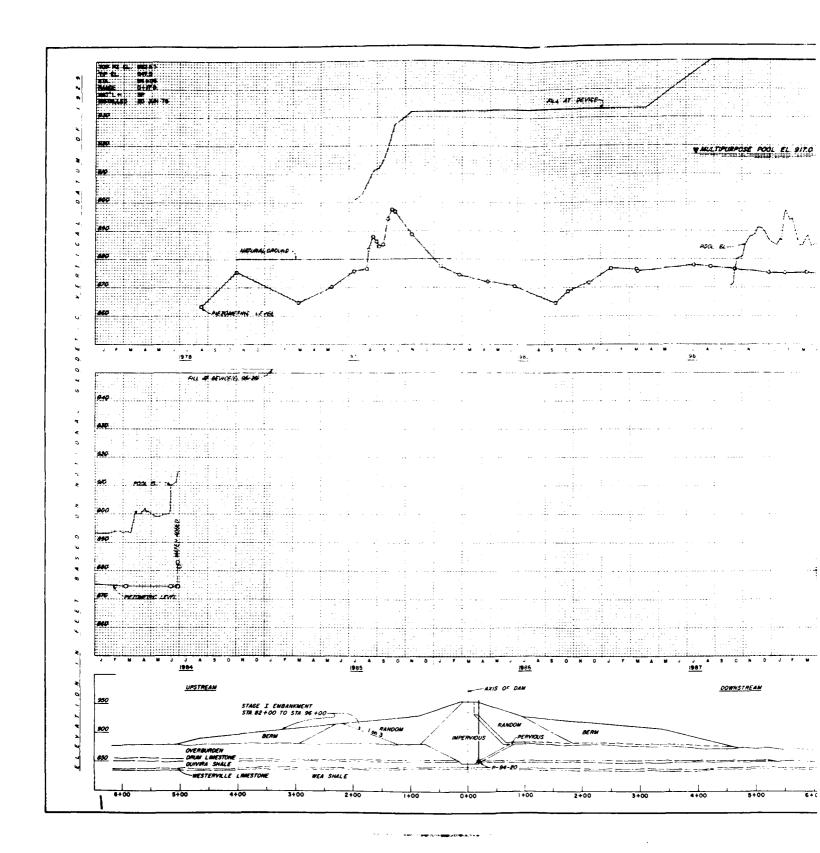
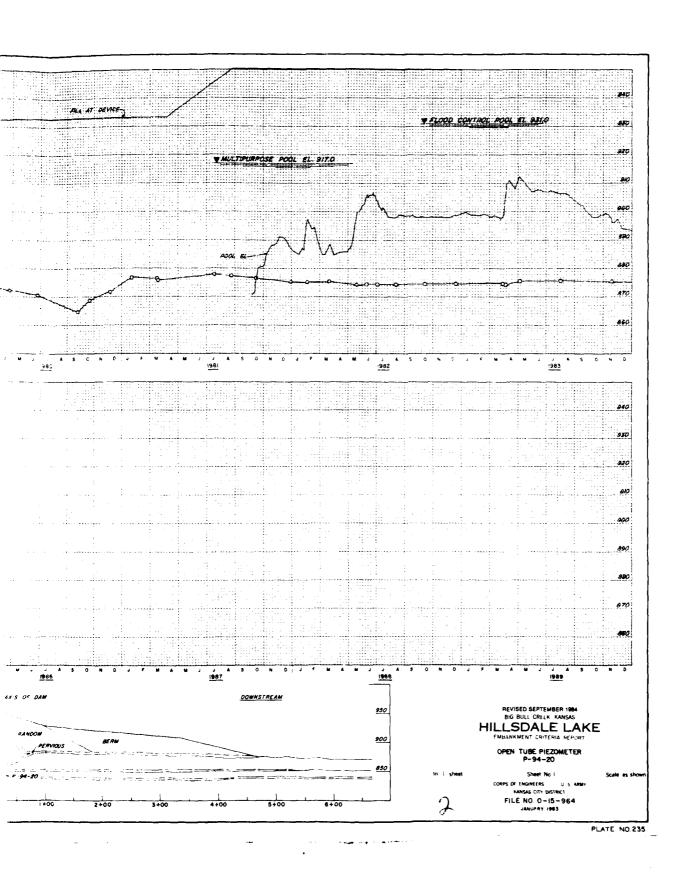
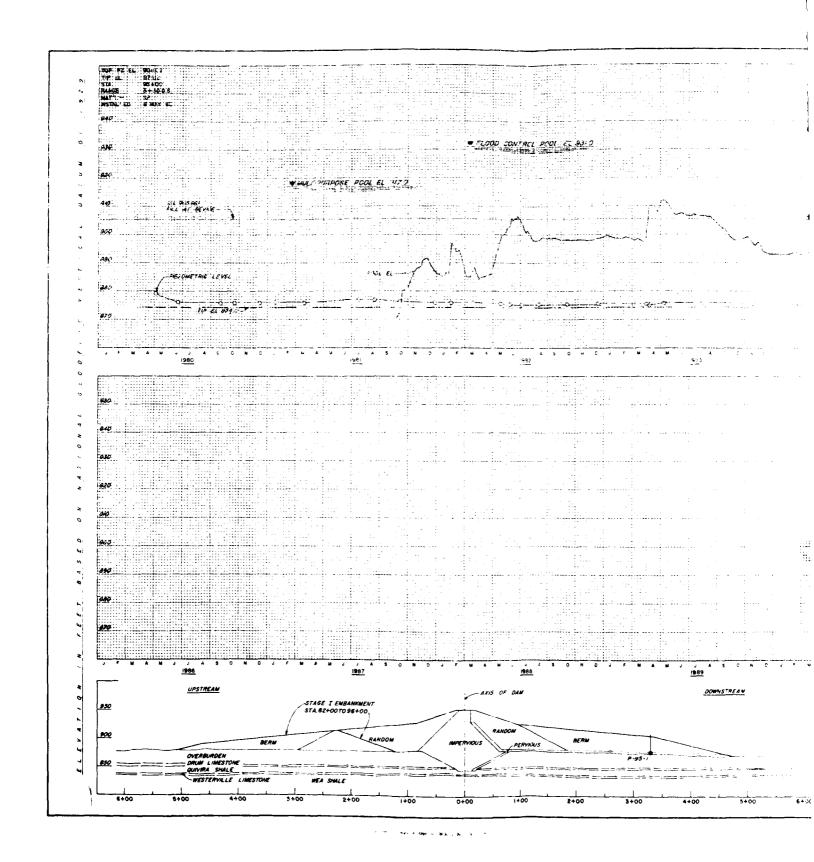
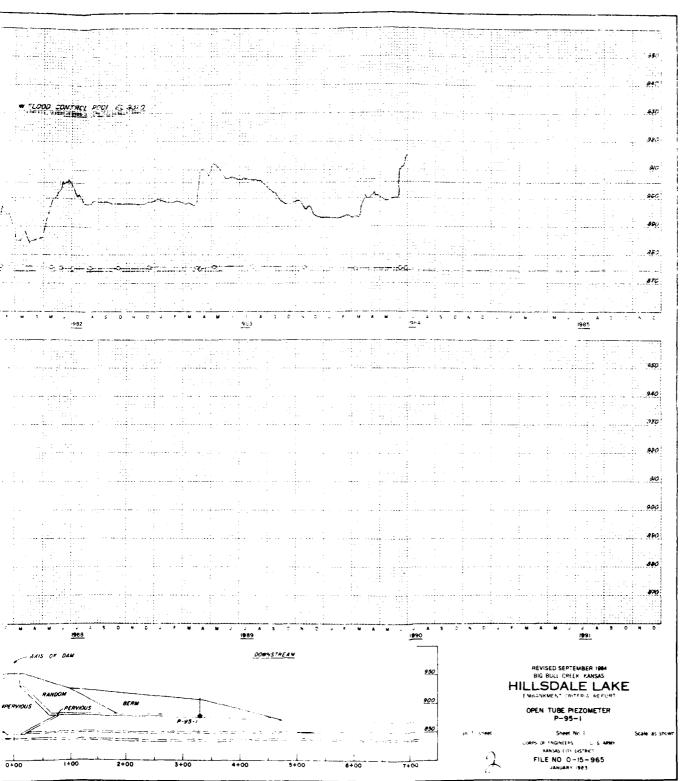


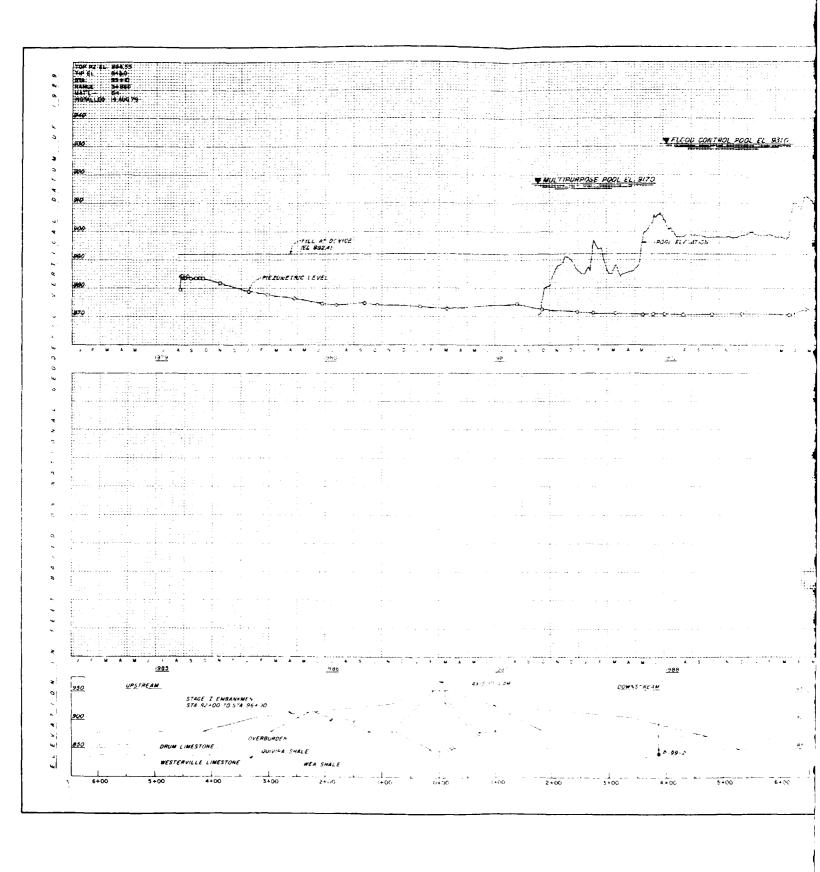
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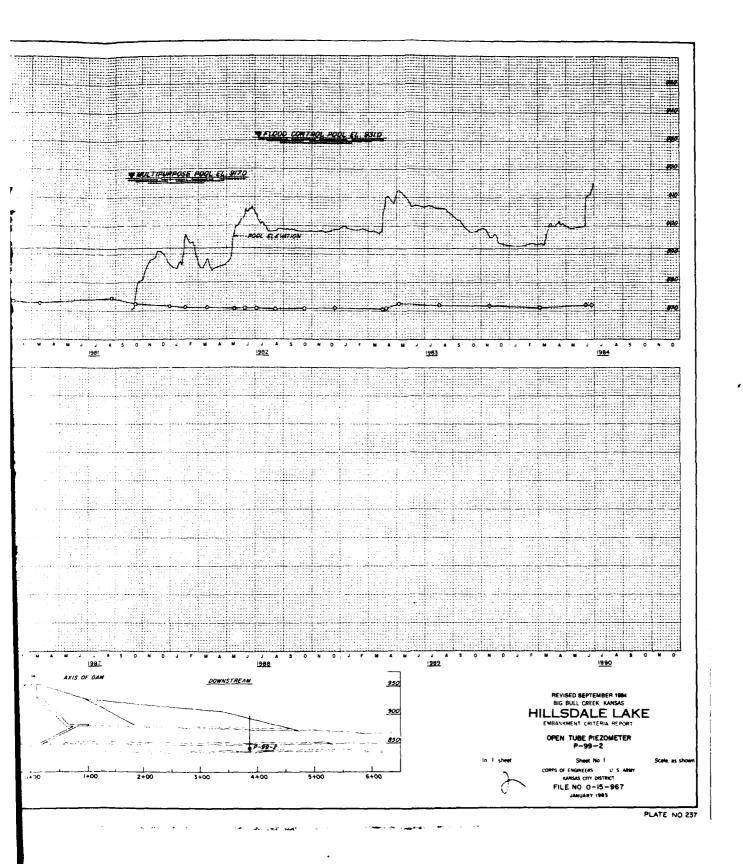


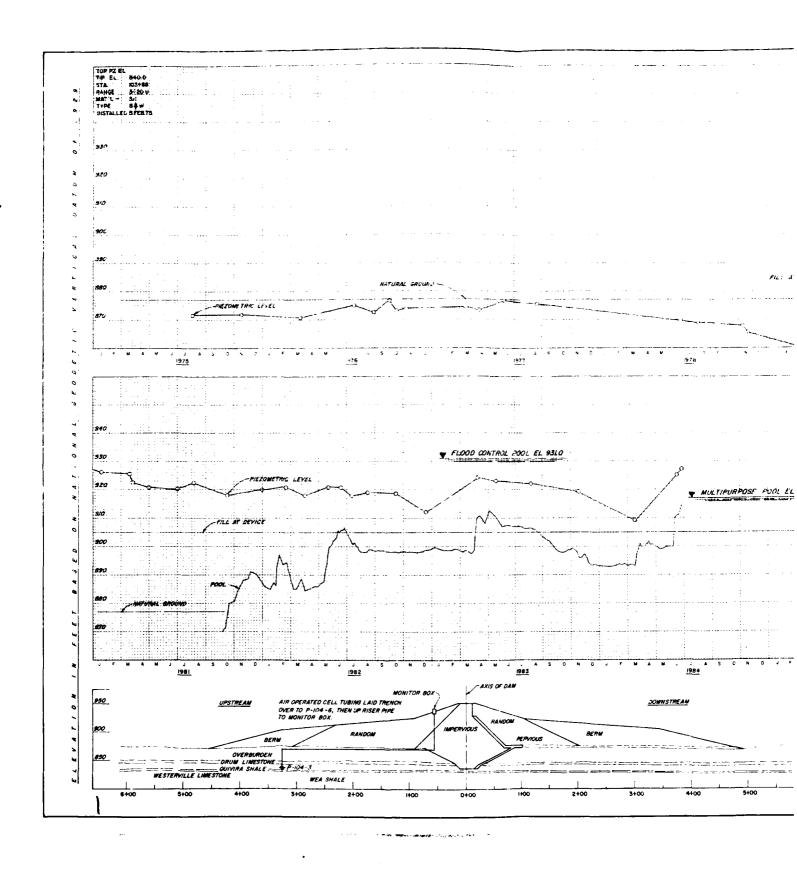












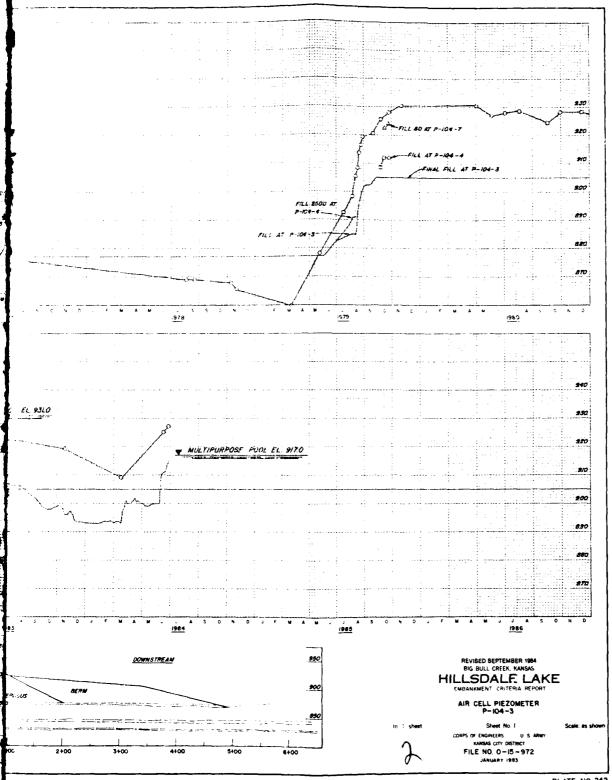
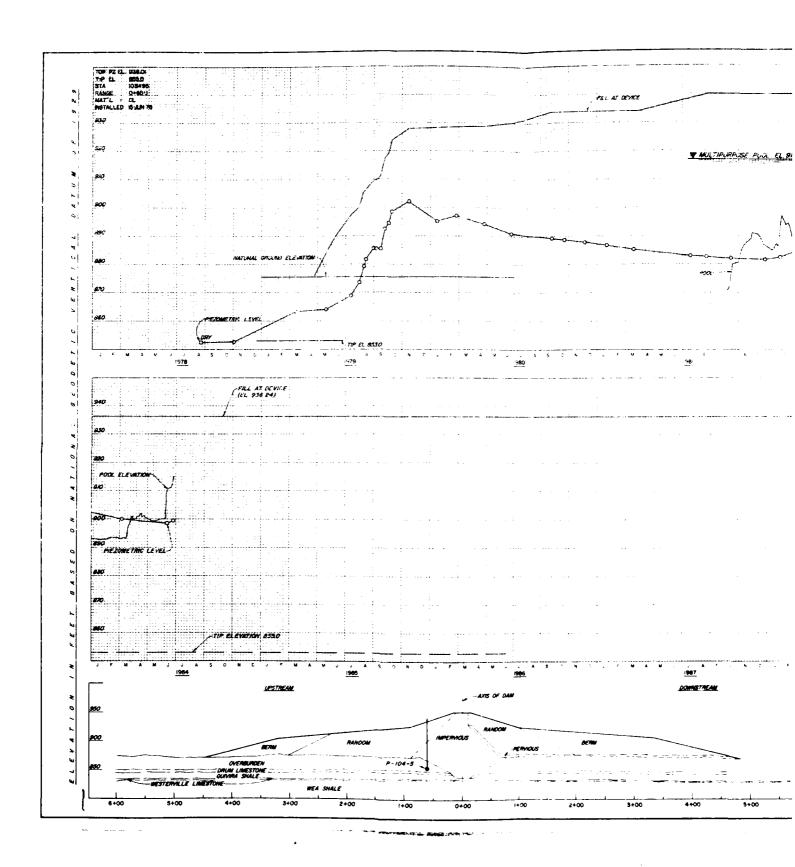
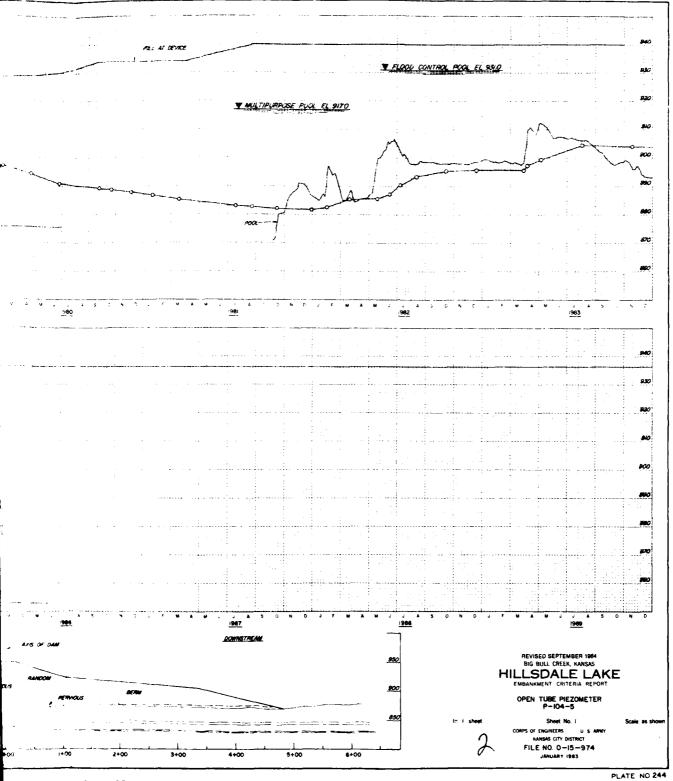
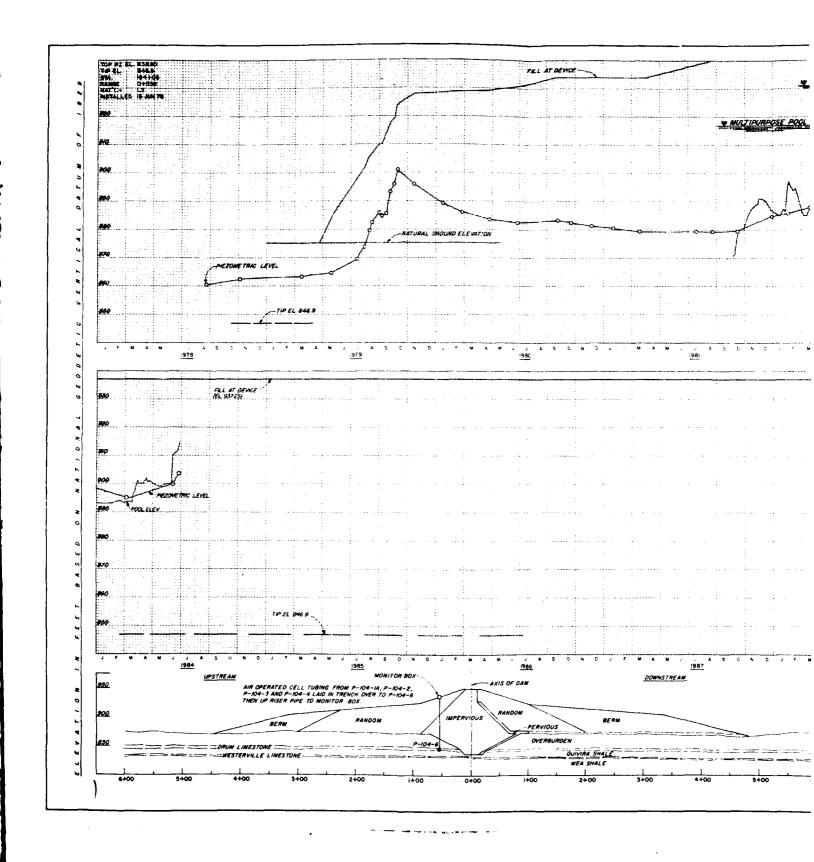
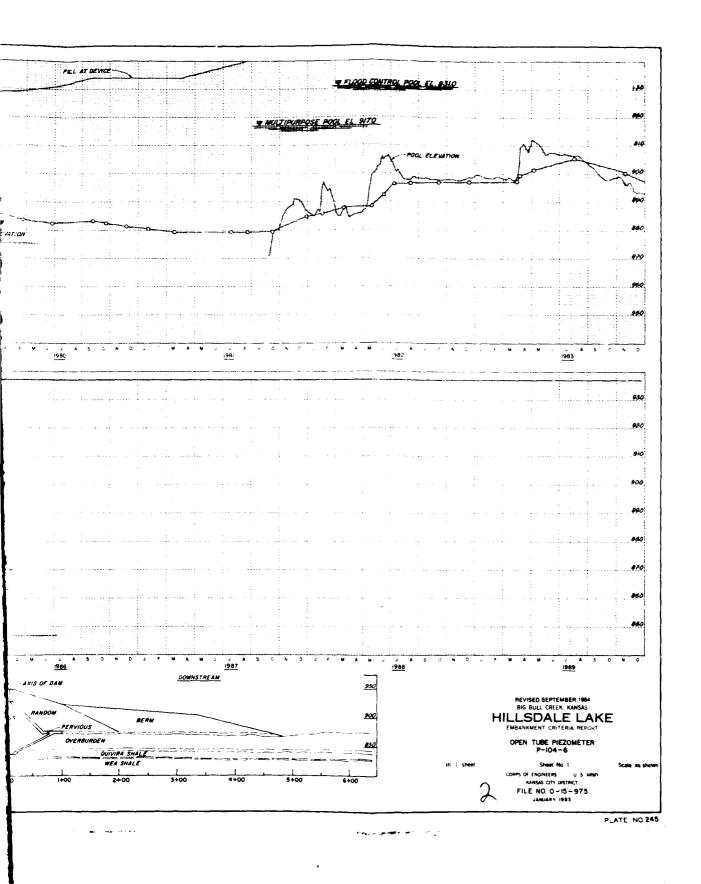


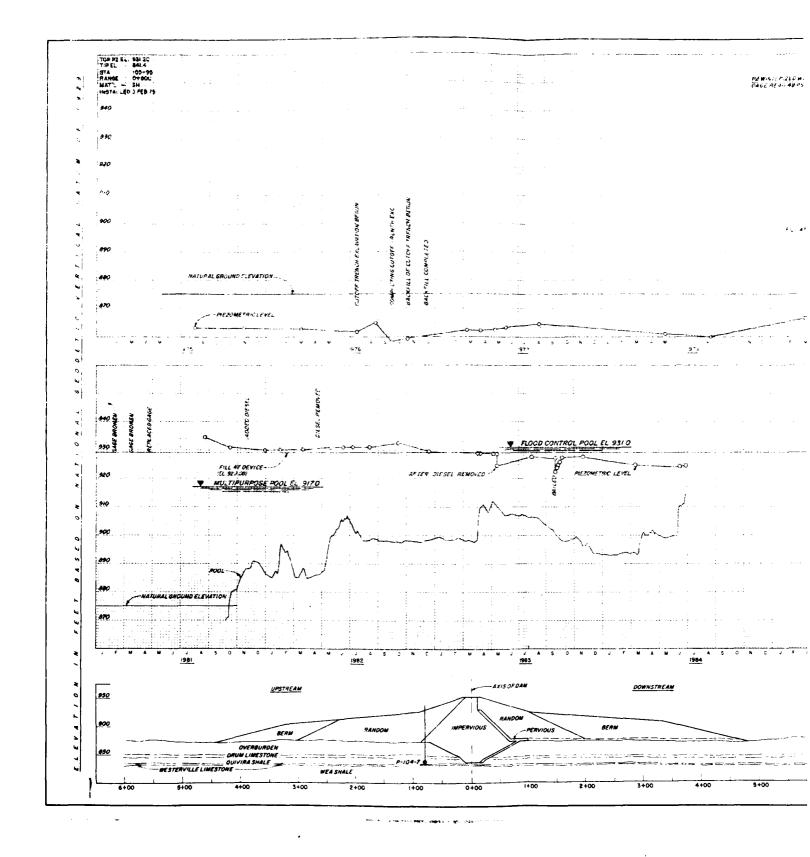
PLATE NO. 242











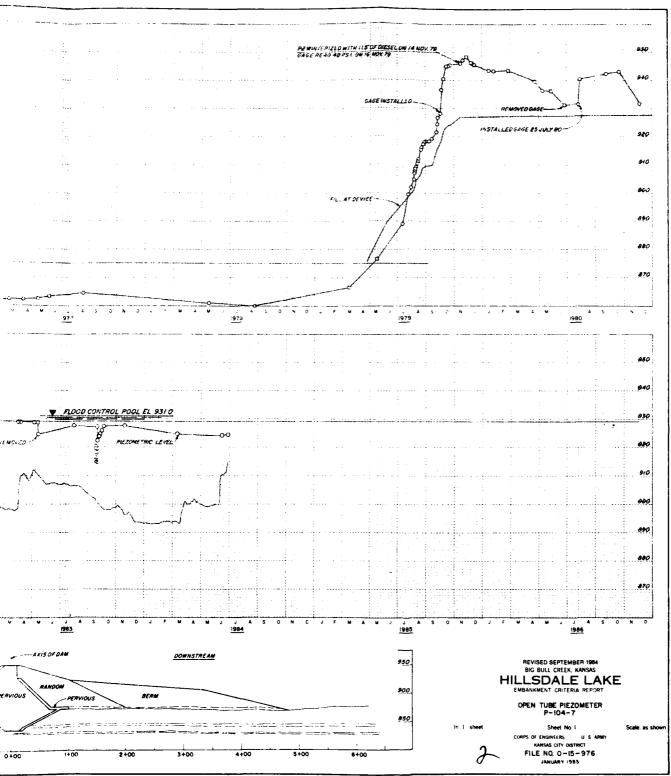
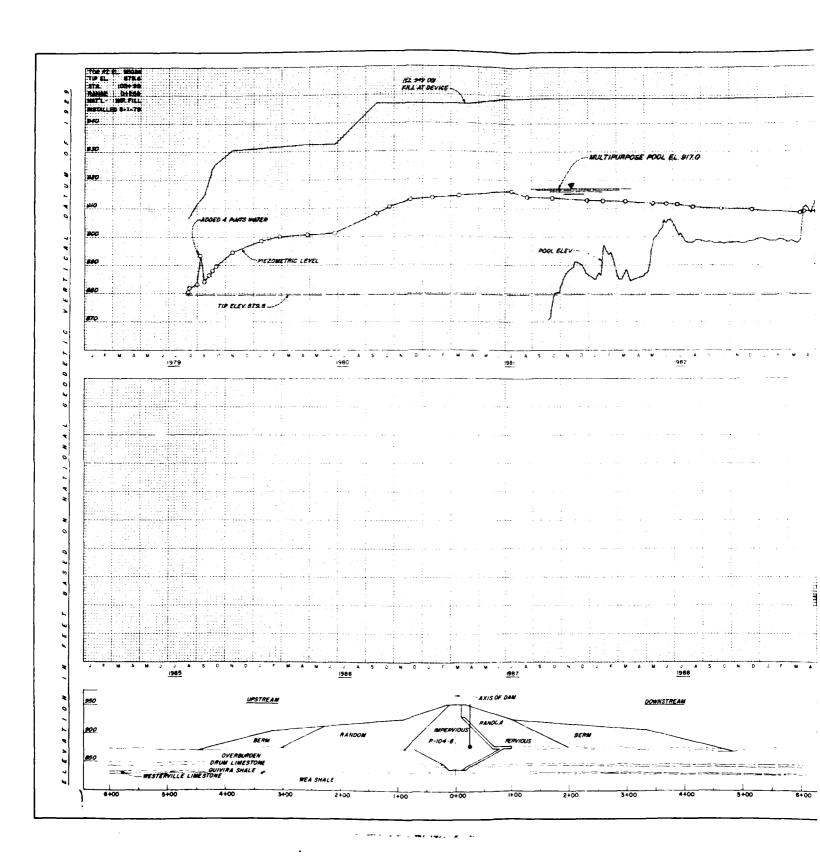


PLATE NO 246



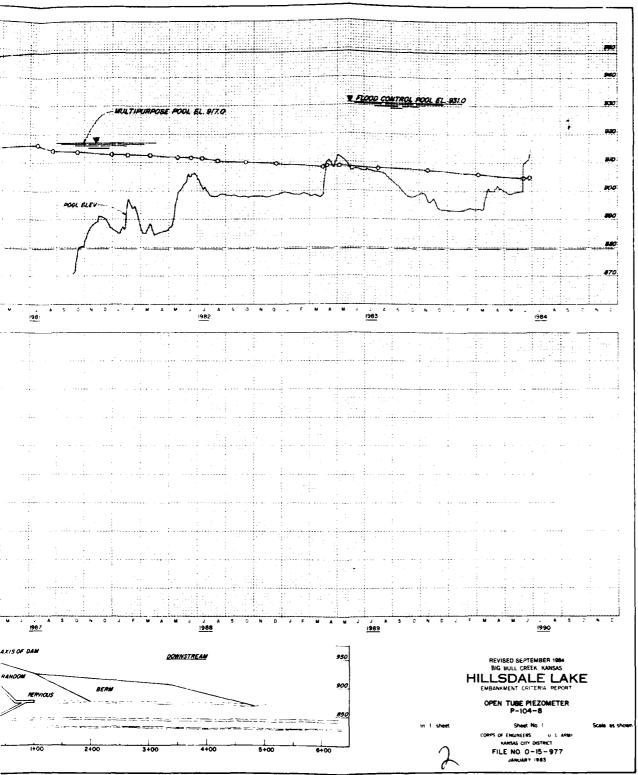
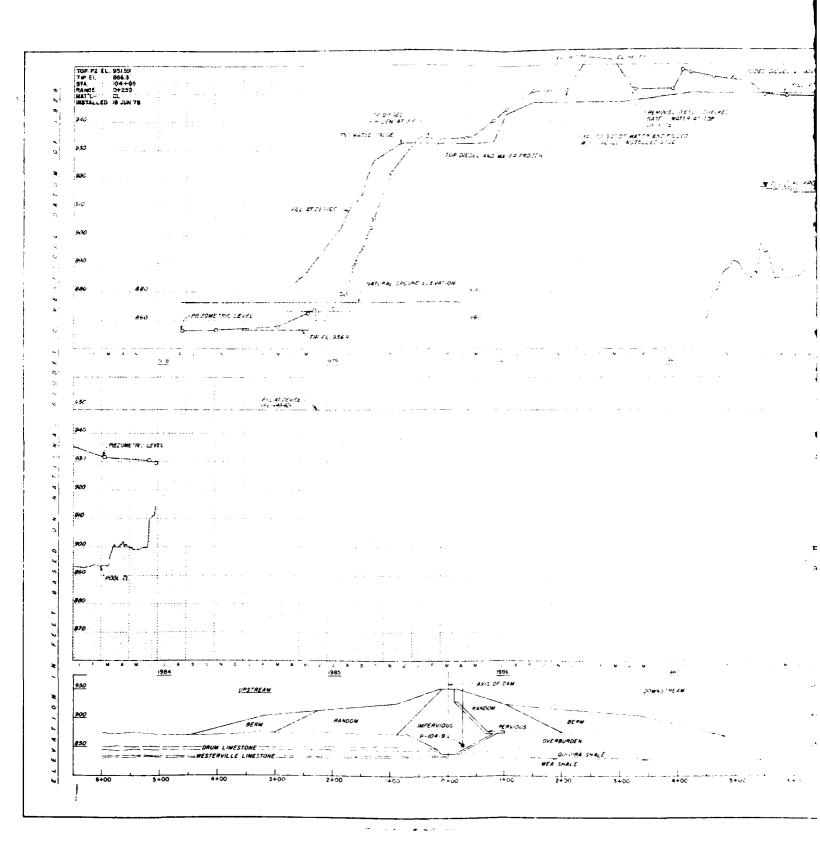
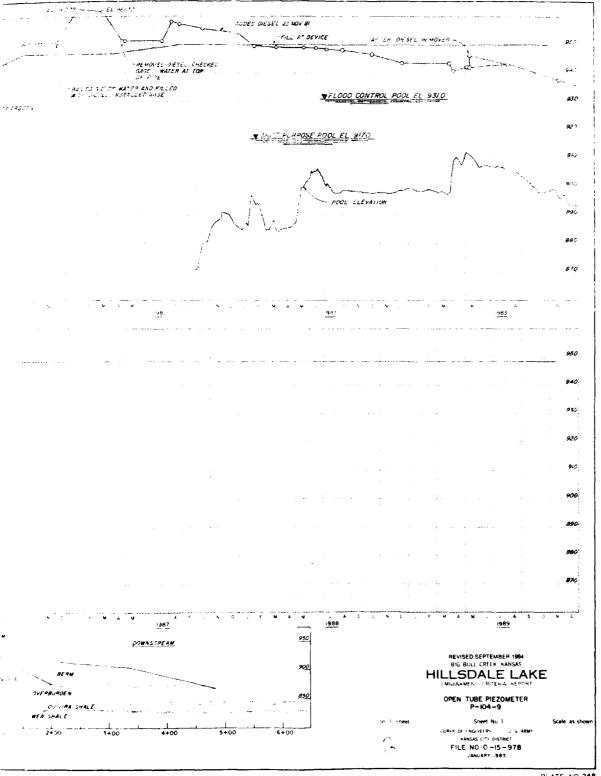
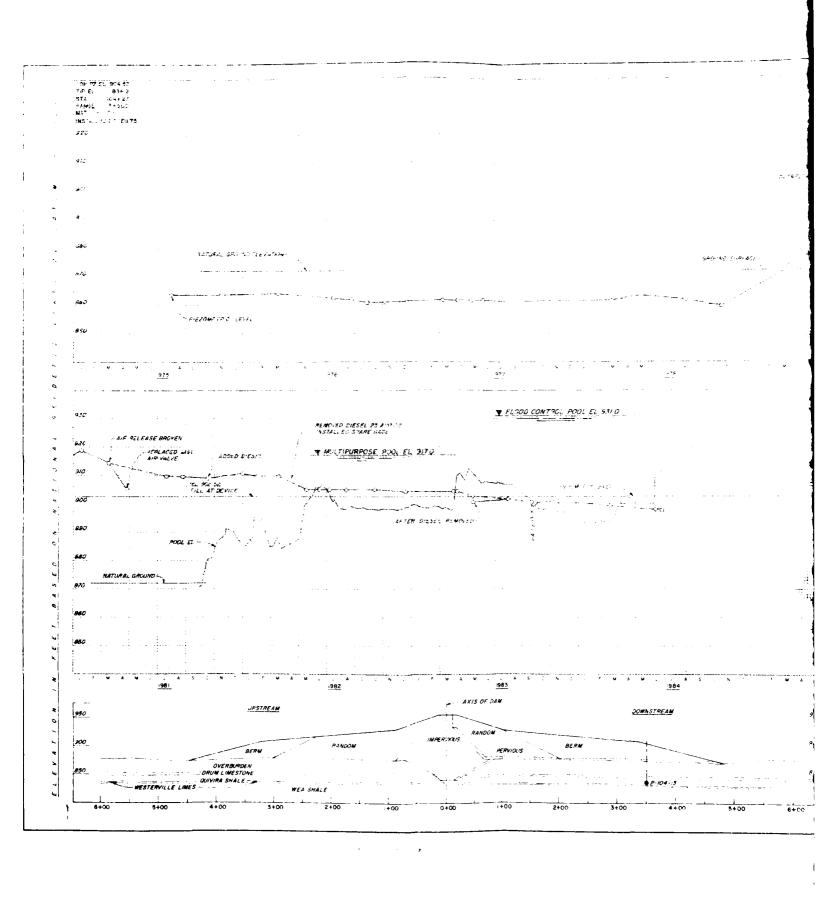
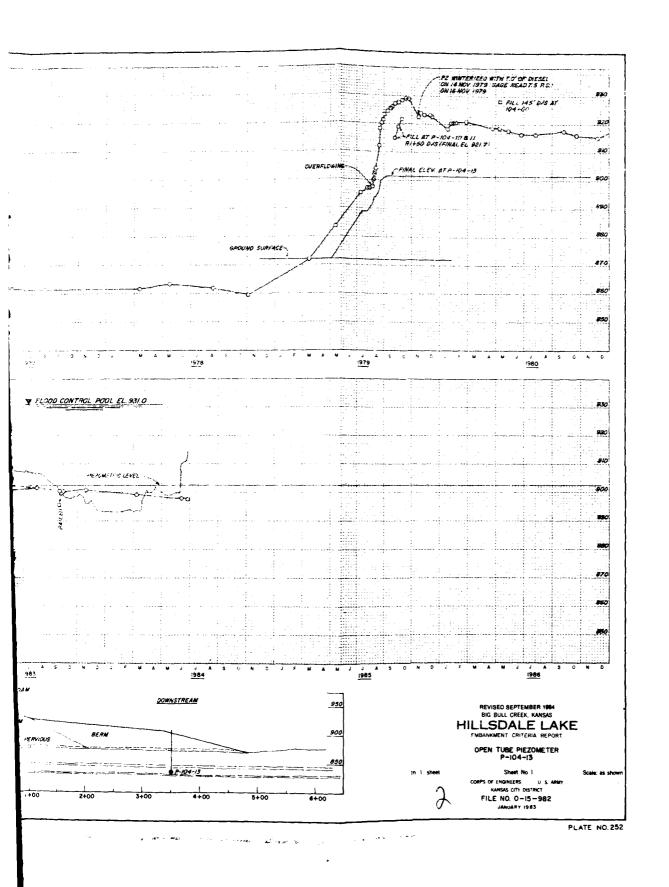


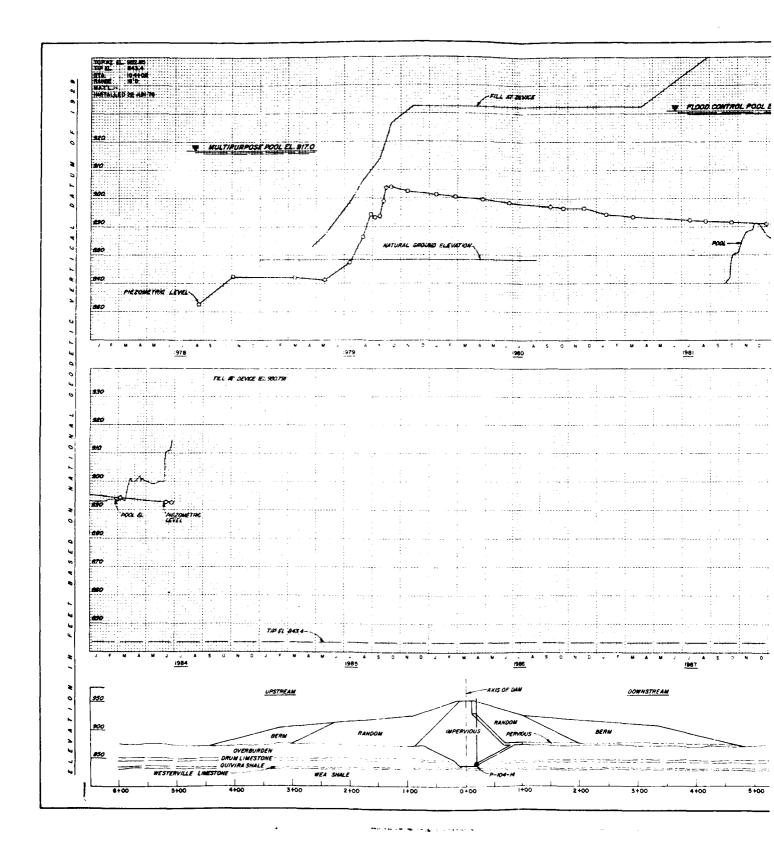
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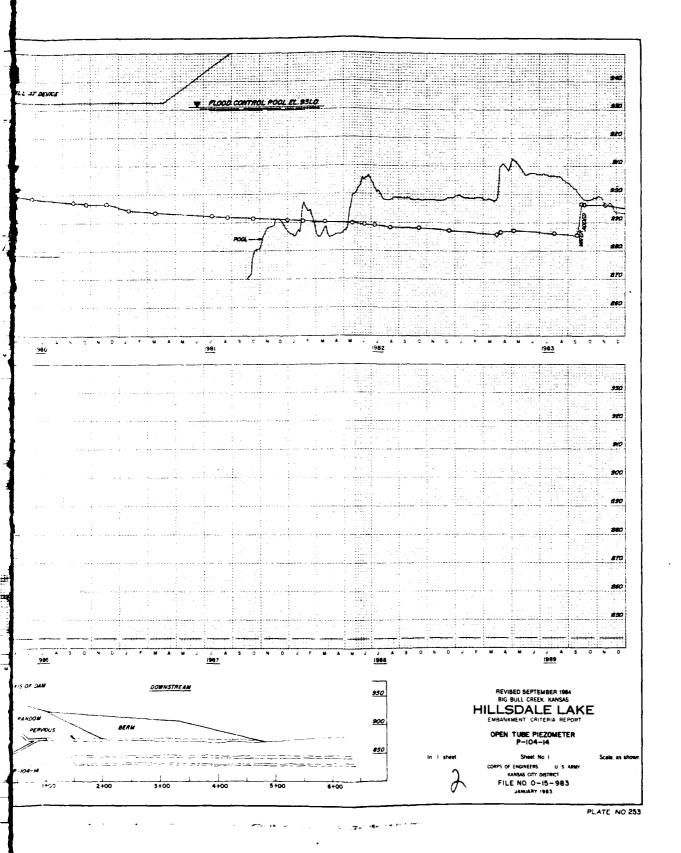


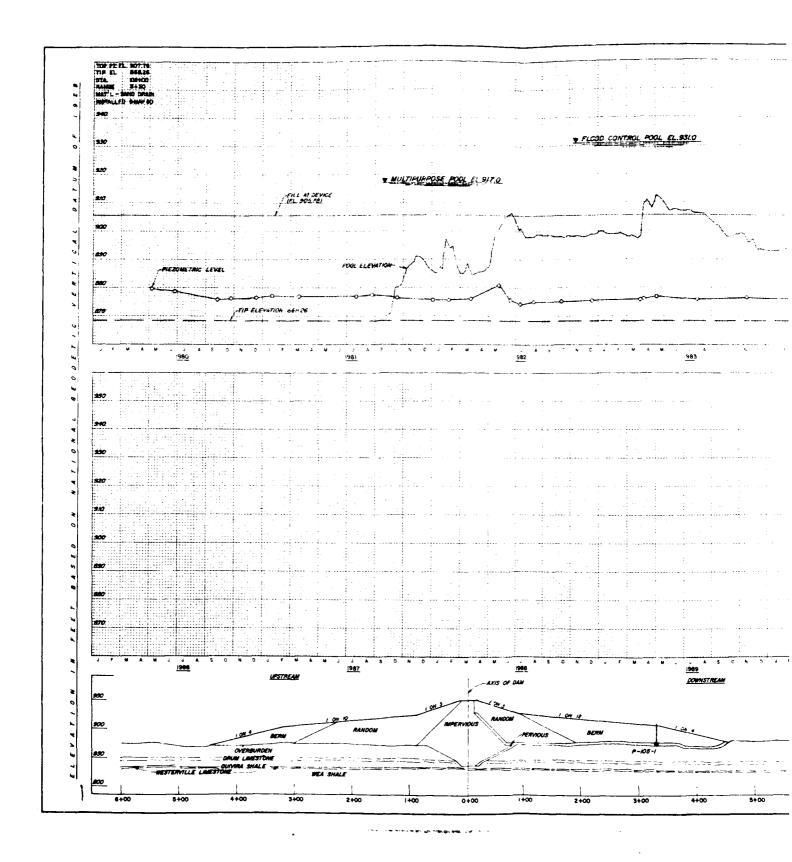


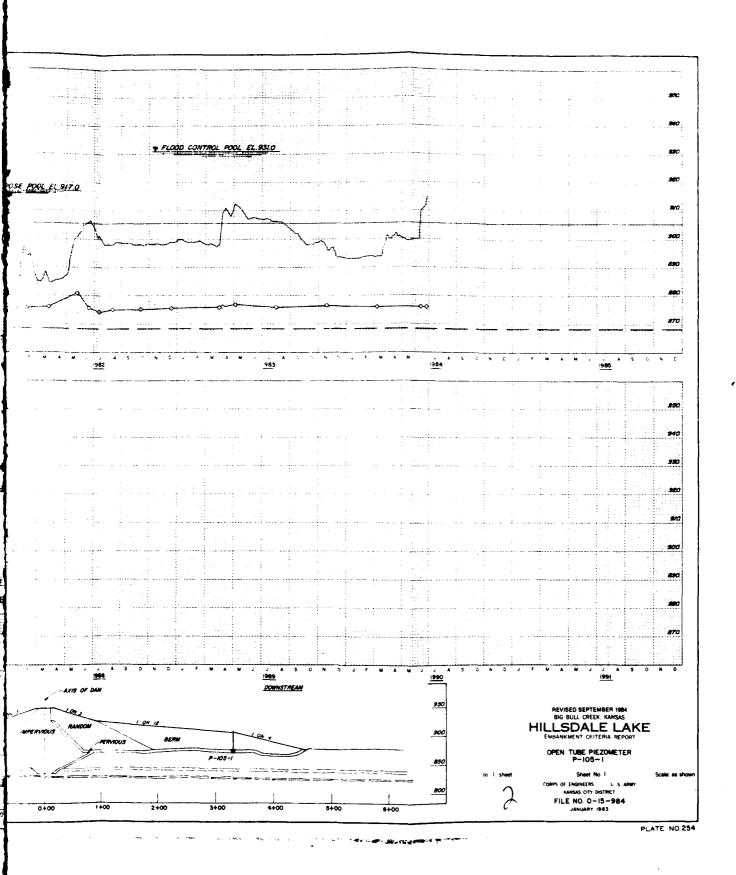


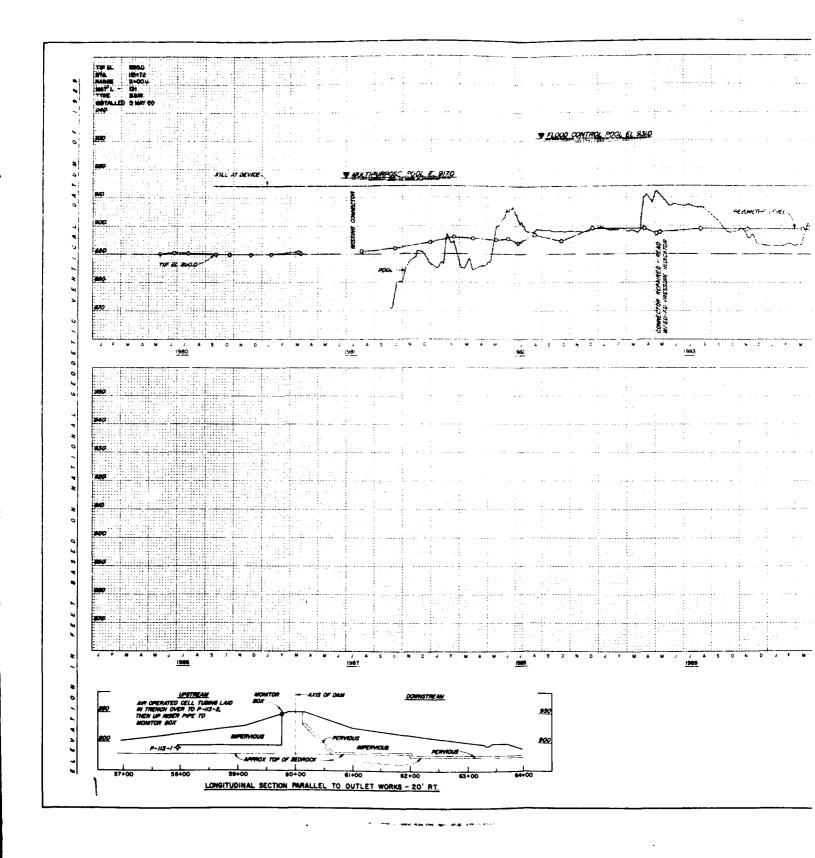


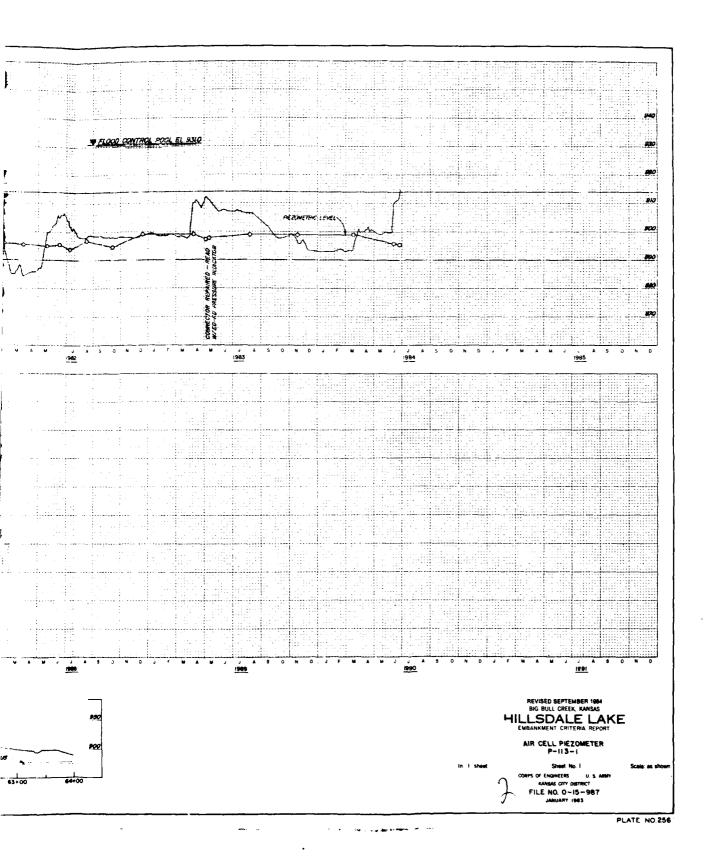


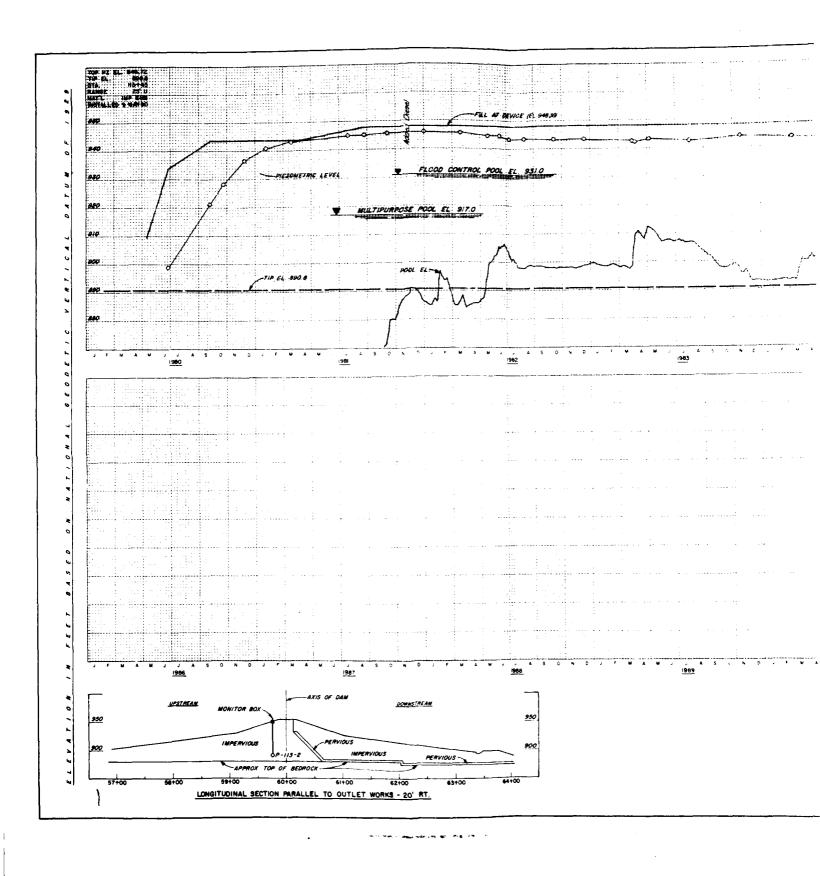


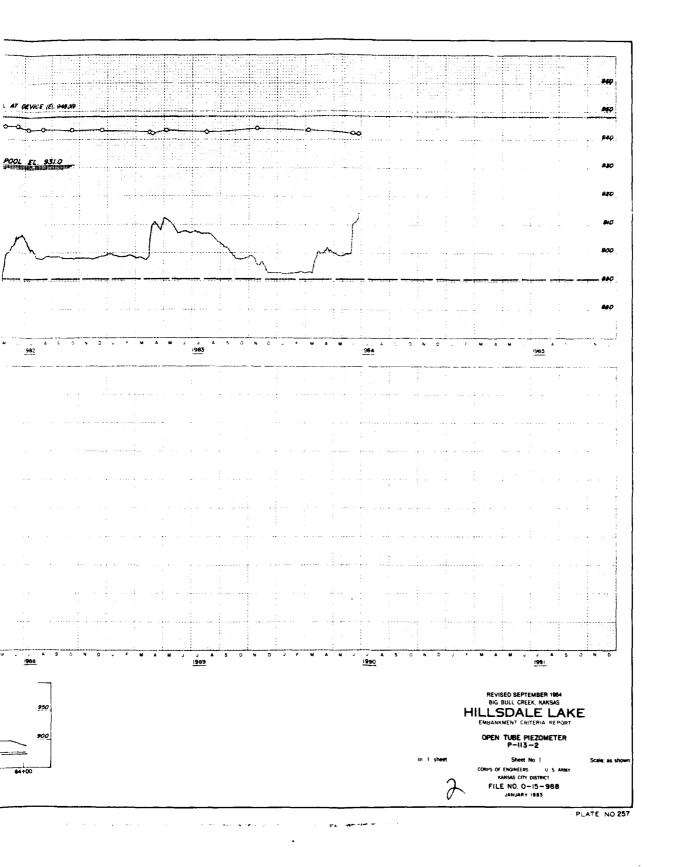


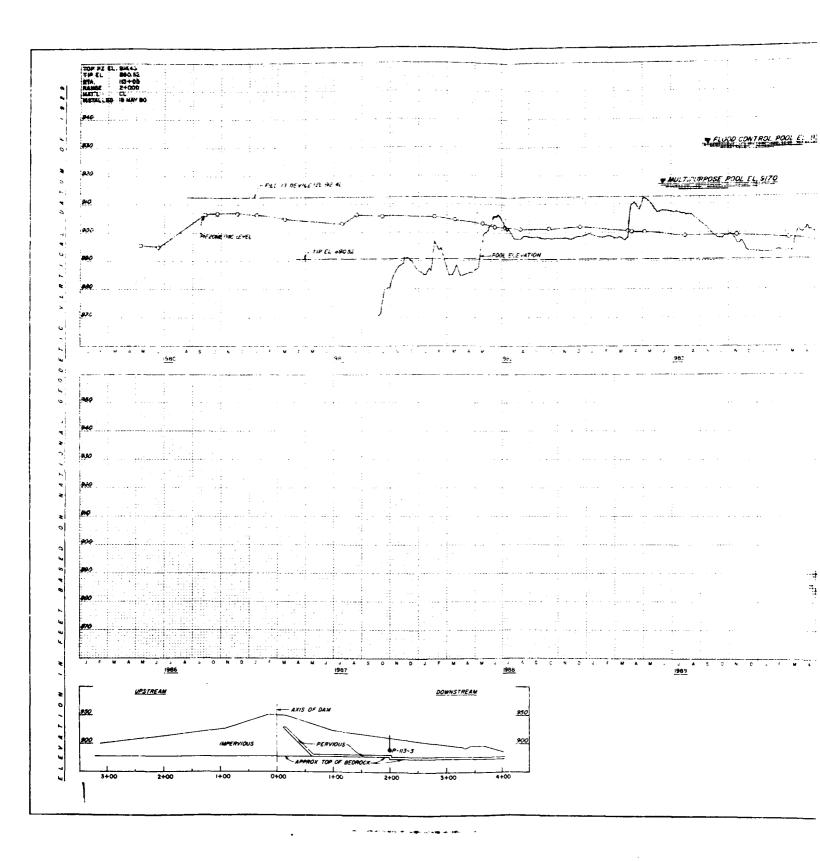


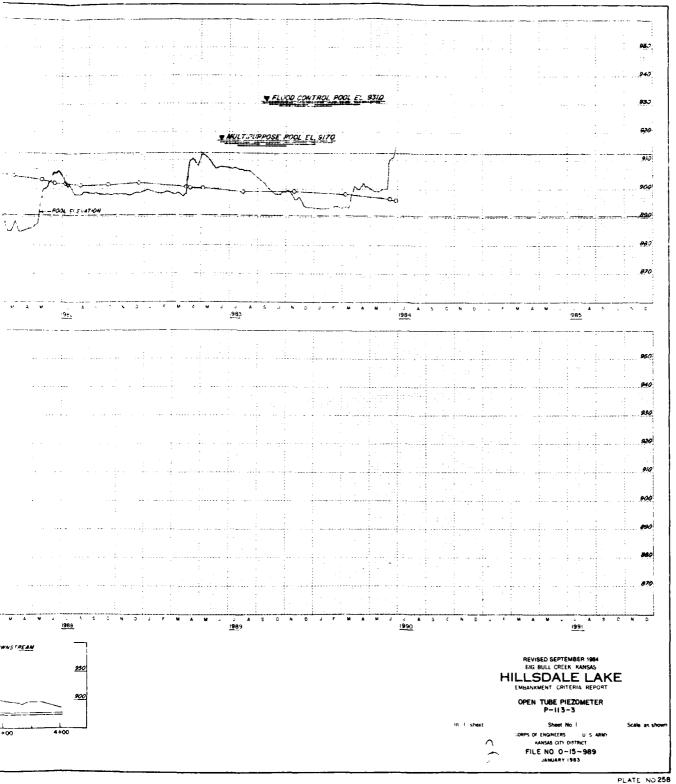


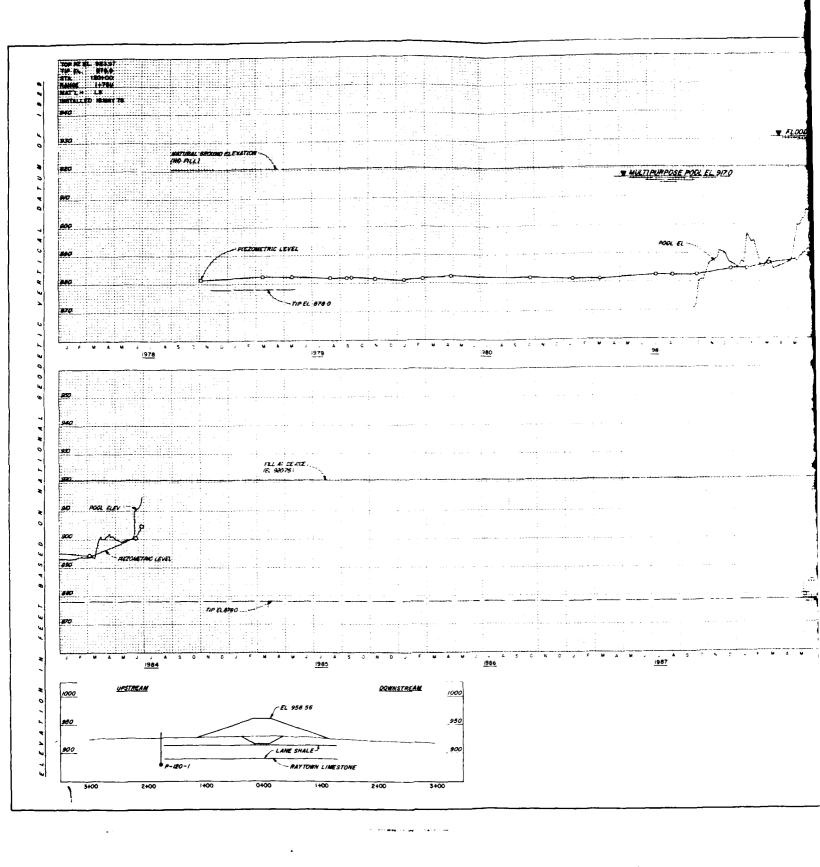


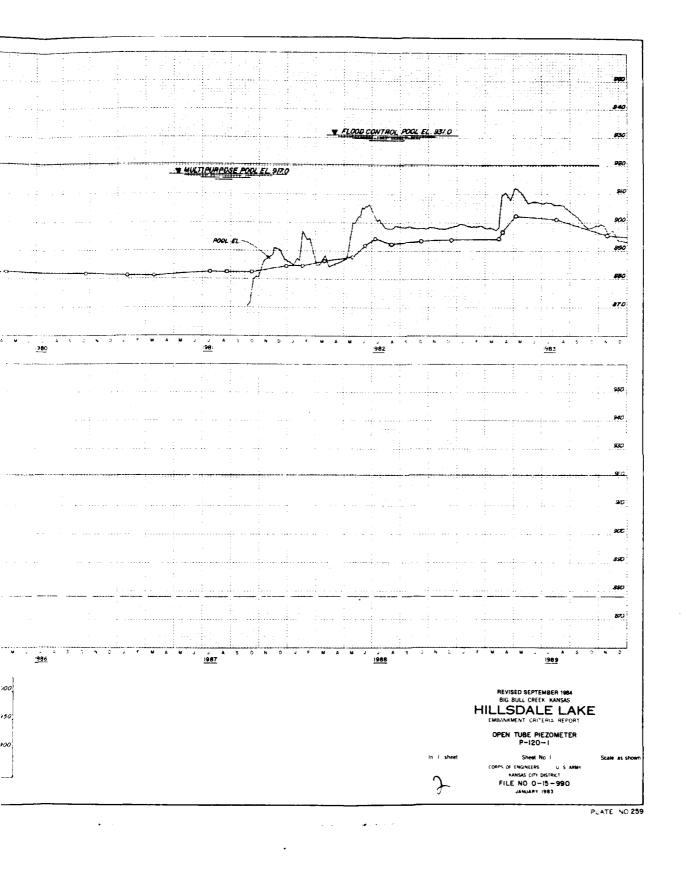


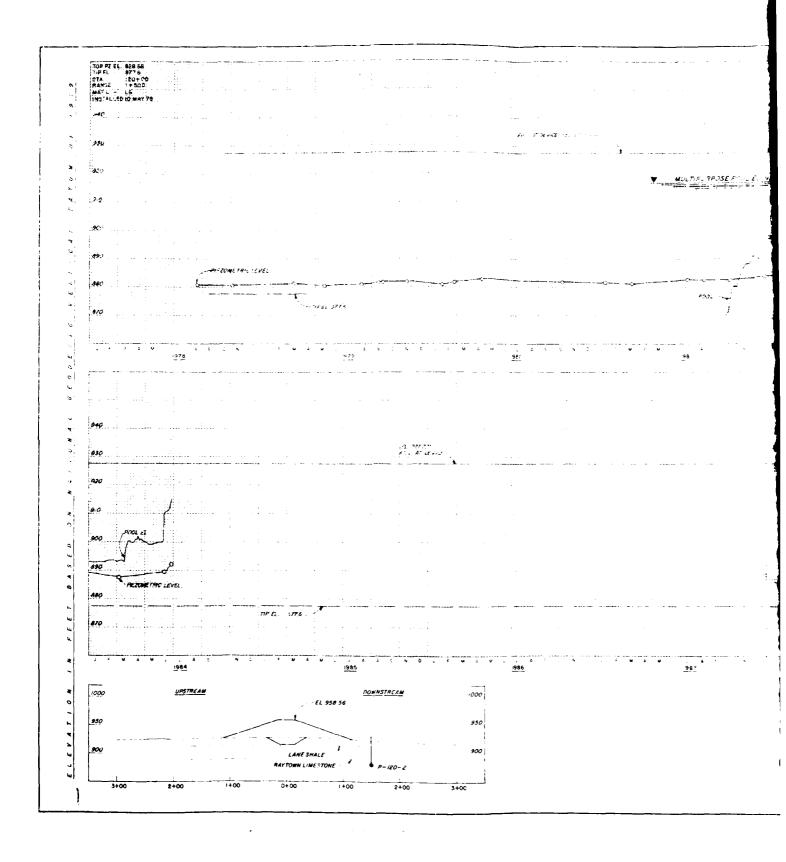


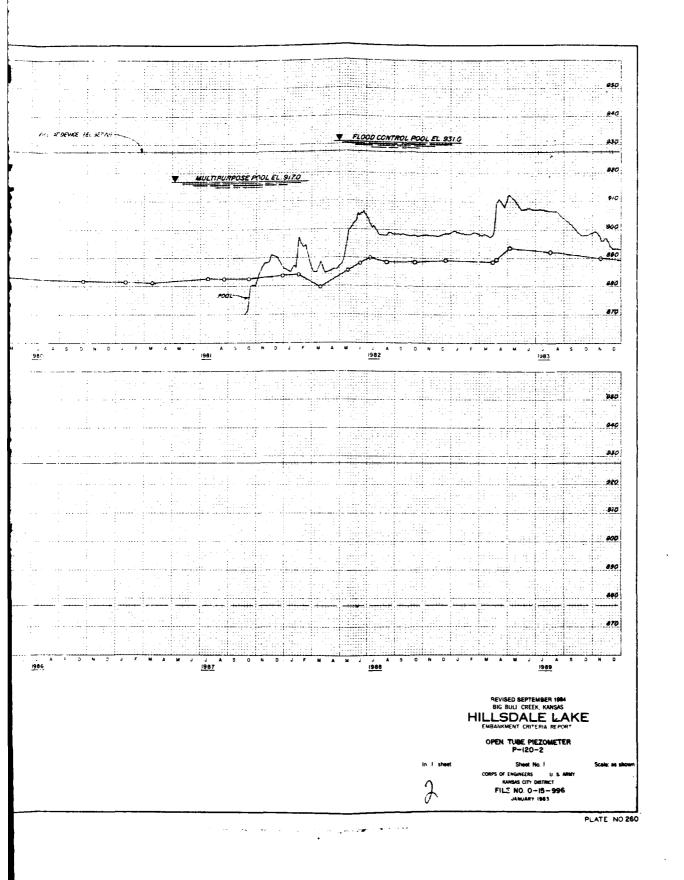


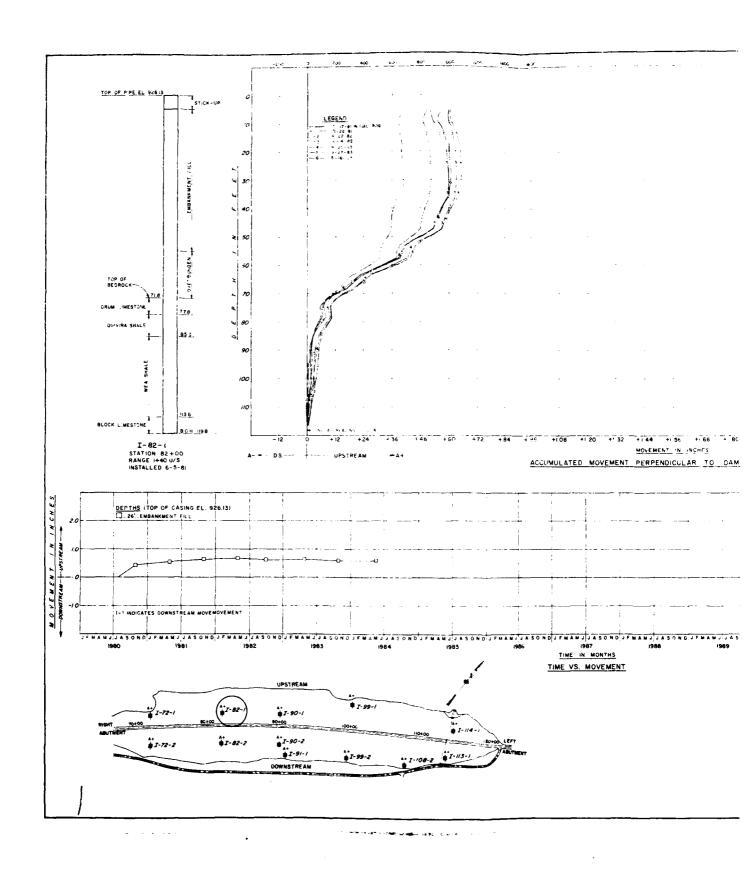


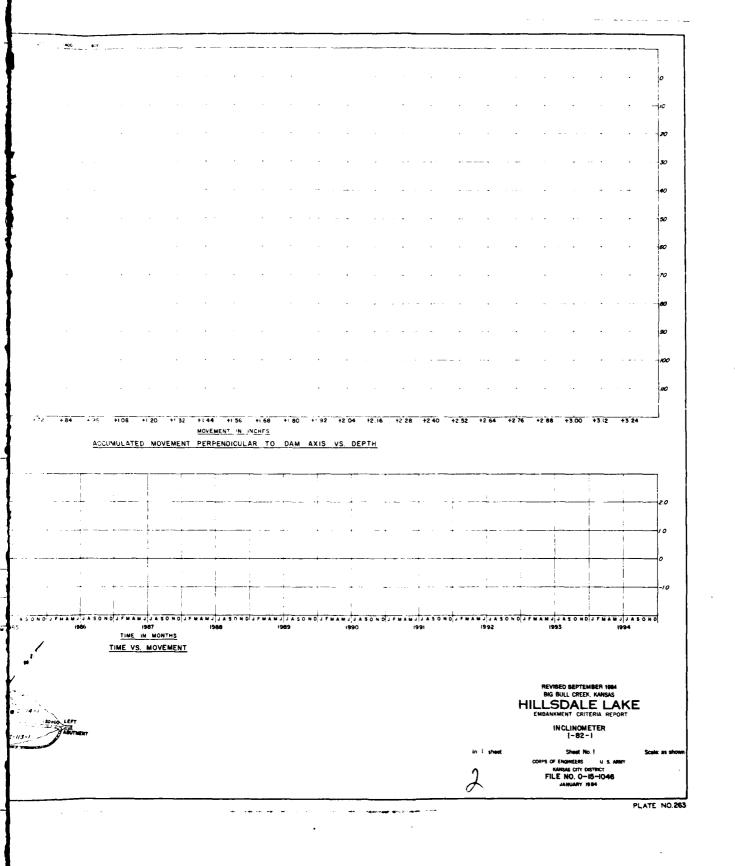


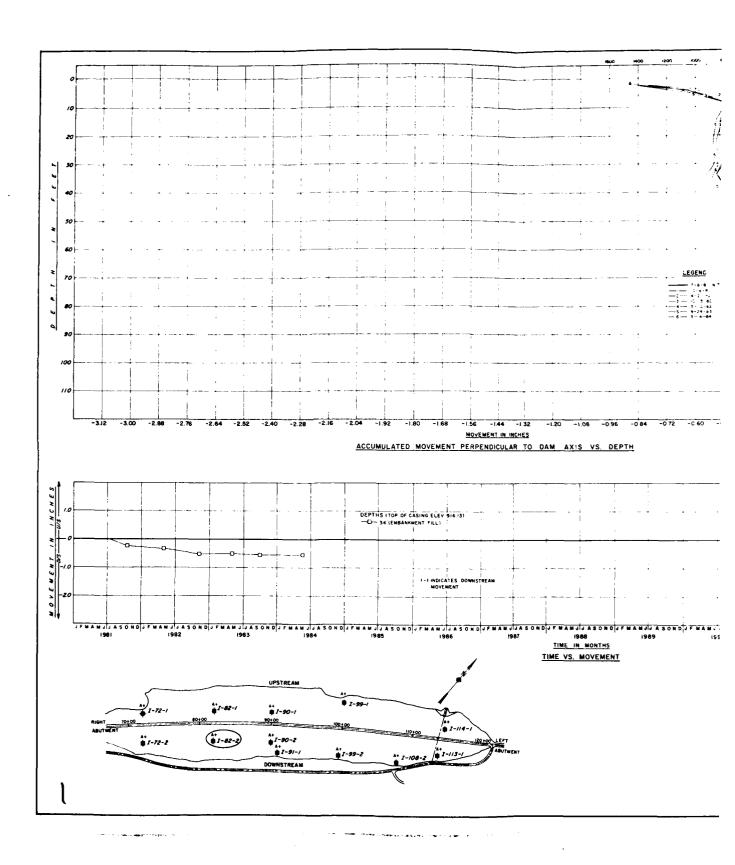


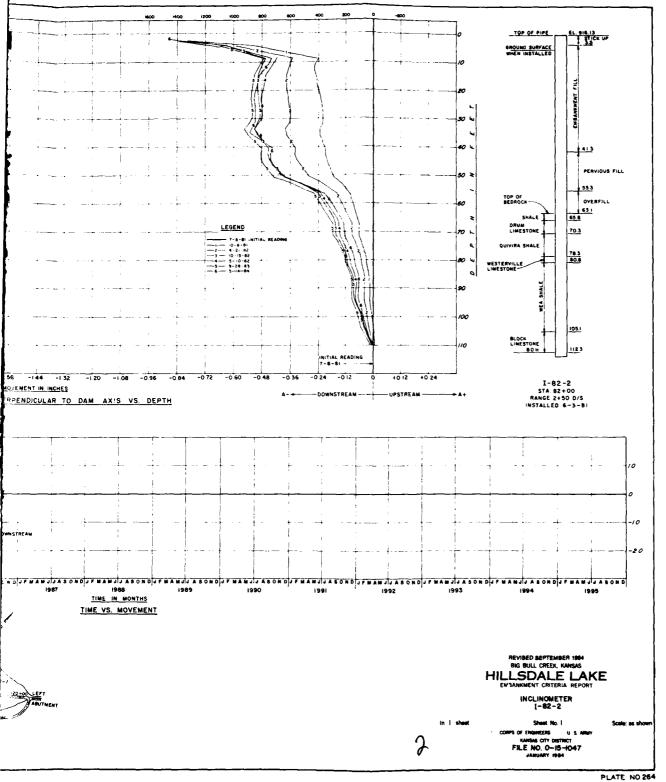




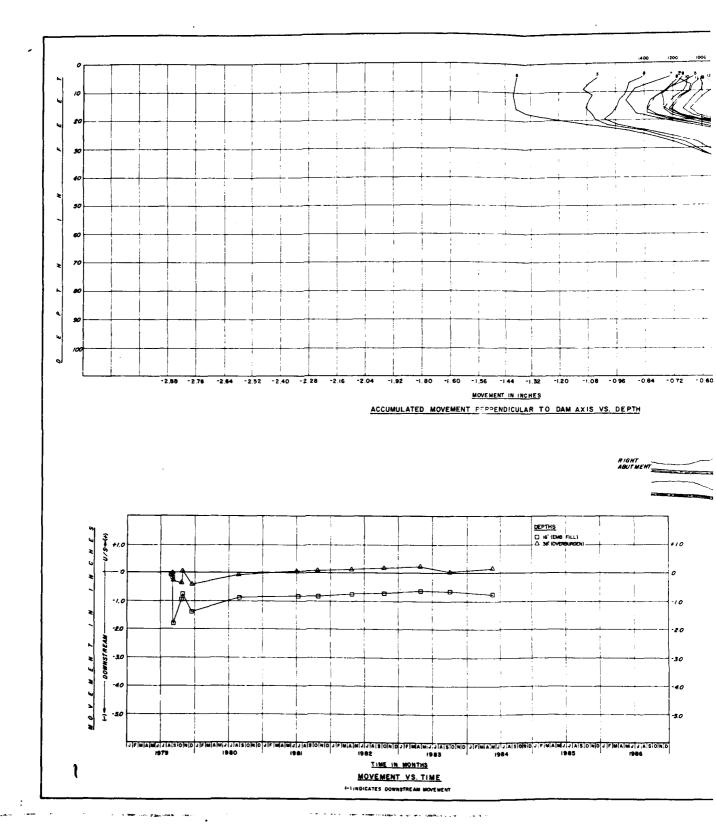


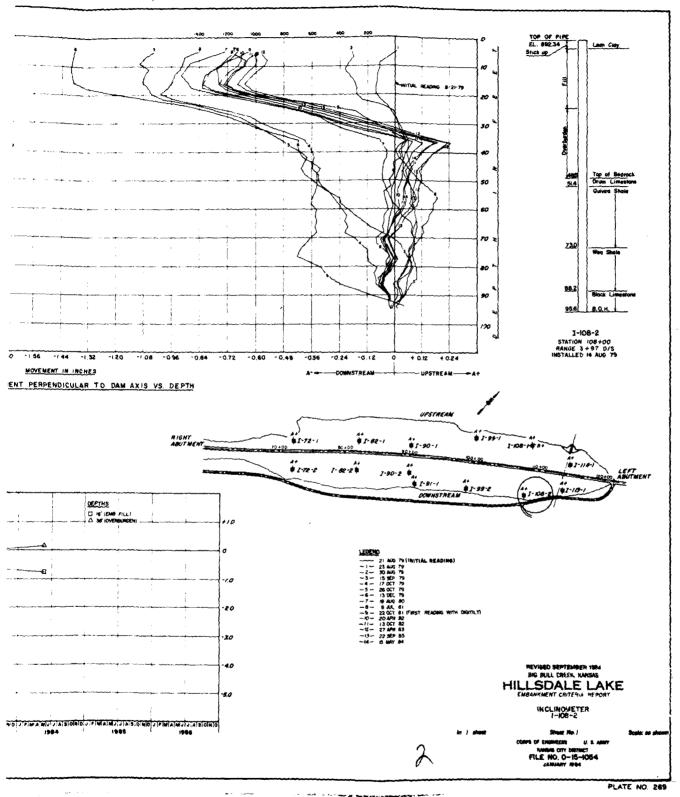


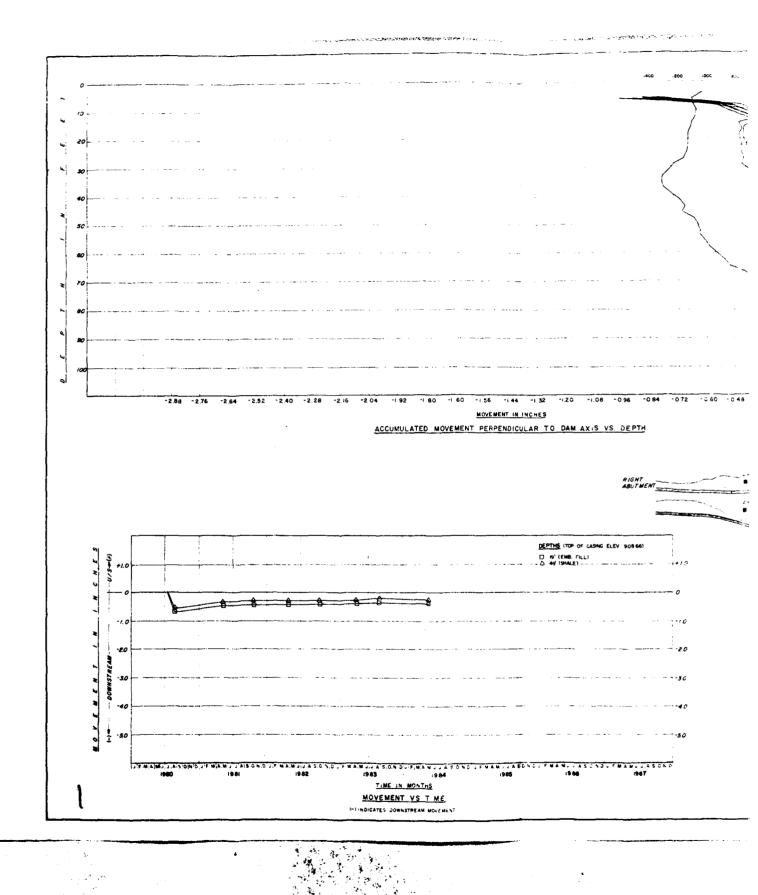


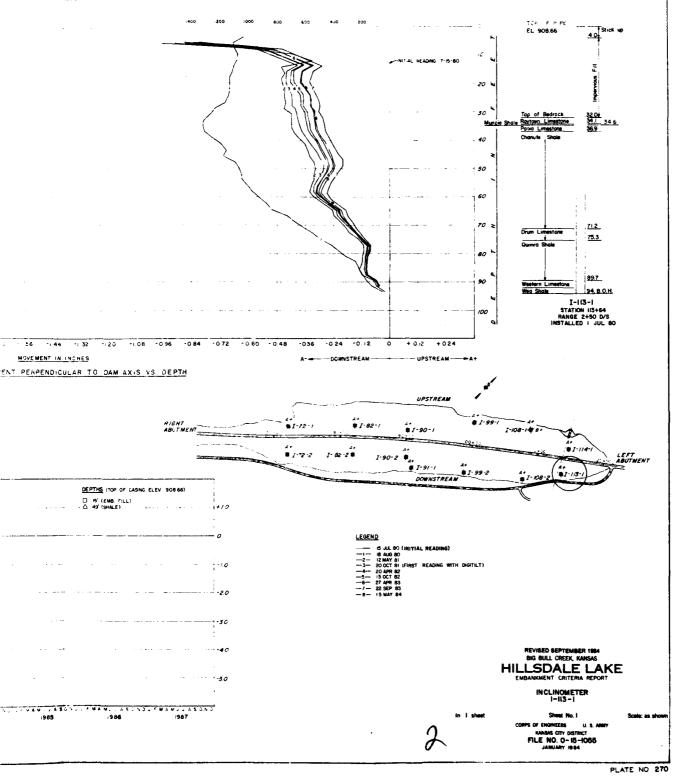


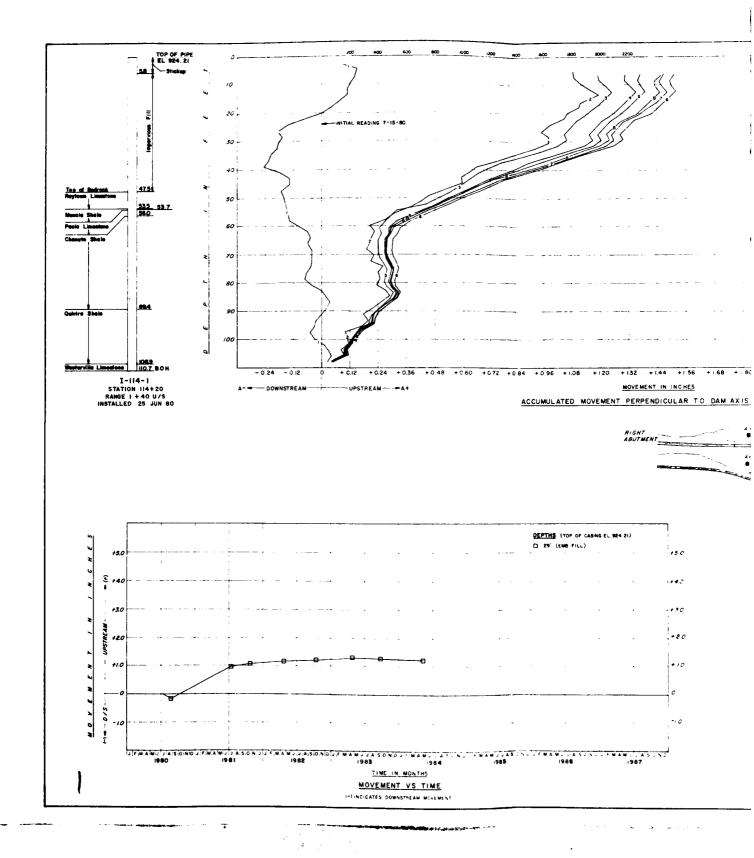
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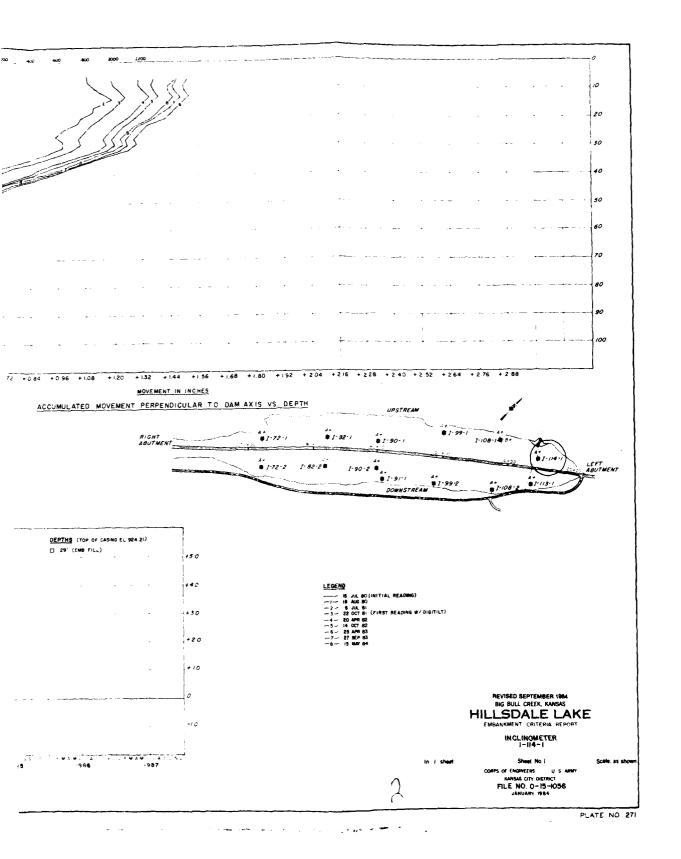












## END DATE FILMED COC